

THE ACCURACY OF STUDENTS' TRANSLATION OF REPORT TEXT IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE STUDY PROGRAM OF KHAIRUN UNIVERSITY

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ABSTRAK

Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mencari tahu keakuratan terjemahan siswa pada teks laporan di program studi pendidikan bahasa Inggris. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif deskriptif dengan mahasiswa semester tiga sebagai responden pada penelitian ini. Sumber utama data dari The Jakarta Post, 'Bicara Melalui Kain': Redefining textile narratives in Indonesia. Tehnik pengumpulan data yang digunakan pada penelitian ini menggunakan satu instrument yaitu teks hasil dari terjemahan mahasiswa. Pada penilaian keakuratan terjemahan mahasiswa, peneliti menggunakan penilaian keakuratan Nababan (2012). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa dari 14 responden yakni mahasiswa semester tiga, keakuratan terjemahan mahasiswa masih rendah. Rendahnya keakuratan terjemahan mahasiswa disebabkan oleh kurangnya kosa kata dimana terdapat banyak kata yang hilang, kesalahan penerjemahan, dan distorsi makna yang berdampak pada makna teks berdasarkan penilaian akurasi Nababan (2012). Sekitar 7 dari 14 responden di eliminasi oleh peneliti karena menggunakan Google Translate untuk menerjemahkan teks bahasa Inggris (BS) ke bahasa Indonesia (BT) yang mana hal ini tidak mengikuti ketentuan peneliti dalam penelitiannya. Berdasarkan pada hasil, penelitian ini dapat menjadi referensi bagi para dosen dalam meningkatkan kemampuan terjemahan mahasiswa.

Kata kunci: *terjemahan, kualitas keakuratan terjemahan, kualitatif deskriptif*

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research was to find out students' translation accuracy of report text in an English education study program. This research used a descriptive qualitative method with the third-semester students as the respondents of this research. The main data source was taken from The Jakarta Post, 'Bicara Melalui Kain': Redefining textile narratives in Indonesia. The technique of data collection used in this research was using one instrument: the results of the student's text translation. In assessing the accuracy of students' translations, the researcher used Nababan's (2012) accuracy assessment. The data shows that from 14 respondents from third-semester students, the accuracy of students' translations was still low. The low accuracy of students' translation was caused by the lack of vocabulary where there were many missing words, mistranslations, and distortion of meaning which affected the meaning of the text based on Nababan's (2012) Accuracy assessment. Around 7 out of 14 respondents were eliminated by the researcher caused by the used of Google Translate in transferring the English text (SL) into Indonesian (TL) which does not follow the researcher's provisions in her research. Regarding the result, this research could be a reference for lectures in improving students' translation ability.

Keywords: translation, translation accuracy quality, descriptive qualitative

INTRODUCTION

In the present globalization era, although time has undergone many updates, humans are still needed in translation as a main factor. Adam & Ali (2020) explain the role of translation will be increasingly important in bridging the communication gap in this global interaction. Translation into a quick and effective way to transfer knowledge and technology. Many translation tools are used by the community, especially students. However, several factors cannot be done by translation machines such as; special meaning, implicit words, and accuracy. The importance of the translation field for the community is simply not just about communication and textual operation but involves different language systems from two different cultures. Basically, at this time translation services are needed to translate such as important documents like business, education, state documents, and even report text.

A good translation should transfer the ideas from the source language to the target language as in the original text. English students need to master the translation field as a bridge to introduce the nation to many perspectives for intellectual progress, the advantages of translation ability for academic progress, and translation field as a job. In the translation field itself, translating a report text is not easy, especially for students. Report text has its characteristic that has been chosen by an agency or government and the translator aligns the text from the source language to the target language. Report text translators are needed in the present era such as; report text, journalistic, and observation. Many mass media and state agencies need translation services to help deliver the information abroad.

Regardless of translation services, three competencies have to be mastered by students in translating a report text, there are; intra-linguistic competence, divert message competence, and textual competence. The qualification to become a good translator is to have a good understanding of the language, whether the native language or the target language. This competence would help students understand the text to gain the equivalency and accuracy of the translation.

