



**AN ANALYSIS OF STUDENTS' TYPES IN TRANSLATION NEWS FROM
ENGLISH INTO INDONESIAN**

*(A Study of the Fifth-Semester Students of English Department in
2021/2022 Academic Year)*

THESIS

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Problem

Nowadays, having ability in translation becomes a primary necessity for students who learn language especially foreign language. But, Translation has become one of the ways of learning languages since a long time ago. For example in Indonesia, English is taught as a foreign language. Today, many sources or learning materials are provided by a lot of experts, and most of them are written in English. The ability in Translation is very useful to help student in understanding those material such article, journal, essay or even a textbook. Moreover, it also can be a tool for student to study about linguistic feature and the cultural aspect of a language.

There are some experts' opinion about translation. According to Larson (1984:3), translation is a process consisting of studying the lexicon, grammatical structure, communication and situation and culture context of the source language text. While, Weber (1984:3) state that translation is the transposition of a text written in source language into a target language. It means that translation is a process changing a text from source language to target language.

However, translation is not an easy work. A translator has to get well knowledge of both language to make a good translation. According to Larson (1998:3) state that to make a good translation, a translator has to exceed several processes. First, they have to study the lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation and cultural context of the source language text. Then, they have to analyze it in order to determine the meaning. Last, they have to reconstruct this same meaning using the lexicon and grammatical structure which are appropriate in the target language.

In learning translation, students must understand about noun and verb phrase. According to Redman (1997:36), verb phrase is a combination of a verb and a preposition, a verb and an adverb, or a verb with both an adverb and a preposition. Any of these combination are not only part of the syntax of the sentence, but are sometimes also referred to as “compound verb”, ‘verb-adverb combination’. Typically, their meaning is not obvious from the meanings of the individual word themselves. Noun phrase is a word group with noun as its head. A noun phrase may consist of determiner slot filled by an article, a possessive pronoun, a numeral, or a demonstrative, and a head slot filled by a noun (Ba’dulu, 2008:41)

In English Department of UIN Mahmud Yunus Batusangkar, there is a Translation subject in fifth semester. It is a pre-requisite subject for the students before coming to the next semester. Based on the observation toward the researchers’ experience as a lecturer and also it has continued to the next students, there are some phenomena appeared. Those are like the problems in translating news into Target Language (TL) correctly and also the varieties of structure and meaning in translating news into TL. The researcher found some examples of student’s translating news into Bahasa Indonesia. For example:

In learning Translation I subject, in three SKS study of the fifth semester students of English Department in 2021/2022 Academic Year. The researcher found several types of translation made by the students. For example in translate “watch your plate”. There are several translation made by the students. Student ‘A, made translation “*perhatikan porsi anda*”, students ‘B, translated “*perhatikan porsi makan*”, student ‘C, translated “*perhatikan piring anda*”, and student ‘D, translated “*perhatikan piring*”. Most of them translated “*perhatikan piring anda*”, the researcher thinks it is so funny. Translation made by the student acceptable because it is considered from Translation quality assessment.

Other example is “How to Prevent and Control Diabetes” but in ‘*Control Diabetes*’ there are several types made the students: student A

make translation “*mengontrol*”, student B translate “*mengendalikan*”, student C translate “*mengatasi*”, student D translate “*mengatur*” and student E translate “*membatasi*”. All translation made by the students are almost acceptable. And also is “aim for”, there are several translate made the students. Student A made translate “*tunjukan*”, student B translate “*terutama*”, student C translate “*tujuan*”, student D translate “*bertujuan*”, and student E translate “*tujuannya*”. Translation made by the student acceptable because it considered from Translation quality assessment.

From the examples translation above, it can be assumed in translating news has many ways and types. It is based on both translation example made by the students. It means in translating news has many translating in *Bahasa*.

Based on phenomena, the researcher is interested to conducting a research about “students’ types in translating news focused on translation news (a study of the fifth semester of English Department students at UIN Mahmud Yunus Batusangkar 2021/2022 academic year).

B. Research Focus and Question

Based on the background above, this research was focused on analyzing students’ news in translation news into bahasa Indonesia by the fifth semester students of English Teaching Department in UIN Mahmud Yunus Batusangkar registered in 2021/2022 Academic Year.

The problem of this research is found in the following question that is “What are students’ types in Translation News from English to Indonesian?”

C. Purpose of the Research

Based on statement above, the aims of this study was to find out the students’ types in Translation News from English into Indonesian.

D. Definition of the Key Terms

To avoid misunderstanding toward several key terms in this research are defined:

1. Translation is a process to deliver message or meaning accurately from the source language into target language by finding the equivalence.
2. Translation Types are the varieties of students' translation in translating the source text English, into the target text or Bahasa Indonesia that is also their examination for translation subject. Each of them has different translation results because of the their knowledge.

E. Significance of the Research

The result of this research, the researcher hopes that it will be useful and give information to:

1. The Students

This research hopefully can give the information to the students about their types in Translation News. Then, by knowing their types of translation they can choose one of many ways in translation news. The result of the research is expected to be additional information to improve their knowledge in analyzing translation news and use it as an additional reference.

2. The Lecturer

This research hopefully can give the information to the lecturer more description about the types of students translation in Translation News. Therefore, it is hoped that the lecturers will find general chart of students' knowledge in Translation Subject.

3. The Researcher

This research hopefully can improve the knowledge of researcher about translation news. Then, it is also done as a requirement to get academic degree (S1) at UIN Mahmud Yunus Batusangkar.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A. Review of Related Theories

1. Translation

a. Definition of Translation

According to Siregar (2016:1) state that, translation played a crucial role in the transfer of knowledge across cultures, nations, and languages. In conveying the original tone and intent of a message from one language by taking account the cultural and language differences in target language, the translation become a complex task. Thus, for years some approaches were proposed to understand the process of translation. Domestication translation and foreignization translation are two terms in translation studies formulated by Lawrence Venuti. The first is refers to the translation strategy in which a transparent and fluent style is adopted in order to minimize the strangeness of the foreign text for target language (TL) reader. The second brings the foreign culture closer to that of the readers. In practice, the translator adhered to the both. Domestication and foreignization is an ideological one as the ethical choice for translators to make. This article suggests a quick overview of translation ideology, and how this theory contribute to increase the awareness of translation regarding their choice on their work.

Translating consists in reproducing the receptor language that is the closest natural equivalent of source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style (Nida and Taber in Widyamartajaya 1989:11). Translation as the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL). In addition, translation as a process that involves the delivering of a source language SL text into the TL so as to ensure that the surface meaning of the two languages will be approximately similar and structures of the SL will be preserved as

closely as possible but not so closely that the TL structures will be seriously distorted (Basnett 2002:12).

