

The Analysis of Accuracy in Translating Abstract Journal by The Students of English Education Universitas Negeri Makassar

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Abstract

The goal of the study was to identify the best strategy to utilize and how effectively students could translate abstract journals. Students from Universitas Negeri Makassar studying English education participated in this descriptive quantitative study. There were 10 students in total that made up the study's subject. the information gathered by text analysis. The findings indicated that students' translations of abstract Journal were "Excellent" in accuracy, with a degree of mastery between 80 to 100%. It implies that a small amount of correction is still required. There, a total of nine students made progress toward a good level, while one student demonstrated excellent mastery. Additionally, literal translation and semantic translation were the two most often employed translation techniques. The researcher proposes that the teacher should focus more on the issues of the students in light of this research. Students should practice translating texts on their own more often, be guided in their efforts, and motivated to do so. They should also learn more grammar rules, expand their vocabulary by memorizing more words, and refrain from using Google Translate too frequently.

Key Words: translation, accuracy, translation method

INTRODUCTION

Because of how people's lives unfold, language and humanity are intricately interwoven. They use words to express their thoughts, ideas, feelings, attitudes, and experiences. This demonstrates the importance of language in interpersonal communication. Language, according to Delahunty and Garvey (2010:5), can connect ideas that cannot be seen, heard, or felt through noises, letters, manual signs, or tactile symbols (like Braille).

A situation in which a community assimilates and learns a language that is not spoken in the immediate area, or what is generally referred to as a foreign language, is called learning a foreign language (Fasold and Linton, 2006:434). According to Schunk (2012: 2), learning is a process that comes from experience or other types of training and entails changing behavior that can persist for a long enough period of time or a specific behavior in a certain capacity.

Learning cognitive, verbal, physical, and social abilities is something that many individuals aspire to do. One of the most crucial skills that any student must possess is the ability to speak English as a foreign language. Students learning English are therefore expected to become skilled translators.

Translation is not just translating, repeating, and retaining the original form of the source text, according to Mounin in Newmark. Translation "cannot simply reproduce, or become, the original." To produce high-quality translation results, translators must focus on a number of

factors. One of them is accuracy since inaccuracies can kill the reader by weakening the message of the original language text. They will interpret a variety of literature as English students, including textbooks, journal articles, news items, poetry, short stories, novels, and short stories. According to Anari (2004), the correctness of the meaning being communicated is referred to as translation accuracy. A precise translation, according to Anari (2004), is a "reconstruction of the source text message". Therefore, the phrase "translation accuracy" refers to how effectively a translation reproduces the original content in the target language. Clarity has been the subject of prior study on translation quality (Ali Imran 2020). The value of formal writings was evaluated by earlier researchers. Therefore, the accuracy level will be the main emphasis of this investigation. This study uses the translation approach suggested by Newmark's theory to examine the degree of accuracy of abstract journal papers.

According to Newmark, the quality of a translation depends on the original text's meaning in the original language or the text's verifiable truth. Based on the aforementioned phrases, accuracy may be used as an illustration of how faithful a translation is, or it may demonstrate how successfully the translator was able to convey the meaning of the source language in the target text.

The researcher came to the conclusion that it would be interesting to find out how accurately English students translate abstract journal language and the process they utilized based on the previously indicated context.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Definition of Translation

The objective of translation, according to Newmark's A Linguistic Theory of Translation, is to create a natural equivalent in the target language. However, according to Nida & Taber and Catford, translation entails substituting text from the target language with its counterpart in the source language. The act of conveying a message from the source language to the target language is how Widyamartaya defines translation. According to Widyamartaya (1989: 11), translation is the act of conveying information from one language to another. If the target audience can understand and appreciate the translation, it can be regarded to be good.

The translation method involves converting written texts from the source language into texts in the target language. According to Mona Baker (1992), translation is a process that looks for a target text with a similar meaning. It states the equivalent meaning, implying that the reader may understand the message conveyed in the target text.

The translator must deal with two different languages conveyed in the form of words, phrases, clauses, or sentences while being careful to translate the source language into the target language. The goal of translation, according to Nida and Taber (1969:12), is to convey the meaning of the source language (SL) into the target language (TL) using natural equivalents, first in terms of meaning and then in terms of language style. The same view is held by Dan Bell (1991: 4), who emphasizes meaning and style in the definition of translation. Translation, according to this definition, is an expression made in the target language that maintains the semantic and stylistic equivalents of the original expression made in the source language.

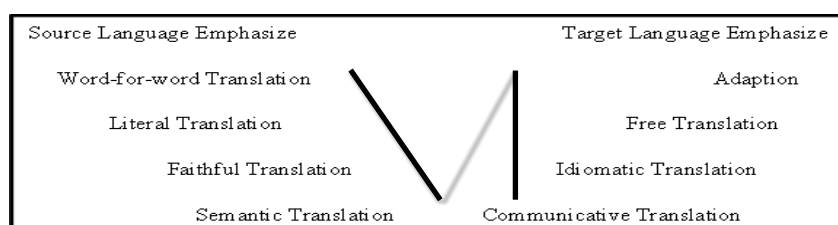
Because so much information is offered in languages other than Indonesian, notably in English, translation plays a crucial role in everyday life, especially for Indonesians (Choliludin, 2005, p. 1). In addition, translation is a change of form, according to Larson (1984:3). A word, phrase, clause, sentence, or paragraph is referred to by the form. Formal changes are implemented

by substituting the recipient language or target language form for the source language. The meaning of a book is translated into another language in accordance with the author's intention, according to Newmark (1988:5). Because someone only speaks in one language and another, it can be straightforward or complex. On the other hand, because one must occasionally assume a different persona, it might be challenging.