Accuracy, on the other hand, demonstrates your ability to use the necessary vocabulary, grammar, and punctuation correctly, such as verb forms (past tense, present tense, and so on), articles (a, an, the), and the preposition (in, on, from, at), (British Council, access 2023). In gaining the accuracy of the translation, students need to understand the target language well, have a perfect knowledge of linguistics, and be able to use expressions that are commonly used in everyday communication. Through this process, students can develop their ability to translate more efficiently. However, the skill and ability of student's accuracy in translating a text is absolutely important at academic scope, such as in writing essays and lab reports. Therefore, identifying the accuracy that influences the quality of student's translation of report text would help teachers in the process of teaching and as reflections in terms of knowing the mistakes made by students.

As explained above, the researcher sees this fundamental problem as one of the references for carrying out this research. The reason why the researcher wants to find out the accuracy of students' translation in report text at the English Language Education Study Program is due to the common error that is often made which influences the quality of the text. Therefore, the researcher wants to provide a solution to improving student English skills, especially in translation.

RESEARCH METHOD

The qualitative approach that used in this study to more deeply analyze and solve the research problem. Her empirical means that this kind of investigation is based on the world of experience. Attempts are made to understand how others make sense of their own experiences in examining the meaning of chess researchers. Creswell (2014) describes that the qualitative approach construes analysis of an idea by establishing a narrow assumption and using data gathering to support or controvert the assumption.

The subjects in this research consisted of fourteen students. The research involved two classes of third-semester students at the English Language Education Study Program of Khairun University by using convenience sampling. According to Uma Sekaran (2006), convenience sampling is the collection of information from members of the population who agree to provide that information. This is a sampling technique that is used when the target sample agrees to give information that the researcher needs whether directly or indirectly, which could be used as a sample in the research if the respondent is suitable as a data source.

The data from this study are adjusted to the result of research by researchers in the field. The instrument was taken from The Jakarta Post an online news entitled 'Bicara Melalui Kain': Redefining textiles narratives in Indonesia. The text used by the researcher to get the criteria score was 37 paragraphs which contains 57 sentences that would be translated by the students into Indonesia (TL).

The translation test was a paper-pencil test, manual translation. The students were given two sheets, one was the printed text in source language and another sheet to write down the text in target language. The researcher will look forward to whether students used translation techniques, and then match them with the result of the student's translation.

This research implements the qualitative method in the process of collecting the data. In phrases of collecting data, the researcher plunges directly into the item of studies to get the fact that legitimate, the instrument used is descriptive analysis. This research used descriptive analysis that aimed to describe the report text used in the instrument. In this case, the descriptive analysis focused on the creation of a summary picture of the sample and identified the types of errors contained in the report text. After that, the researcher summarized the translation errors made by students in the report text into the table form.

To find the accuracy of the text, the researcher used Nababan (2012) accuracy assessment rubric. The following is a translation rubric.

Table 1. Translation accuracy assessment instrument

Translation Category	Score	Qualitative Parameter
Accurate	3	Word meaning, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences, or source language text that redirect accurately into the target language. (No distortion of meaning)
Less Accurate	2	Most of the meaning of the text such as technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences, or source language text redirects accurately into the target language. However, there are still several meaning distortions or double meaning translations or omitted meanings, which disrupt the integrity of the message.
Inaccurate	1	Word meaning, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences or source language text that redirect inaccurate into target language or deleted.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Table 2: The Data of Accurate Translation

Number of data	Source Language	Target Language	Respondent
7	[9] Born in Malang, East Java, to a seamstress mother and a textile merchant father, Lusiana has extensive knowledge of textiles, including their various types, characteristics, and manufacturing processes.	[9] Lahir di Malang, Jawa Timur, dari ibu penjahit dan ayah penjual tekstil, Lusiana memiliki pengetahuan luas pada tekstil, termasuk berbagai jenis, karakteristik, dan proses pembuatan.	Respondent PR
5	[12] To deepen her understanding of textiles, she pursued Bachelor's and Master's degrees in textile craft at the Jakarta Arts Institute (IKJ).	[12] Untuk meningkatkan pengetahuannya tentang tekstil, ia menjalani studi Sarjana dan Magister di Institut Seni Jakarta (IKJ) dengan fokus pada kerajinan tekstil.	Respondent RRY
13	[23] Inspired by the baby blanket, Lusiana then started her research in Lembata and Sumba Barat Daya, NTB.	[23] Inspirasi oleh selimut bayi, Lusiana mulai penelitian ini di Lembata dan Sumba Barat Daya, NTB.	Respondent M