According to Brislin (1976:1) say that, translation is general term referring to the transfer of thoughts and ideas from one language (SL) to another (TL), whether the languages are in written or oral form. Furthermore, translator must analyze the text in order to determine its meaning, and then reconstructing this same meaning using the lexicon and grammatical structure which are appropriate in the receptor language and its cultural context.

Regarding to definitions above, the researcher may conclude that translation involves two different languages. They are Source Language (SL) and Target Language (TL) or Receptor Language. Among the definitions, there are two key words, that is, meaning or message and equivalence. Meaning/message in the target text (TT) must be equal with the meaning in source text (ST). In conclusion, translation is a process of delivering/replace message from one form to another by finding the equivalence both in meaning and style.

b. Types of Translations

There are two main kinds of translation (Larson 1998:15); One is form-based and other is meaning-based translations. Form-based translations attempt to follow the form of the source language and are known as literal translations. It lay on between word-for-word and free translations (Nababan 1999:32). The structure of target text is modulated with the structure of target language. It is appropriate to translate a text which have a few similarities of grammatical form between two languages.

Whereas, meaning-based translations efforts to communicate the meaning of the source text in the natural forms of the receptor language. This type well-known as idiomatic translations. It uses the natural forms of the receptor language, both in the grammatical

constructions and in the choice of lexical items, a truly idiomatic translation does not sound like a translation.

According to Newmark, P (1988), there are eight types of translation;

1) Word for Word Translation

Word for word translation is translation method where text of source language is being translated per word in the target language. The text is translated depending on its context and meaning. The structures of the source language and the target language have to be the same so that the text can be translated properly. See some examples (Hartono 2020, 52-54);

- Example 1

ST: Look, little guy, you-all shouldn't be doing that.

TT: *Lihat, kecil anak, kamu semua harus tidak melakukan ini.

- Example 2

ST: I like that clever student

TT: * Saya menyukai itu pintar anak

- Example 3

ST: He will go to Sydney tomorrow afternoon

TT: Dia akan pergi ke Sydney besok sore

He goes to Sydney every month

Dia pergi ke Sydney tiap bulan

2) Literal Translation

Literal translation is method of translation which translating text literally yet following the rule of structure in the target language. The text is still translated depending on its context and its nearest common meanings. Examples;

(1) SL: Her book is on the table

TL: *Bukunya* di atas meja

(2) SL: Sooner or later the vaccine will be produced.

TL: *Lebih cepat atau lambat* vaksin akan diproduksi.

(3) SL: It's raining cats and dogs

TL: Hujan *kucing dan anjing*

An example of translating with the literal translation method:

"My house is on the right side."

"Rumahku berada disisi kanan."

(if translated using Word for word it would be like this:
'Rumahku berada didalam kanan sisi.' Therefore we cannot use the Word for word method)

3) Faithful Translation

Faithful translation is where the translation should be 'faithful'. It means that the translated text should be faithfully still following the structure of the text and its terminology. The text should be having the same meaning after getting translated either.

For example; "Please. Just tell me why." Becomes "Kumohon. Beritahukan saja alasannya.".The translator translated the word "why" into "alasannya" because the translator wants to make it sound more natural and accurate in the target language.

4) Semantic Translation

Semantic translation has one characteristic which any other methods of translation does not have. in semantic translation, the translator should be paying attention to the aesthetic value of the text in the translation.

Aesthetic value is such a form of beauty that is made from the meaning of the text, so that the context of the text can be delivered beautifully without creating any awkwardness.

5) Adaptation Translation

Adaptation translation is meant that translator can manage to translate the text according to the culture that exists in the target language. Yet even though the way of culture shown on both

languages are different, but they two should be having the same meaning in the term of context of the text.

6) Free Translation

Free translation gives translator a fully freedom to express the way he is going to interpret the translation on the text; without needing to pay attention towards to the grammatical structure or language culture.

An example of translating using the free translation method:

"It's a heavy rain! You'd better stay here for a while or you'll be soaking wet."

(Diluar hujan deras. Lebih baik kamu tinggal dulu beberapa saat atau kamu akan basah kuyup.)

(istilah 'heavy rain' tidak diartikan hujan berat namun disesuaikan dengan pilihan kata yang umum di pakai dalam bahasa Indonesia yaitu hujan deras)

(begitu pula dengan istilah 'soaking wet' diartikan dengan pilihan kata yang sesuai dalam bahasa Indonesia, yaitu basah kuyup)

7) Idiomatic Translation

Idiomatic translation is a translation method which deals with idiom expression from languages, the source language and target language. This method is meant reproducing message from the pattern language to the receptor language. Idiom should be the translated by an idiom too in the text, so that the meaning and context of the text remain the same. An example of translating with the Idiomatic translation method:

"How was your test? Well, it's a piece of cake."

(Bagaimana test mu? Oh, sangat mudah sekali.)

(piece of cake merupakan idiom dalam bahasa Inggris untuk mengungkapkan sesuatu yang sangat mudah, kita tidak bisa menerjemahkan dengan ungkapan idom juga karena memang tidak ada ungkapan seperti itu dalam bahasa Indonesia).

8) Communicative Translation

Communicative translation has an aim to communicatively deliver the message of the text towards the readers. The method is done by translating the text communicatively from source language to the target language. The words, phrases, and sentences are translated to its common meaning used in the community and its people.

In summary, there are eight types of Translation. There are; word for word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, semantic translation, adaptation translation, free translation, idiomatic translation, and communicative translation. From the explanation above, translator may choose three of the eight types of translation especially in word for word translation, literal translation and free translation.

c. Principles of Translation

According to Duff in Zulhermindra (2004:29) says that a translator should know some general principles of translation. There are (1) Meaning; the translation should reflect the meaning of the original text accurately, (2) Form; the translation should be matched the ordering words and ideas as closely as possible to the original text, (3) Register; the difference of formality of language in a given context, (4) Source language influence in which the translator should be aware of the difference of the two languages which might influence the translation that make translation does not sound natural, (5) Style and clarity: the translator should not change the style of the source text, and (6) Idiomatic expression used by the source language that might not be found or expressed differently in target language.

