

Students' Difficulties and Errors in Translating Argumentation Text from Indonesian to English at the Third Semester Students of Nommensen HKBP University

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Abstrak

Penerjemahan adalah upaya pemindahan dalam satu bahasa berupa pernyataan atau pesan tertulis untuk menciptakan kembali pernyataan atau pesan tersebut ke dalam bahasa lain. Siswa dalam menerjemahkan teks argumentasi dari bahasa Indonesia ke bahasa Inggris menemukan kesulitan dan kesalahan dalam teks terjemahan. Tingkat kesulitan menerjemahkan teks dari bahasa Indonesia ke bahasa Inggris lebih tinggi daripada menerjemahkan teks dari bahasa Inggris ke bahasa Indonesia. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mencari dan mengidentifikasi kesulitan dan kesalahan dalam menerjemahkan teks argumentasi dari bahasa Inggris ke bahasa Indonesia. Dalam penelitian ini, peneliti memfokuskan pada kesalahan dan kesulitan dalam terjemahan Bahasa Indonesia ke Bahasa Inggris. Ada tiga jenis kesalahan, yaitu kelalaian, gangguan, dan gangguan. pada tipe pertama terdapat 2 penghilangan, pada tipe kedua terdapat 4 ketidakteraturan, pada tipe 3 terdapat 7 misinformasi. Dalam kesulitan tersebut ditemukan faktor linguistik dan non-linguistik, yaitu keterbatasan kosakata, keterbatasan gramatikal dalam menerjemahkan bahasa Indonesia ke bahasa Inggris. Hal ini menunjukkan bahwa mahasiswa semester tiga masih menemukan kesalahan dan kesulitan dalam proses menerjemahkan teks argumentatif dari bahasa Indonesia ke bahasa Inggris.

Kata Kunci: *Teks Argumentatif, Kesulitan, Kesalahan, Terjemahan*

Abstract

Translation is an attempt to transfer in one language in the form of a statement or written message to recreate the statement or message into another language. Students in translating text argumentation from Indonesian into to English find out the difficulties and errors in the translated text. The level of difficulty in translating text from Indonesian to English was higher than translating text from English to Indonesian. The aim of this study is to looking for and identifying difficulties and errors in translating text argumentation from English into Indonesian. In this study, researchers focused on errors and difficulties in the Indonesian to English translation. There are three types of errors, namely omission, disordering, and disordering. in the first type there are 2 omissions, in the second type there are 4 disordering, in type 3 there are 7 misinformation. In the difficulties found linguistic and non-linguistic factors, namely limited vocabulary, grammatical limitations in translating Indonesian into English. This shows that third semester students still find errors and difficulties in the process of translating argumentative text from Indonesian to English.

Keywords: *Argumentative text, Difficulty, Error, Translation*

INTRODUCTION

Translation is an attempt to transfer in one language in the form of a statement or written message to recreate the statement or message into another language. According to Hatim and Munday (2004:6) said that translation as process of transferring a written text from source language (SL) to target language (TL). To be able to understand a particular

language, it is necessary to understand the meaning of each sentence in the source language and the target language so that the message conveyed is correct. Translation is necessary because it is one of the important aspects of language, especially in the learning of foreign languages. This activity in translating almost anyone can do it because it can be done using a translation machine, so that people can get information and knowledge as quickly as possible.

Translation has the function of bridging communication between people of different languages and cultures. In the absence of translation, people who have different languages and cultures will find it difficult to communicate. Moreover, as we know when doing the translation process, students have some difficulty in translating from Indonesian into English. There are two difficulty factors that students face in translating the text, namely linguistic factors and non-linguistic factors. Difficulties in linguistic factors are problems faced by them usually due to lack of known vocabulary and lack of knowledge about grammar.

Examples of difficulties in linguistic factors:

Source Language (SL) : *Saya pergi ke restoran tadi malam.*

Target Language (TL) : I **go** to restaurant last night.

The TL is not appropriate, and it happens because the student does not have the correct grammar. Because "go" in the sentence is past form, then translated as "went". The sentence that should have been translated was "I **went** to restaurant last night".