9	[24] “[Textile artisans in Sumba Barat Daya] use spices for natural dyes,” Lusiana said.	[27] [Pengrajin tekstil di Sumba Barat Daya] Menggunakan rempah untuk warna natural,” Lusiana berkata.	Respondent S
8	[34] It is interesting to see that many of these women expressed their unique perspectives on the pandemic through their works.	[34] Ini sangat menarik untuk melihat bahwa banyak dari wanita-wanita ini mengekspresikan perspektif unik mereka selama pandemi melalui kerja mereka.	Respondent NA
6	[6] This research is also part of Lusiana’s postgraduate study at the Jakarta Arts Institute (IKJ).	[6] Penelitian ini juga bagian dari pascasarjana Lusiana yang belajar di Institut Seni Jakarta (IKJ).	Respondent HG
3	[4] An exhibition, titled “Berbicara Melalui Kain” (Speaking through Fabrics), encourages us to rethink these preconceived notions and re-examine the traditional roles and value of textiles.	[4] Pameran, judul “Berbicara Melalui Kain”, mendorong kita untuk berpikir kembali gagasan prasangka ini dan meneliti kembali aturan tradisional dan nilai dari tekstil.	Respondent ESU

Data 7 translation accuracy analysis

SL: *Born in Malang, East Java, to a seamstress mother and a textile merchant father, Lusiana has extensive knowledge of textiles, including their various types, characteristics, and manufacturing processes.*

TL: *Lahir di Malang, Jawa Timur, dari ibu penjahit dan ayah penjual tekstil, Lusiana memiliki pengetahuan luas pada tekstil, termasuk berbagai jenis, karakteristik, dan proses pembuatan.*

In the seventh data, the meaning of sentences, phrases, and clauses has been accurately, conveyed in the target language. The words chosen ‘*merchant = penjual*’ in the target language are totally clear and clarify the meaning of the sentence. The word “*their*” in source language does not translated into target language because the word “*their*” refers to the word “*textile*”.

Data 5 translation accuracy analysis

SL: *To deepen her understanding of textiles, she pursued Bachelor’s and Master’s degrees in textile craft at the Jakarta Arts Institute (IKJ).*

TL: *Untuk meningkatkan pengetahuannya tentang tekstil, ia menjalani studi Sarjana dan Magister di Institut Seni Jakarta (IKJ) dengan fokus pada kerajinan tekstil.*

In the fifth data, the meaning of sentences, phrases, clauses, and sentence messages are conveyed accurately. However, the transposition phrase “*in textile craft*” in the source language into “*dengan fokus pada kerajinan tekstil*” in the target language, does not disturb the meaning of the text but instead clarifies the meaning of the sentence.

Data 13 translation accuracy analysis

SL: *Inspired by the baby blanket, Lusiana then started her research in Lembata and Sumba Barat Daya, NTB.*

TL: *Inspirasi oleh selimut bayi, Lusiana mulai penelitian ini di Lembata dan Sumba Barat Daya, NTB.*

The meaning of the thirteenth data has been conveyed, and the phrases and clauses are also complete. The translation of the first data still needs to be improved especially for the affixation at the words; “*inspirasi*” and “*mulai*”, where it supposed to be; “*terinspirasi*” and “*memulai*” in Indonesian.

Data 9 translation accuracy analysis

SL: “[Textile artisans in Sumba Barat Daya] use spices for natural dyes,” Lusiana said.

TL: [Pengrajin tekstil di Sumba Barat Daya] menggunakan rempah untuk **warna** natural,” Lusiana berkata.

Finally, the meaning of sentences, phrases, and clauses in the seventh data has been conveyed accurately in the target language. However, the translation of the first data still needs to be improved especially for the affixation at the word “warna”, where it supposed to be “pewarna” in Indonesian and the word chosen “untuk” in target language where it supposed to be “sebagai” in the target language.