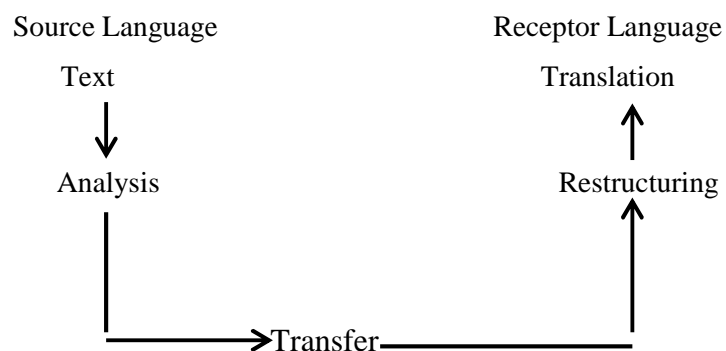
It is expected that by fulfilling such requirement and by doing lots of practice, the translator will successfully convey the

meaning intended by the source language of writer in an accurate and effective way to the reader of the target language. To do that, the translator should find the equivalent word/expression of the both language and keep maintaining the style of the writers' source languages.

d. Translation Process

To make a good translation, a translator should pass a process because translation is not only an activity for seeking a word with similar meaning. Translation is to reproduce as accurately as possible all grammatical and lexical features of the source language original by finding equivalents in the target language. A good translator should have basic translation knowledge relating to both of language, source language and target language. It includes all aspects of the languages that is the future of both of languages share, and also the differences found in both of languages (Bell 1991:13).

Because translation is a process, there are some steps that have to be done by a translator in order to gain a good result of translation. Related to this, Nida and Taber (1982:33) illustrate their idea in a scheme as follow:



The model of Nida and Taber (1982:33) in the process of translation above can be explained as follows:

- 1) A translator reads over the text that refers to the SL document which is to be translated and understands the meaning and the message of the text. It will be much better to read the passage twice or three times in order to get a clear grasp of the entire content.
- 2) This phase is the process of discovering the meaning of SL which is to be translated. In the attempt to understand the whole content of the text, a translator has to conduct linguistic analysis either grammatical or meaning analysis.
- 3) Transfer discusses how the analysis result is transferred from the source language to the target language with the least possible change in meaning. In this phase, after finishing the analysis of the text and understanding the source message, then a translator transfer the message into target language.
- 4) Nida and Taber (1964:33) tell about restructuring as follows: “Restructuring, in the translated material, is restructured in order to make the final message fully acceptable in the receptor language”. After the translator analyze the text and understands the message of the text, he starts to restructure the text in the target language. This stage is done to check for the naturalness and accuracy of this translation result. The translator has to maintain the message of the original text in his translation and he should obey the target language grammar rules.

e. Factors Influencing Translation Process

Translation is a complex process that involves linguistic, cultural and personal factors. According to Nida and Taber in Wong and Shen (1999:1), there are many crucial factors to the process of translating. There are:

- 1) Linguistic Factors

Linguistic factors exert a direct and crucial influence upon the process of translating. Each of linguistic factors like phonological, lexical, syntactic and textual can interfere with translation.

- a) Phonological, is the source language (SL) and the target language (TL) in terms of the sound effect conveyed by rhythm.
- b) Lexical, SL like an English word can vary in meaning drastically according to context, verbal relation, time, place, participants, topic, mode, media, etc.
- c) Syntactic factor, like English syntax, still characterized by a degree of inflection. English inflections are concerned with gender, number, case, tense, aspect, voice, mood, person, part of speech and degree of comparison.
- d) Textual factor, a text is constructed on the basis of individual sentences, so translation problems in realizing thematic structure and connection are similar to those encountered at the syntactic level.

2) Cultural Factors

According to the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis in Gorlee (1994:105), different linguistic communities have different ways of experiencing, segmenting and structuring reality. Translating works to bridge the cultural gap between two worlds and make communication possible between different linguistic communities.

It also supported by Sapir in Wong and Shen (1999:87), who claims not two languages are ever sufficiently similar to be considered as representing the same social reality. The worlds in which different societies live are distinct world, not merely the same world with defend labels attached. This cultural factors divide into some parts. They are:

a) Intercultural Factors

According to Catford (1965:94), instances of untranslatability can arise from two sources, linguistics and cultural. This intercultural factors included culture-specific expressions, an esthetic different.

b) Intra Cultural Factors

Cultural differences between region of a country, or between time periods can also act significantly on the process of translation. Intra cultural factors often lead to stylistically of even semantically distinct translations of the same source text. The most influential factors in this case are the strategic orientation and period style within the target language culture. This culture included strategic orientation.

3) Personal Factors

The professional translator and psychological conditions may therefore have a direct influence on the translated text. The personal factors in question, which account for many of the differences between various translations of the same source, are subtle and complex. They play a crucial role in translating and can be classified into several types. Those are:

- a) Personal competence. It is a given that a translator has to be competent in source language interpretation and target language representation, and has to have special knowledge and experience in the field concerned. In term of source language interpretation, a translator must be sufficiently competent to understand the various conceptual, associative or thematic meanings of the original.
- b) Personal attitude. Attitudinal factors involve the individual translators' subjective orientations within a certain historical and cultural context. Aesthetic attitude is reflected in the way

the translator interprets the source language text and represents it in the target language text. In this personal attitude, it includes some part. There are attitude toward recipients' response, strategies attitudes and professional attitude.

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that in translation people did not have the same translation each of them. They will have the different translation results. It is influenced by several factors. They are linguistic factors, cultural factors and personal factors. All of the factors can influence the result of students translation including in translation news. It will make some types in translation results especially in English Translation News into Bahasa Indonesia.

2. News

a. Definition of News

News is a report of a current event. According to Windari (2021:1) News item text plays an important role in the development of technology and information. A lot of various events nowadays are written in the form of news item, such as: newspaper, online articles, and blogs. News is something that is not known earlier. From all these, we can safely define news as a development that has happened in the past 24 hours which was not known outside and which is of wide interest to the people and that which generates curiosity among listeners.

There are some definition of News. According to Tuchman in Sari (2018:19) News is the product of news workers who draw upon institutional processes and practices to make information available to costumers. According to Budiman (2005:1) News is the report on a recent event; reports of actual facts, interesting, importance or remarkable, importance News is located, gathered, and disseminated by professionals working in organizations. It is the product professionalism

and it claims to interpret everyday occurrences to citizens and other professional alike.

b. Criteria of News

News takes important in part journalistic study. News comes from many sources based on the fact that happened in the field. According to Fowler in Ivancheva (1991:13) there are list of criteria of news;

1) Frequency

An event is more likely to be reported if its duration is close to the publication frequency of the news medium. Because newspapers are published once a day, a single event is more likely to be reported rather than a long process one. For instance, the publication of unemployment figures on a certain day is more newsworthy than the long-term phenomena of unemployment itself.

2) Threshold

Refers to the 'size' needed for an event to become newsworthy. For example, an accident involving a hundred people is more likely to be published than one involving two or three people.

3) Unambiguity

Mysterious events well as clear ones are newsworthy if they can be related to cultural stereotypes, where a stereotype is a socially constructed mental pigeon-hole into which events and individuals can be sorted, thereby, making such events and individuals comprehensible.