Error is an error in the use of language because the speaker or author violates rules or grammar. Error analysis is a method of analyzing mistakes that students make in writing paragraphs or essays. According to Quynh Na (2017 : 8) it is mentioned that the author is now analyzing sentences to see if the students' translation is not precise with the grammatical subject or where both the topic and the subject are dropped. Error analysis is very important to do, so that researchers will know the types of mistakes made by students.

Basically, Indonesian to English translation and English to Indonesian translation have the same level of difficulty but some students comment that translation Indonesian to English is more difficult. When it comes to translation, some students still use word-for-word translation. Furthermore, it is also called lexical translation. Examples of error that have been made by third semester students, as follows:

SL	TL
Paman Radit sedang memakai sepatu hitam.	Uncle Radit medium shoes black

In translating text, students do not pay attention to some lexical, cultural, contextual, etc. aspects. Therefore, students urgently need mastery of these aspects to be able to translate well. From the above statement, the author concludes that in translating Indonesian text into English, the target language does not represent the source language and cannot be understood at all. There are errors about grammar, so source language messages are unacceptable because some students still use word-for-word translation. The real answer is "Uncle radit using black shoes".

According to Sager (1983), the types of errors are classified into 4, namely: inversion, omission, addition, and deviation.

Examples of phenomena in the classroom that have been done by students:

The first type of error in translation is inverse meaning. The intent of the target language is contrary to the source language.

For the example:

SL : dan mukanya tampak begitu akrab.

ST : and **he face appear so chummy.**

It categorizes error in translation into inversion of meaning, because in the source language, the word "*mukanya*" translated into "**he face**", "*tampak begitu akrab*" translated into "**appear so chummy**". The actual sentence is "**and his face looked so familiar**".

There are several types of texts that can be learned in English lessons, namely narrative, descriptive, exposition and argumentation. Among these types of text, the researcher focuses on one of the above types of text, namely the argumentation text. Argumentation is a process in the formation of justifications such as reasons that can convince or influence a person's mind. Argumentation text is a type of text that contains paragraphs designed to convince readers that they have the same idea as the researcher.

In the text of the argument there are explanations or reasons that can be communicated by the researcher in the form of explanations, evidence, reasons, evaluations, and goals. The purpose in making the text of the argument is so that the reader allows opinions and conclusions to be conveyed by the author properly. Students should not reject or endorse the author's opinion if the student is unable to translate the text. For this reason, students must be able to understand the contents of the argumentation text first.

In translating a language text into a foreign language there will be difficulties and errors that often occur. According to Arono & Nadrah, (2019), from the results of his research on the difficulty of students in translating English texts, namely found that the factors that influence mistranslation are students' ignorance about identifying about ellipsis, idioms, and lexical meaning, as well as the lack of strategies in translating word for word, some students do not thoroughly understand the content of the text. Rosyida Umi et al, Rosyida, Zahrida, Gita Mutiara Hati,(2020) in their research, students' problems in translating narrative texts from Indonesian into English, are in the lexical and grammatical aspects. Lexical problems consist of incorrect word choices, lack of vocabulary and also lack of students' ability to translate based on a context, as well as unknown grammatical and vocabulary problems.

From this explanation, the researcher will conduct research to students in translating text argumentation from Indonesian into to English to find out the difficulties and errors in the translated text. The level of difficulty in translating text from Indonesian to English was higher than translating text from English to Indonesian, so the researcher conducted this study for 3rd semester students majoring in English education. The reseacher chooses the text of the argument as an object because there are still few people who research in finding out the difficulties and errors in translating the text of the argument.

METHOD

Research Design

The research design was conducted by a plan and procedure for research to detail methods of analysis and collection. There are three types of research design, using qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods. In this study, the researcher used descriptive qualitative research because it analyzes and identifies difficulties and errors in translating the text of argumentation. (Creswell, 1998) found that design research is specific to the procedures involved in the research process: data analysis and data collection (Sihombing et al., 2021). This research is considered descriptive qualitative because there are instruments that authenticate written data in translation tests. In this qualitative study, the researchers only collected data and analyzed so that it could assess or interpret the data so that a valid statement could be made about some aspect. The researcher focused on the data to find students' difficulties and errors in translating argumentation texts in Indonesian into English.

The Subject and Object of the Study

The subject of the study investigated for the difficulties and errors in translating text argumentation. This could be found through tests to students that will be applied so the students are able to analyze it. The object of the study was the third semester students majoring in English of Nommensen HKBP University Medan. The class consists on 10 students.