Data 8 translation accuracy analysis

SL: *It is interesting to see that many of these women expressed their unique perspectives on the pandemic through their **works**.*

TL: *Ini sangat menarik untuk melihat bahwa banyak dari wanita-wanita ini mengekspresikan perspektif unik mereka selama pandemi melalui **kerja** mereka.*

In the eighth data, the meaning of sentences, phrases, and clauses has been accurately, conveyed in the target language. The choice of the word “kerja” as “karya” refers to the same meaning, so it does not change the meaning of the sentence in the eighth data.

Data 6 translation accuracy analysis

SL: *This research is also part of Lusiana’s **postgraduate** study at the Jakarta Arts Institute (IKJ).*

TL: *Penelitian ini juga bagian dari **pascasarjana** Lusiana yang belajar di Institut Seni Jakarta (IKJ).*

In the sixth data, the meaning of sentences, phrases, and clauses is also complete. The translation of the word “pascasarjana” in this sentence supposed to be “tugas akhir”. Where in this context of sentence, Lusiana is in her way to complete her study in Textile Craft Major at Jakarta Arts Institute.

Data 3 translation accuracy analysis

SL: *An exhibition, titled “Berbicara Melalui Kain” (Speaking through Fabrics), encourages us to rethink **these preconceived notions** and re-examine the traditional roles and value of textiles.*

TL: *Pameran, judul “Berbicara Melalui Kain”, mendorong kita untuk berpikir kembali **gagasan** prasangka ini dan meneliti kembali aturan tradisional dan nilai dari tekstil.*

Then the translation of the third data, the meaning of sentences, phrases, and clauses is also complete and the message in this sentence is conveyed accurately to the readers. Word addition to the third data; “gagasan”, does not affect the change in the sentence's meaning.

The following discussion about the results of the data analysis on students’ accuracy in translating report text into Indonesia. The data is collected using texts provided to respondents to produce their translations based on the meaning of terms in Indonesian.

Table 3: The Data of Less Accurate Translation

Number of data	Source Language	Target Language	Respondent
13	[50] “There are 10 points in the manifesto, which is the result of my interviews with textile artisans in Lembata and Sumba Barat Daya, as well as my personal experiences and reflections,” Lusiana said.	[50] “Disana ada 10 poin dari manifesto yang merupakan hasil wawancara dari tekstil artis Lembata dan Sumba Barat Daya, serta pengalaman dan refleksi pribadi Lusiana,” kata Lusiana.	Respondent M
6	[28] “Many of these spices are the same ones we use for cooking. In fact, this information was also documented	[28] “Banyak dari rempah disini kita menggunakan sesekali untuk memasak. Faktanya informasi ini	Respondent HG

	in the book [De Inlandsch Kunstnijverheid in Nederlandsch Indie, 1912] by JE Jasper and Mas Pirngadie.”	juga di dokumentasi dalam buku [De Inlandsch Kunstnijverheid in Nederlandsch Indie, 1912] oleh JE Jasper dan Mas Pirngadie.”	
9	[24] “Women in Lembata still spin cotton into threads even today,” she said.”	[24] “Wanita di Lembata masih memutar kapas sehingga menjadi kain sampai saat ini,” dia berkata.	Respondent S
7	[47] Titled “Udar Pikiran” (Mind-Mapping), the artwork outlines the subjects of Lusiana’s research, focusing on women, their domestic circles, and the fabrics they create.	[47] Judul “Udar Pikiran” (peta pikiran), karya seni tersebut menguraikan subjek penelitian dari Lusiana, fokus pada wanita, kumpulan lingkungan mereka , dan kain yang mereka ciptakan.	Respondent PR
8	[37] Yet another created an image of potted plants to highlight the gardening hobby she picked up during the pandemic.	[37] Yang lainnya lagi membuat sebuah gambar tanaman didalam pot untuk menggambarkan hobi berkebun yang dia petik pada saat pandemik.	Respondent NA
3	[4] Another crafted an image of a house with simple stitches and the words "stay at home" on it.	[36] Ciptaan yang lain pada sebuah gambar dirumah dengan bentuk yang simpel dan bertuliskan kata “tinggal di rumah” pada itu.	Respondent ESU

Data 13 translation accuracy analysis

SL: “**There are 10 points** in the manifesto, which is the result of my interviews with **textile artisans** in Lembata and Sumba Barat Daya, as well as my personal experiences and reflections,” Lusiana said.