4) Meaningfulness

(with its two subcategories Cultural proximity and Relevance)

Refers to a preoccupation with countries, societies and individuals perceived to be like oneself.

a) Cultural proximity: Relates to geographical closeness of a country.

Cultural proximity is founded on an ideology of ethnocentrism: a

preoccupation with countries, societies and individuals perceived to be like oneself.

- b) Relevance: if Culture 1 and Culture 2 are geographically far away but in Culture 1 it is likely to happen the same type of event, so Culture 1 is affected in the same way as Culture 2.

5) Consonance

With its two sub criteria predictability and demand refer to categories of events which people either expect to happen or want to happen, e.g. Royal weddings and births.

6) Unexpectedness

An event is even more newsworthy if it happens without warning or is unusual.

7) Continuity

Once an event is defined as news, it will continue to be news event though its amplitude may be less. Moreover, even 'non events' which are part of the story will be covered.

8) Composition

Refers to the balance of a paper bulletin, that is, an item will be more or less newsworthy depending on what else is available for inclusion.

9) Reference to elite nations

Encodes a 'superpowers' ideology of the dominating status of North America, Japan, Europe and Russia in world political and cultural affairs.

10) Reference to elite people

Refers to media's infatuation of celebrities, e.g. Bill Clinton, US President between 1993-2001 more popular among ordinary people with Lewinski Scandal.

11) Reference to persons (Personalization)

Whenever possible events are seen as the actions of people as individuals. Personalization varies from paper being most striking in the popular press.

12) Reference to something negative

It suggests that news take the normal for granted, and so is driven to make stories out of deviant: crime, dissidence, disaster. As Fowler in Ivancheva (1991) points out, negativity is a value rather than anything more natural: there is no natural reason why disasters should be more newsworthy than triumphs.

The set of criteria can also be summarized under the following unifying headings:

- a) Impact: frequency, unambiguity, threshold, negativity, unexpectedness.
- b) Audience identification: personalization, meaningfulness, reference to elite nation, reference to elite persons.
- c) Pragmatics of media coverage: consonance, continuity, composition.

c. Structure of News

According to Juwito (2008:50) in journalistic theory, because many of facts in the form of various events happening in the world, while the time that journalists and editor of mass media is very limited, it must be searched the easiest and simplest way to report or write down the facts. The pattern is called an inverted pyramid. Inverted pyramid called pattern, because it is shaped pyramid image in the upside position. With an inverted pyramid, the news message is arranged deductively. The conclusions are stated in the first paragraph, and then followed by a lighter explanation and description in the following paragraphs. The first paragraph is a summary of the most important facts of all the story (new story). Thus, if the first paragraph is a very important news message, then the next paragraph comes in an important category, quite important, less important, unimportant, and completely unimportant.

d. Translating News

Translating news is not different with translating the other text, the most important thing is how the translator transfer the text into a target language that the reader can understand. News Translation' is not an easy task. This is largely because it falls into the category of "open" or "reshaping" translation which is loosely understood as any verbal, visual or auditory text in another language that is adapted to a new readership explicitly. In short, 'news translation' is different, largely because of the invisibility of both the texts and the agents involved.

According to Dijk (1988) Translations team has come up with 4 solid reasons why news translation matters:

- 1) **Reaching Non-English Speaking Readers:** What news translation brings a news source are not-English speaking readers. By having news accessible to potentially thousands of individuals the news source is being showcased across the globe. For non-English speaking users looking to read news, the news source automatically captures their attention.
- 2) **Increasing Customer Confidence:** Despite the fact that approximately 71% of today's internet consumers are non-English speaking as a first language, they want to consume news in their native languages. So when the news source takes time to translate news, its potential foreign news consumers will have more trust in it, as they will feel that the news source understands their needs.
- 3) **Overcoming Cultural Barriers:** When an online news source is in a reader's native language, the reader feels more comfortable browsing through it. For instance, even in real life, when Russians travel abroad, they feel very comfortable when they see something in a Russian script. A similar scenario happens online.
- 4) **Gaining a Significant Competitive Edge:** There are a lot of universal things in life that individuals use, regardless of their native language, and news is one of them. Individuals read news on a daily basis, so

providing multilingual news to them will give the news source a significant competitive edge.

As we see, translations play a principal role in helping foreign news readers go together with world situations. For this, news sources must choose their translators carefully and the already chosen translators must think twice before unveiling news to attract the foreign readers.

One of the biggest challenges in getting news translated is finding experienced translators that will be able to provide fast, accurate, high-quality knowledge-based news translation services. It is important to note that for news translation the following requirements are of significant importance:

- 1) Translators dealing with news translation must know and understand the events they are translating. For instance, if the news writer's text contains a phrase such as "it was caused by Sunday events", the translator should know the mentioned events and can even remind of them not to puzzle the foreign readers.
- 2) Translators dealing with news translation should adapt the translations for foreign readers. For example, if there is about a foreign politician in all probability unknown to the readers, the translator should specify the position held by the mentioned person even if it is not specified in the original text.
- 3) Translators dealing with news translation should be familiar with journalistic jargon and cliché. For instance, the translator should understand the sense of certain phrase and expressions such as "Iron and Lady" that stands for the British politician Margaret Thatcher.
- 4) Translators dealing with news translation should be fast. News should be fast. Otherwise, it is not news, it is olds. And for this, the translator working on news translation should provide the final copy of translated news as fast and as soon as possible.

According to Darwish in Sari (2018:32) there are five variables are brought to bear on the News Translation process. They are;

1) Location

In terms of location, the translator may physically exist in the location of the source language (SL) text. An example of this translations of English documents produced in Australian and translated for the ethnic communities within Australia. However, the translator may physically exist in the location of the target language (TL).

2) Time

In terms of location, the translator may exist in the same time interval of the source language and the target language, or the translator may exist in the same time interval of target language (TL) but not Source Language (SL). The translator may exist in neither SL not TL time.

3) Language

In terms of language, we have the following situations:

- a) The translator's "native" language is the same as SL
- b) The translator's "native" language is the same as TL. The translator's "native" language is neither SL not TL.
- c) The translator's "native" language is a types or a derivative of SL or TL.

4) Language Proximity

Language are said to be convergent or divergent depending on the degree of similarity between them in terms of syntax, lexis, and idiom. In translation, SL and TL are convergent or divergent languages. This may be measured in terms of the operations required to render one sentence in one language in another language.

5) Cultural dependency

Cultural dependency relates to the properties of text that are culture-bound. These properties reflect the social attitudes and mores and intellectual perspective of those who speak the language of a certain culture.