The process of transferring a text's meaning, message, or idea from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL) and the importance of translation can be inferred from the various definitions of experts and the statements they made above. Translation is a way to determine a text's equivalent meaning in a second language.

Translation Method

Newmark created a flattened V diagram to showcase and classify the various techniques used:



Picture 2.1 Diagram V Method of Translation by Newmark

The Accuracy in Translation

Satria's four-tiered paradigm for evaluating the accuracy of a translated text is described by Larson (2014:28).

1. Poor: Confusing and unclear meaning, together with grammatical and semantic flaws that change the intended message.
2. Fair: Minimal repetition and grammatical faults, clear and exact message.
3. Good: The intended meaning is conveyed accurately and completely without additions, omissions, or changes.
4. Excellent: The intended meaning is conveyed clearly and without error, without any alterations or omissions.

Abstract of Journal

A research article, thesis, review, conference, or in-depth analysis on a particular topic may be summarized in an abstract, according to Day (1998:29). This makes it easier for professionals to keep up with the vast amount of scientific research and makes it simpler for readers to understand the paper's goal. The abstract is normally located at the manuscript's or manuscript's beginning.

Given that the abstract is the opening page of a scientific paper, it needs to contain all the crucial components. It should be captivating enough to catch the reader's interest and entice them to read the research paper. Despite being written at the end of the article, the abstract is the first thing that the reader will read. Hence, it is vital to write the abstract in a concise, organized, and methodical manner to prevent any misinterpretation or confusion.

Abstract Organization In general, the opening, the substance, and the closure make up the three main sections of the abstract structure that must be prepared as a consequence of research.

- a. introduction, which provides a brief explanation of the topic or title and the justifications for choosing it and conducting research;
- b. formulation, aims/targets, and methodology supported by various theories;
- c. closing, which is the outcome of the research, conclusions, and implications, as well as suggestions if necessary.

METHOD

Research Design

In this study, a descriptive quantitative approach was employed using abstract journals as the primary instrument. The data was gathered through a quantitative data model and analyzed using statistical methods. The findings were subsequently discussed and explained based on the results obtained from the analysis.

Place and Time Research

Students in the English Education program at Universitas Negeri Makassar were questioned on February 20, 2023, during the second semester of the academic year 2022–2023.

Research Variable

Any variable that is employed in research that has a cause-and-effect relationship is referred to as a study variable, also known as a research variable. The accuracy with which the students translated abstract journals is the dependent variable in this study, while the manner by which the students translated is the independent variable.

Population and Sample

According to Arikunto (2013), the population is the subject of research. The group taken into account in this study is made up of students at Universitas Negeri Makassar who chose to enroll in elective courses focused on translating English education. The researcher must choose a sample, which is a subset of the population, after the population has been identified (Ary et al., 2010:148). The researcher used random sampling for this study and chose Class A, which consists of 10 students, from the 5 classes of second-semester English Education program participants.

Research Instrument

Using tests, the researcher collected research data from students who translated an abstract journal from an international publication. The abstract consisted of 179 words, and the researcher subsequently examined the translation method and accuracy of the students.

Technique of Data Collection

The researcher used certain ways to collect data. Data collection methods include:

1. The researcher analyzed the text; the researcher reads the original text carefully intending to analyze words, phrases, and sentences for those related to translation accuracy.
2. The research prepared instrument in the form of an abstract journal from international journal.
3. The researcher sends the research instrument and gives the sample a maximum time of 3 days to translate it.
4. The researcher collected research data, namely the results of student translations then

analyzed it. The researcher focused on the student's accuracy and translation methods used by students.

Technique of Data Analysis

1. A translation evaluation rubric

The fifth-level classification of the student's score is as follows:

Level	accuracy of the SL transfer	Task Completion Level	Score
5	Transfer of SL is complete; only minor revisions are required to meet standards.	Successful	9,10
4	Transfer is almost complete, however there may be one or two minor errors that need further editing to be resolved.	Almost Completely successful	7,8
3	General idea(s) are transferred, however there are a number of inaccuracies; there needs to be a significant amount of editing to meet professional standards.	Adequate	5,6
2	Serious inaccuracies hinder the transfer; thought correction is necessary to meet professional standards.	Inadequate	3,4
1	Completely inadequate translation of ST material; it is not worthwhile to	Totally Adequate	1,2

Table 3.1: Assessment Translation Rubric (Waddington,2001:22)

2. The process utilized for assessing the translation work test of the students in this study involved the following steps:

$$M = \frac{\sum n}{N}$$

(Gay, 2011)