Data and Source of Data

The data used in this study were pairs of translation. This data were used to define the source language and target language. The source of data for this research were taken from the results of the translation test of argumentation text from Indonesian to English and conducting interview with several students.

The Instrument of Collecting Data

In collecting data, the researchers applied one instrument in order to obtain difficulty and error factors in translating text from Indonesian to English. The instrument to be used was a translation test, this is done to be able to see translation errors made by students. The researchers also conducted direct interviews with students to find out what difficulties they face in translating.

Technique of Data Collection

To collect data in this study, the researchers used a technique of collection as follows:

1. Translation Test

This test will be developed by researcher. This test translates Indonesian text into English. Researchers send words containing argumentation texts and are shared with students, then students will translate Indonesian text into English. The researcher gives students 30 minutes of translating time. After the test is complete, the researcher collects answers. This will make it easier for researchers to identify the errors students make when translating Indonesian text into English.

2. Interview

Interviews are systematic way to obtain various information in the form of verbal statements. Mazanderani & Papparini (2015), the interview process will be conducted by recording the answers to question from the researcher. The questions will be asked about what are the difficulties for students when translating text from Indonesian to English.

The Technique of Data Analysis

After collecting data from students, the researchers checked back data that has been loaded from the data to determine whether the data is good enough and ready for the next process quickly. The concept of a systematic and consistent to maintain the data contained in the design is the main basis to provide the analysis.

The technical data used in finding the errors analyzed were:

1. Collecting data to be analyzing.
2. Categorizing answers based on the test.

Then the data that is used in knowing what difficulties faced by the students can be taken from the data that will be analyzed by using interactive model of Miles and Huberman. Miles and Huberman data analysis activities consist of :

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction is part of the analysis. Using data reduction, researchers can eliminate unnecessary parts and organize data to get a final conclusion that can be withdrawn and verified. Standard processed directional data is displayed in field records written for reduction analysis.

2. Data Display

Miles and Huberman states "the most frequent form of display data for qualitative research data in the past has been narrative text". So in this study it presents difficulties in translating the appearance of the same argumentative text in the form of narrative text. Thus an analyst can find out what is happening and determine whether to draw the correct conclusion or continue the analysis with the advice conveyed by the presentation as useful.

3. Conclusion Drawing or Verivication

This step is the last for researchers to draw conclusions from the study based on their findings. In the collection of data, researchers draw conclusions from data that will be verified so that it can be accounted for.

In this study, researchers will take data on students' difficulties in translating argumentation text from Indonesian to English based on the interview results, then researcher will also conduct direct interviews with students to find out what difficulties they face in translating. Researcher did not only collect data but also analyze data that has been taken from the results of these interview.

1. Interviewing the students about the difficulties they face
2. Categorizing the answer into Linguistic or Non Linguistic
3. Making conclusions

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

After conducting the analysis to the data, the findings can be presented in the following table 1.

Table 1. Types of Errors in Translating text

Data	Types of Errors
Data 1	Misinformation
Data 2	Misinformation , Misordering
Data 3	Misordering
Data 4	Misordering
Data 5	Misinformation
Data 6	Misinformation
Data 7	Misordering
Data 8	Omission
Data 9	Omission , Misinformation
Data 10	Misinformation

Based on Ellis (2010:142), error analysis divided into three dimension Omission, Misordering, Misinformation. And in this research found three kinds of error analysis, on the argumentative text found error analysis much using misinformation. Based on data analysis, students in translating argumentation text is still lacking, because it is still lacking in several factors, one of which is lacking in vocabulary and lacking in making correct English sentences which are included in non-linguistic factors.

CONCLUSION

After conducting the research and doing data analysis, the researcher derived conclusion in this three dimension of error analysis,

1. Omission

Omission error is eliminating a word or grammatical element that is needed in a expressions related to grammar.

2. Missinformation

Missinformation error is that the error in the use of grammatical forms into the form of other grammar.

3. Misordering

Missordering eror is that it's a mistake to put the words in the wrong order.

For the research founf much of misorderiing becuase eror in the use grammatical ror in the text argument anf for the dificulties the student difficult in english because don't have much vocabulary and not understand to make the grammatical in the argumentative text.

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