In summary, translating news is not different with translating the other text, the most important thing is how the translator transfer the text into a target language that the reader can understand. News Translation' is not an easy task. This is largely because it falls into the category of "open" or "reshaping" translation which is loosely understood as any verbal, visual or auditory text in another language that is adapted to a new readership explicitly. In short, 'news translation' is different, largely because of the invisibility of both the texts and the agents involved.

B. Review of Relevan Studies

The researcher has found some relevant studies related to this research. First, Nora Delvina had conducted a research entitle: An analysis of student's translation of English noun phrase into Indonesian (A study of sixth semester student of English Department of STAIN Batusangkar in 2009/2010 academic year). She found there are noun phrase have high percentage which was acceptable. It was caused the limited context of sentence which influenced the translation of the noun phrase and the word which is used in the sentence was familiar and it is often used in daily life. Meanwhile, there are noun phrase which have low percentage which have poor vocabulary mastery and grammar mastery. Furthermore, the students could not deeply attend to the context of sentence which influenced the translation of noun phrase and poor application translation theory. The similarity between the own going research and previous research is both of them analyze students' translation. The differences between the own going

research and previous research is both of them has different context object of the research.

Next, Dedi Suherman (2010) had conducted a research about “students’ ability in translating left handed and right handed noun phrase of English into Indonesian (A study the sixth semester students of English department of STAIN Batusangkar in 2009/2010 academic year). In this research he found that the average was 62,96%, for the acceptable answer of the students and 34,04% for unacceptable answer of the students in left handed noun phrase. Besides, in right handed noun phrase the average were 55,11% for the acceptable answer of the students and 44,89% for unacceptable answer of the students. The similarity between the own going research and previous research is both of them analyze student’s translation. The differences between the own going research and previous research is both of them has different context object of the research.

The last, Anggi Rahmadika had conducted a research about “An analysis students translation in translating hortatory exposition texts from English into bahasa Indonesia”. She found that most of the translation of the seventh semester students of English department of state collage of Islamic studies (STAIN) Batusangkar in translating hortatory exposition text into Bahasa Indonesia was less accurate-acceptable with 23,23% average percentage from seventeen sentences of hortatory exposition text. Average of percentage other categories, accurate-acceptable was 15,65%, accurate-less acceptable was 5,58%, accurate-less acceptable was 10,17% inaccurate-unacceptable was 0,69%, inaccurate-unacceptable was 20,14% and inaccurate-unacceptable was 16,35%. The similarity between the own going research and previous research is both of them analyze student’s translation. The differences between the own going research and previous research is both of them has different context object of the research.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

This research was a qualitative method by using content analysis that will find out students' types in translation news from English to Indonesian. According to Gay (2012:7), qualitative research is the collection, analysis and interpretation of comprehensive narrative and visual (i.e., non numerical) data to gain insights into a particular phenomenon of interest. In this research, the researcher would like to analyze English to Indonesian.

Then, Chelimsky (1989:6) states that "Content Analysis is a set of procedures for collecting and organizing information in standardized format that allows analysis to make inferences about characteristics and meaning of written and other recorded material". Moreover, Arikunto (1996:244) states that the final conclusion of descriptive study should be in words or sentence, not in a number. Dealing with the theories above, the researcher would use descriptive qualitative research, especially content analysis to describe an Students' Types in Translation News from English to Indonesian of English Department at UIN Mahmud Yunus Batusangkar.

B. Data and Data Sources

1. Data

The data of this research was all of translation noun and verb phrase that translated by the students' in their Translation 1 test by the fifth semester students of English Department of UIN Mahmud Yunus Batusangkar 2021/2022 academic year.

2. Data Source

Source of the data, the researcher collected to the data of students translation. The researcher got the data from Translation 1 lecturer.

C. Technique of Data Collection

1. Research Instrument

In this research, the key instrument of this research was the researcher herself. As it explained by Gay and Peter (2000:19), the researcher realized herself as the main instrument of the data collection. In this case, the researcher entire the setting to get the data, copied and studied the data, and interpreted the data by herself. In this research, the researcher conducted the documentary study because document is the only the thing that will analyzed. Document, as defined by Sugiyono (2007:329) are the past experience in written form, picture, video, or other creation someone. The researcher collected the data or document from the lecturer that taught Translation I Subject, all the data is 59 documents. Then the researcher analyzed the document to describe the students types in translating noun and verb phrase.

2. Research Procedures

To conduct this research, the writer followed several procedures, namely: pre-operation of the research, operation of the research, and post operation the research, as follow:

a. Preparation

- 1) Finding the problem of the research and the theories
- 2) Focusing on the problem that the researcher interested
- 3) Collecting the source and references related to the researcher
- 4) Writing the research proposal
- 5) Consulting the proposal to the advisor
- 6) Revising the proposal
- 7) Following research proposal seminar
- 8) Revising the proposal

b. Operation

- 1) Asking permission to translation V lecturer to get the data from students' translation

- 2) Collecting the document, syllabus, students' writing translation
- c. Post Operation
- 1) Analyzing data of translation
 - 2) Drawing conclusion and giving suggestion

D. Checking Data Trustworthiness

The data in qualitative research was confirmed valid only when there is no differences between the report of the research and the reality that happen. Therefore the researcher needs to check the data trustworthiness. It was the purpose that be reached by the researcher who is use qualitative research. The researcher does the credibility test for trustworthiness of the research finding.

According to Sugiyono (2010:270) credibility can be trough several ways such as extending of observation, improving the diligence, data triangulation, peer discussion, analysis of negative case and member check.

In this research, researcher did the credibility test to check the data trustworthiness by extending of observation to form transcription in which the researcher analyzed the data repeatedly to make sure which types of noun phrase and verb phrase that translate by the students.

E. Technique of Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the researcher analyzed the data by using descriptive qualitative analysis which applied content analysis. In analyzing the data, the researcher analyzed the student translation types which apply by the students. Before analyzing the data, the researcher gave the number for each documents from 1 to 59. Then the researcher write the list of translation news to help the researcher in analyzing the data.

In analyzing the document, the data was analyzed by following procedure using by Tesch (1990), namely preparing the data, defining the

unit of analysis, developing categories and a coding scheme, testing the coding scheme on a sample of text, coding all the text, assessing the coding consistency, drawing conclusion from the coded data, and reporting the methods and findings.

1. Preparing the Data

The researcher found out the data that was related with the study. The data that got by the researcher were several documents of students' in Translation I subject at fifth semester students of English Teaching Department in UIN Mahmud Yunus Batusangkar 2021/2022 Academic Year.

2. Defining the Unit of Analysis

In the unit definition can affect coding decisions as well as the comparability of outcomes with other similar studies. Therefore, defining the coding unit is one of the most fundamental and important decisions. Thus, the research assign a code to a text chunk of any size, as long as that chunk represents a single theme or issue of relevance with research question.