The subsequent action involves ascertaining the score of the students:

$$P = \frac{\text{The students' score}}{\text{The Maximum score}} \times 100$$

(Sudijono, 2011: 318)

The researcher categorized the students' proficiency into four levels, which are:

Scale	Categories
80-100%	Excellent
66-79%	Good
56-65%	Fair
40-55%	Poor
30-39%	Fail

Table 3.2: Level Mastery student's translation, Arikunto (2009: 245)

3. The final step is to determine the mode of translation method used by students to translate abstract journals.

RESULTS

1. Accuracy

Level	Degree of Task Completion	Score	Frequency	Total Score
5	Successful	9-10	1	9
4	Almost Completely Successful	7-8	9	72
3	Adequate	5-6	0	0
2	Inadequate	3-4	0	0
1	Totally Adequate	1-2	0	0
Total			19	81

Table 4.1 Rate Percentage of the students translation result

The results of the accuracy analysis of the task paper submitted by the student, which was graded using the translation evaluation rubric. Table I demonstrates that just 1 student received a score of 9, which is considered successful because the target text accurately conveyed the content of the source text. It indicates that a pupil has already translated an abstract journal accurately. There can be one or two negligible inaccuracies in a particular revision. Nine students received scores of 8, which is considered to be nearly perfect success because the target text accurately conveyed the meaning of the source text. This indicates that the majority of pupils have already translated the short story accurately. There can be one or two negligible inaccuracies in a particular revision.

The study was done among the translation students at Universitas Negeri Makassar between February 13 and February 26, 2023. Here are the test results for the students..

Level of Mastery	Frequency of Student's Score	Percentage
Excellent	10	80-100%
Good	0	66-79%
Fair	0	56-65%
Poor	0	40-55%
Fail	0	30-39%
Total	10	-

Table 4.2: Student Level Mastery Frequency

The next stage is to calculate the student's ability mean and accurate ability percentage score. The computation revealed that the average student ability score is 8, which is one point below the maximum score of 10.

The formula is used to calculate the mean and the percentage score of a student's aptitude. The researcher came to the conclusion that students' ability to accurately interpret abstract journal material is generally Excellent based on the calculation that showed that 81% of students have this capacity. The material written in the target language occasionally contains one or more unfamiliar words. By reading the document more than once, the researcher is still able to comprehend its meaning.

Translation Method

Samples	Translation Method						
	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7
1	-	√	-	√	-	-	-
2	-	√	-	√	-	-	-
3	-	√	-	√	-	-	-
4	-	√	-	√	-	-	-
5	-	√	-	√	-	-	-
6	-	√	-	√	-	-	-
7	-	√	-	√	-	-	-
8	-	√	-	√	-	-	-
9	-	√	-	√	-	-	-
10	-	√	-	√	-	-	-

Table 4.3 shows the result of the students' translation method.

Notes:

C1 : Translation word by word

C5 : Adapted Translation

C2 : Literal Translation

C6 : Free Translation

C3 : Faithful Translation

C7 : Idiomatic Translation

C4: Semantic Translation

It is clear from the table above that practically every student who translated something used both the literal translation and the semantic translation methods. This technique translates grammatical structures from the source language to their closest translations in the target language,

where literal translation is translated outside of context. By outlining the problems that need to be solved, this functions as a pre-translation process (Newmark, 1988: 46). A translator places a lot of emphasis on using terminology, keywords, or idioms from ST that must be visible in the translation, according to Benny (2006, p. 58). He claims that this technique is also employed for translating scientific texts in addition to literary translations. The information in the table above indicates that all students translate using the literal method, then revise their translations using the semantic method to ensure that readers can understand what they have translated.

DISCUSSION

After analyzing the translation worksheets completed by students, the researcher discovered that all of them were able to accurately translate texts, which is consistent with what was found in a previous study. The accuracy of translations is crucial in determining if the intended message is conveyed clearly. However, there were instances where sentences were accurate but lacked clarity or vice versa. Some sentences also failed to meet this criterion due to students' lack of knowledge and understanding of the context, resulting in grammatical errors or a deviation from the intended meaning.

Students utilize two translation methods - literal and semantic. Initially, they employ the literal method and subsequently refine it using the semantic approach to ensure that their translations are comprehensible to the reader.

CONCLUSION

The researcher discovered that only 1 student had great knowledge of the translations, out of the 10 students whose results were analyzed. The researcher went on to say that, on general, English Education students had good translation skills, with a degree of competence of between 80–100%. It implies that a small amount of correction is still required. The researcher discovered that literal translation and semantic translation were the two most commonly employed translation techniques. Since this study was conducted online, the researchers were unsure about the accuracy of the students' translations because, as shown by the grades they received above, it was possible for students to translate the journal abstract using Google Translate. Researchers made the statement for a number of reasons, chief among them being the accuracy of all student translations of article abstracts. The second is that practically all of the translations made by students that translate journal abstracts are very similar to one another. In spite of the fact that the previous researcher had instructed students to translate the journal abstract in accordance with their ability, the researcher claimed that the students used Google translation to do so.

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