The researcher determined the codification of the data based on the students' document text namely; rules for assigning codes such as; D1 (Document 1), D2 (Document 2), D3 (Document 3), D4 (Document 4), D5 (Document 5), D6 (Document 6), D7 (Document 7), D8 (Document 8), D9 (Document 9), D10 (Document 10), etc.

3. Testing Coding Scheme on a text

There are several text that researcher coded some of students' translation news as sample coding the text. Then, the researcher signed the coding, checking coding, and revise coding consistency are achieved. After the sample of coding the text do, then, the sample of coding to other students' translation in news text.

4. Coding All the Text

During the coding process, the researcher check the code repeatedly next, the researcher completed all code in students' document text.

5. Assessing Coding Consistency

After coding the entire data set, the researcher rechecked the consistency of coding. The researcher rechecked coding of categories on types and also code of writer.

6. Drawing Conclusion from the Coded Data

After coding all news text, the researcher drew conclusion types of pronouns in characters' dialogue using by the students in genre based writing classroom subject.

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

A. Research Findings

1. Data Description

In this chapter, the researcher describes the data of students' types in translation news from English to Indonesian in Translation I class. The data of this research were collected through analyze students translation document. The researcher did analyze the document started from 23 November 2022 – 28 December 2023. The data were collected from the translation I lecturer. The data were collected from 59 students were chosen as the sample from the fifth semester students' of English Teaching Department of UIN Mahmud Yunus Batusangkar.

After getting the document, she coded the document. First the researcher determined the codification of the data based on the students' texts namely; rules for assigning codes such as; D1 (Document 1), D2 (Document 2), D3 (Document 3), D4 (Document 4), D5 (Document 5), D6 (Document 6), D7 (Document 7), D8 (Document 8), D9 (Document 9), D10 (Document 10), D11 (Document 11), D12 (Document 12), and so on. After that the researcher classified types of translation of the word. After classifying them, she put it into a table. In the table she explained the types of translation. Finally, she wrote the conclusions of types of translating News from English into Indonesian.

Based on research finding, it can be concluded that there are eight types of translation. First, direct translation. Second, indirect translation. Third, word-for-word or metaphase translation. Fourth, literal or structural translation. Fifth, adaption translation. Sixth, fre translation or contextual translation. Seventh, idiomatic translation. And the last, communicative translation. On this research the researcher use Hadisubroto theories, there are : word-for-word translation, literal translation and free translation because most of the students use this theories.

2. Data Analysis

From the analysis the documents that has been done by the researcher toward 59 documents, she found tree type of types of noun and verb phrase. The result of the data analysis gotten by the researcher after analyzing the data twice. To make it clear, the findings were elaborated in the table as follows:

1. Word of Source Text : “Control”

Translating of Target Language	Types of Translation			Indicator	Explanation
	Word for word	Literal	Free		
<i>Mengatasi Diabetes</i>				1. Goes by each word 2. Disregarding context 3. Just translating the words, like the first sentence	Translation word for word in this way, the translator translates the content of the source language into the content of the target language by looking at the word reference (Newmark in Ester Riska, 2021:97).
<i>Mengontrol Diabetes</i>					
<i>Mengatur Diabetes</i>					
<i>Mengatasi Diabetes</i>				1. Keeps the meaning intact, like the second. 2. Follows closely both the form and intended meaning of the SL 3. Rendering as closely as possible the wording, structure, and grammar of a	Literal translation is method of translation which translating text literally yet following the rule of structure in the target language. The text is still translated depending on its context and its nearest common meanings
<i>Mengurangi Diabetes</i>					

				source text.	(Munday in Tia, 2001)
<i>Membatasi Diabetes</i>				<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Abandons the form of the SL, only keeping its intended meaning 2. Rendering the sense of a source text. 	Free translation gives translator a fully freedom to express the way he is going to interpret the translation on the text; without needing to pay attention towards to the grammatical structure or language culture (Salam, Akil & Rahman, 2017)

Based on the table above, there were three type in translating “*control diabetes*” made by the fifth semester students of English department students of UIN Mahmud Yunus Batusangkar registered 2021/2022 academic year. And “word for word” is the most type made by the students.

2. Word of Source Text : “*sits on*”

Translating of Target Language	Types of Translation			Indicator	Explanation
	Word for word	Literal	Free		
<i>Berada pada urutan</i>				<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Goes by each word 2. Disregarding context 3. Just translating the words, like the first sentence. 	Translation word for word in this way, the translator translates the content of the source language into the content of the target language by
<i>Berada diurutan</i>					
<i>Berada urutan</i>					
<i>Berada</i>					
<i>Berada</i>					

<i>dinomor</i>					looking at the word reference (Newmark in Ester Riska, 2021:97).
<i>Duduk diurutan</i>					
<i>Menduduki peringkat</i>				<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Abandons the form of the SL, only keeping its intended meaning 2. Rendering the sense of a source text. 	Free translation gives translator a fully freedom to express the way he is going to interpret the translation on the text; without needing to pay attention towards to the grammatical structure or language culture (Salam, Akil & Rahman, 2017)
<i>Menempati posisi</i>					
<i>Menduduki posisi</i>					
<i>Ada diurutan</i>				<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Keeps the meaning intact, like the second. 2. Follows closely both the form and intended meaning of the SL 3. Rendering as closely as possible the wording, structure, and grammar of a source text. 	Literal translation is method of translation which translating text literally yet following the rule of structure in the target language. The text is still translated depending on its context and its nearest common meanings (Munday
<i>Berada pada</i>					
<i>Menduduki urutan</i>					

					in Tia, 2001)
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Based on the table above, there were three type in translating “*sits on*” made by the fifth semester students of English department students of UIN Mahmud Yunus Batusangkar registered 2021/2022 academic year. And “word for word” is the most type made by the students.

3. Word of Source Text : “*Perches*”

Translating of Target Language	Types of Translation			Indicator	Explanation
	Word for word	Literal	Free		
<i>Bertengger</i>				<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Goes by each word 2. Disregarding context 3. Just translating the words, like the first sentence. 	Translation word for word in this way, the translator translates the content of the source language into the content of the target language by looking at the word reference (Newmark in Ester Riska, 2021:97).
<i>Termasuk</i>				<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Keeps the meaning intact, like the second. 2. Follows closely both the form and intended meaning of the SL 3. Rendering as closely as possible the 	Literal translation is method of translation which translating text literally yet following the rule of structure in the target
<i>Berada</i>					
<i>Menempati</i>					
<i>Ada diurutan</i>					

				wording, structure, and grammar of a source text.	language. The text is still translated depending on its context and its nearest common meanings (Munday in Tia, 2001)
<i>Peringkat</i>				1. Abandons the form of the SL, only keeping its intended meaning 2. Rendering the sense of a source text.	Free translation gives translator a fully freedom to express the way he is going to interpret the translation on the text; without needing to pay attention towards to the grammatical structure or language culture (Salam, Akil & Rahman, 2017)
<i>Menduduki</i>					

Based on the table above, there were three type in translating “*perches*” made by the fifth semester students of English department students of UIN Mahmud Yunus Batusangkar registered 2021/2022 academic year. And “literal” is the most type made by the students.

4. Word of Source Text : “*swell to*”

Translating of Target Language	Types of Translation			Indicator	Explanation
	Word for word	Literal	Free		
<i>Membengkak menjadi</i>				<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Goes by each word 2. Disregarding context 3. Just translating the words, like the first sentence. 	Translation word for word in this way, the translator translates the content of the source language into the content of the target language by looking at the word reference (Newmark in Ester Riska, 2021:97).
<i>Meningkat menjadi</i>				<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Keeps the meaning intact, like the second. 2. Follows closely both the form and intended meaning of the SL 3. Rendering as closely as possible the wording, structure, and grammar of a source text. 	Literal translation is method of translation which translating text literally yet following the rule of structure in the target language. The text is still translated depending on its context and its nearest common meanings (Munday in Tia, 2001)
<i>Bertambah menjadi</i>					
<i>Naik menjadi</i>					
<i>Mengalami peningkatan menjadi</i>					
<i>Semakin banyak</i>					

<i>Melonjak menjadi</i>				<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Abandons the form of the SL, only keeping its intended meaning 2. Rendering the sense of a source text. 	Free translation gives translator a fully freedom to express the way he is going to interpret the translation on the text; without needing to pay attention towards to the grammatical structure or language culture (Salam, Akil & Rahman, 2017)
<i>Menyebar menjadi</i>					
<i>Melambung sampai</i>					
<i>Mencapai</i>					

Based on the table above, there were three type in translating “*swell to*” made by the fifth semester students of English department students of UIN Mahmud Yunus Batusangkar registered 2021/2022 academic year. And “literal” is the most type made by the students.

5. Word of Source Text : “*reluctance*”

Translating of Target Language	Types of Translation			Indicator	Explanation
	Word for word	Literal	Free		
<i>Ketidakmauan</i>				<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Goes by each word 2. Disregarding context 3. Just translating the words, like the first sentence. 	Translation word for word in this way, the translator translates the content of the source language into the content of the
<i>Keengganan</i>					

					target language by looking at the word reference (Newmark in Ester Riska, 2021:97).
<i>Ketidakmampuan</i>				<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Abandons the form of the SL, only keeping its intended meaning 2. Rendering the sense of a source text. 	Free translation gives translator a fully freedom to express the way he is going to interpret the translation on the text; without needing to pay attention towards to the grammatical structure or language culture (Salam, Akil & Rahman, 2017)
<i>Ada budaya</i>					
<i>Enggannya</i>				<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Keeps the meaning intact, like the second. 2. Follows closely both the form and intended meaning of the SL 3. Rendering as closely as possible the wording, structure, and grammar of a source text. 	Literal translation is method of translation which translating text literally yet following the rule of structure in the target language. The text is still translated depending on its context and its nearest common
<i>Kemalasan</i>					
<i>Tidak maunya</i>					

					meanings (Munday in Tia, 2001)
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Based on the table above, there were three type in translating “*reluctance*” made by the fifth semester students of English department students of UIN Mahmud Yunus Batusangkar registered 2021/2022 academic year. “Literal and free” is the most type made by the students.

6. Word of Source Text : “*more sedentary*”

Translating of Target Language	Types of Translation			Indicator	Explanation
	Word for word	Literal	Free		
<i>Semakin malas</i>				1. Keeps the meaning intact, like the second. 2. Follows closely both the form and intended meaning of the SL 3. Rendering as closely as possible the wording, structure, and grammar of a source text.	Literal translation is method of translation which translating text literally yet following the rule of structure in the target language. The text is still translated depending on its context and its nearest common meanings (Munday in Tia, 2001)
<i>Semakin malas bergerak</i>					
<i>Lebih malas dan tidak bergerak</i>					
<i>Lebih banyak duduk</i>					
<i>Semakin sedentary</i>					
<i>Semakin jarang bergerak</i>					
<i>Tidak banyak bergerak</i>					
<i>Semakin banyak duduk</i>				1. Goes by each word 2. Disregarding	Translation word for word in this way, the

<i>Semakin kurang bergerak</i>				context 3. Just translating the words, like the first sentence.	translator translates the content of the source language into the content of the target language by looking at the word reference (Newmark in Ester Riska, 2021:97).
<i>Semakin tidak banyak bergerak</i>					
<i>Semakin lebih banyak duduk</i>				1. Abandons the form of the SL, only keeping its intended meaning 2. Rendering the sense of a source text.	Free translation gives translator a fully freedom to express the way he is going to interpret the translation on the text; without needing to pay attention towards to the grammatical structure or language culture (Salam, Akil & Rahman, 2017)
<i>Semakin duduk terus menerus</i>					
<i>Semakin banyak waktu duduk</i>					
<i>Semakin banyak rebahan</i>					
<i>Semakin banyak tidak melakukan aktifitas fisik</i>					
<i>Semakin tidak menentu</i>					
<i>Semakin menetap</i>					
<i>Semakin tidak aktif</i>					

Based on the table above, there were three type in translating “*more sedentary*” made by the fifth semester students of English department students of UIN Mahmud Yunus Batusangkar registered 2021/2022 academic year. And “Free translation” is the most type made by the students.

7. Word of Source Text : “not seeing”

Translating of Target Language	Types of Translation			Indicator	Explanation
	Word for word	Literal	Free		
<i>Tidak berkonsultasi</i>				1. Keeps the meaning intact, like the second. 2. Follows closely both the form and intended meaning of the SL 3. Rendering as closely as possible the wording, structure, and grammar of a source text.	Literal translation is method of translation which translating text literally yet following the rule of structure in the target language. The text is still translated depending on its context and its nearest common meanings (Munday in Tia, 2001)
<i>Tidak memeriksakan diri</i>					
<i>Tidak menemui</i>					
<i>Untuk menemui</i>					
<i>Tidak memeriksa diri</i>					
<i>Tidak berobat</i>					
<i>Tidak bertemu</i>				1. Abandons the form of the SL, only keeping its intended meaning 2. Rendering the sense of a source text.	Free translation gives translator a fully freedom to express the way he is going to interpret the translation on the text; without needing to pay attention towards to the grammatical
<i>Tidak pergi</i>					
<i>Tidak ke</i>					
<i>Tidak akan pergi</i>					

					structure or language culture (Salam, Akil & Rahman, 2017)
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Based on the table above, there were three type in translating “*not seeing*” made by the fifth semester students of English department students of UIN Mahmud Yunus Batusangkar registered 2021/2022 academic year. And “literal translation” is the most type made by the students.

8. Word of Source Text : “*your plate*”

Translating of Target Language	Types of Translation			Indicator	Explanation
	Word for word	Literal	Free		
<i>Piring anda</i>				1. Goes by each word 2. Disregarding context 3. Just translating the words, like the first sentence.	Translation word for word in this way, the translator translates the content of the source language into the content of the target language by looking at the word reference (Newmark in Ester Riska, 2021:97).
<i>Piring kamu</i>					
<i>Piringmu</i>					
<i>Piringmu</i>					
<i>Porsi makan</i>				1. Keeps the meaning intact, like the second.	Literal translation is method of translation which
<i>Porsi makan anda</i>					

<i>Porsi anda</i>				<p>2. Follows closely both the form and intended meaning of the SL</p> <p>3. Rendering as closely as possible the wording, structure, and grammar of a source text.</p>	<p>translating text literally yet following the rule of structure in the target language. The text is still translated depending on its context and its nearest common meanings (Munday in Tia, 2001)</p>
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Based on the table above, there were three type in translating “*your plate*” made by the fifth semester students of English department students of UIN Mahmud Yunus Batusangkar registered 2021/2022 academic year. And “word for word” is the most type made by the students.

9. Word of Source Text : “*Home-cooked meals*”

Translating of Target Language	Types of Translation			Indicator	Explanation
	Word for word	Literal	Free		
<i>Masakan rumahan</i>				<p>1. Keeps the meaning intact, like the second.</p> <p>2. Follows closely both the form and intended meaning of the SL</p>	<p>Literal translation is method of translation which translating text literally yet following the rule of structure in the target</p>
<i>Makanan rumahan</i>					
<i>Masakan rumah</i>					

				3. Rendering as closely as possible the wording, structure, and grammar of a source text.	language. The text is still translated depending on its context and its nearest common meanings (Munday in Tia, 2001)
<i>Masakan yang dimasak dirumah</i>				1. Goes by each word 2. Disregarding context 3. Just translating the words, like the first sentence.	Translation word for word in this way, the translator translates the content of the source language into the content of the target language by looking at the word reference (Newmark in Ester Riska, 2021:97).
<i>Makanan masakan rumah</i>					
<i>Masakan yang dimasak dirumah</i>					
<i>Memasak makanan rumah</i>					
<i>Makanan dimasak dirumah</i>					

Based on the table above, there were three type in translating “*Home-cooked meals*” made by the fifth semester students of English department students of UIN Mahmud Yunus Batusangkar registered 2021/2022 academic year. And “word for word” is the most type made by the students.

10. Word of Source Text : “*Exercise routine*”

Translating of Target Language	Types of Translation			Indicator	Explanation
	Word for word	Literal	Free		
<i>Olahraga rutin</i>				1. Goes by each word 2. Disregarding context 3. Just translating the words, like the first sentence.	According to Newmark in Ester Riska (2021:97) state that Translation word for word in this way, the translator translates the content of the source language into the content of the target language by looking at the word reference. As a result, they make word choices that are not basic and the translation sounds unattractive and unnatural to the reader, because the word structure in the translated sentence cannot be distinguished from the word order in the
<i>Latihan rutin</i>					
<i>Rutin berolahraga</i>					
<i>Latihan yang rutin</i>					
<i>Olahraga yang rutin</i>					
<i>Rutin olahraga</i>					

					original sentence.
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Based on the table above, there were three type in translating “*Exercise routine*” made by the fifth semester students of English department students of UIN Mahmud Yunus Batusangkar registered 2021/2022 academic year. And “word for word” is the most type made by the students.

B. Discussion

This discussion showed us the theory of cultural background has significant influence toward translation product. Classen said from the perspective of translation itself quickly leads to transcultural activities since making ideas, thoughts, concepts and texts (Classen, 2012).

According to Hadisubroto (2005:14) state that, there are three kind of translation; they are, word-for-word translation is changing the meaning one word to other word from the source language into receptor language that has some amount. Then, literal or structural translation is the number or word is not must but the information suitable between source language and target language. The last, free translation is focus in information in the message although use the other language in receptor language, for example such as in translation phrase, idiom, and etc.

The results showed that there were three types of student translation into Indonesian, namely Word for Word Translation, Literal Translation and Free Translation. With the words/phrases as follows; “control diabetes” 6 types of translation, “Indonesia sits on” 12 types of translation, “Indonesia perches” 7 types of translation, “swell to” 10 types of translation, “Indonesians’ reluctance” 7 types of translation, “getting more sedentary” 23 types of translation, “not seeing” 10 types of translation, “watch your plate” 7 types of translation, “home-cooked meals” 9 types of translation, “exercise routine” 6 types of translation. Based on research finding above, it gave the

information that students have many types in translating English text especially in translating news. Indeed, they were allowed to try the other translation results as far as the meaning is appropriate with the source meaning. Beside that, most of the students translated the translating news into bahasa Indonesian based on the textual meaning in the dictionary generally without making the improvisations of using word choice in Indonesian. Furthermore, students' background knowledge also influenced the result of translation itself. Cultural transfer (in first language) gave a negative side effect to their translation which have a different way of how to write the sentences in translating news.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

Based on researcher findings, the researcher found as follow:

There were eight types of translating news in the source text. At least, each types had three types in English phrase translations. They are : word for word translation, literal translation and free translation. The researcher assumed that students have enough understanding about translating news from English into Indonesian.

B. Suggestion

Based on researcher findings, the researcher would like to propose some suggestion to:

1. Students

It suggested to English Department Students of UIN Mahmud Yunus Batusangkar, especially the fifth semester students more understand about types in translating translation news in translation news. Then, by knowing their types of translation they can choose one of three way in translating translation news.

2. English Lecturer

It is suggested to the translation lecturer especially lecturer who teach Translation I at UIN Mahmud Yunus Batusangkar give the students some approach, model and strategy in teaching especially about delivering understanding about meaning that is the principle of translation. It would make the students easier to understand about both of the material because translation and grammar is very related each other.

3. The next researchers

It is suggested to conduct the continuation research of this research. Because this research just focused to find out the students' types in translating English Translation News into Bahasa Indonesia, the next researcher can continue to study this research about the reason of

students' types in translating English translation news especially "cover up" only few types. They can also research about acceptability of students types in translating news from English to Indonesian.

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