TL: “**Disana ada 10 poin** dari masnifesto yang merupakan hasil wawancara dari **tekstil artis** Lembata dan Sumba Barat Daya, serta pengalaman dan refleksi pribadi Lusiana,” kata Lusiana.

In the thirteenth data, the meaning of sentences, phrases, and clauses has been conveyed in the target language. However, there are still distortions of meaning; “Disana ada” which is supposed to be “Terdapat” and “textile artis” which is supposed to be “pengrajin tekstil” in the target language. The student uses literal translation in the phrase “tekstil artis” which disrupts the integrity of the message.

Data 6 translation accuracy analysis

SL: “**Many of these spices are the same ones we use** for cooking. In fact, this information was also documented in the book [De Inlandsch Kunstnijverheid in Nederlandsch Indie, 1912] by JE Jasper and Mas Pirngadie.”

TL: “**Banyak dari rempah disini kita menggunakan sesekali** untuk memasak. Faktanya informasi ini juga di dokumentasi dalam buku [De Inlandsch Kunstnijverheid in Nederlandsch Indie, 1912] oleh Je Jasper dan Mas Pirngadie.”

Furthermore, in the sixth data, the meaning of sentences, phrases, and clauses have been conveyed in the target language. However, there are still distortions of meaning and mistranslation “*disini kita menggunakan sesekali*” where it supposed to be “*ini sama dengan yang digunakan*” which disrupt the integrity of the message.

Data 9 translation accuracy analysis

SL: “Women in Lembata still **spin** cotton into threads even today,” she said.”

TL: “Wanita di Lembata masih **memutar** kapas sehingga menjadi kain sampai saat ini,” dia berkata.

In the ninth data, the meaning of sentences, phrases, and clauses has been conveyed in the target language. However, there is a mistranslation of the word "*memutar*" which should be translated into the target language as "*memintal*", which disrupts the integrity of the message.

Data 7 translation accuracy analysis

SL: Titled "*Udar Pikiran*" (*Mind-Mapping*), the artwork outlines the subjects of Lusiana's research, focusing on women, **their domestic circles**, and the fabrics they create.

TL: Judul "*Udar Pikiran*" (*peta pikiran*), karya seni tersebut menguraikan subjek penelitian dari Lusiana, fokus pada wanita, **kumpulan lingkungan mereka**, dan kain yang mereka ciptakan.

In the seventh data, the meaning of sentences and clauses has been conveyed to the target language. However, there is a distortion of meaning in the phrase "*kumpulan lingkungan mereka*" which should be translated into the target language as "*lingkungan rumah tangga*", which disrupts the integrity of the message.

Data 8 translation accuracy analysis

SL: Yet another created an image of potted plants to highlight the gardening hobby she **picked up** during the pandemic.

TL: Yang lainnya lagi membuat sebuah gambar tanaman didalam pot untuk menggambarkan hobi berkebun yang dia **petik** pada saat pandemik.

Furthermore, in the eighth data, the meaning of sentences, phrases, and clauses has been conveyed to the target language. However, there is a mistranslation of the word "*petik*" which should be translated into the target language as "*melakukan*", which disrupts the integrity of the message.

Data 3 translation accuracy analysis

SL: Another crafted an image of a house with simple stitches and the words "*stay at home*" on it.

TL: Ciptaan yang lain pada sebuah gambar dirumah dengan bentuk yang simpel dan bertuliskan kata "*tinggal di rumah*" pada itu.

In the third data, the meaning of sentences, phrases, and clauses has been conveyed into the target language. However, there is a distortion of meaning in the clause "*Another crafted an image of a house with simple stitches*" and a mistranslation of the word "*ciptaan*" which disrupts the integrity of the message.

The following discussion about the results of the data analysis on students' accuracy in translating report text into Indonesia. The data is collected using texts provided to respondents to produce their translations based on the meaning of terms in Indonesian.

Table 4: The Data of Inaccurate Translation

Number of data	Source Language	Target Language	Respondent
7	[3] Consequently, they are increasingly perceived as disposable in a society that places less emphasis on their significance.	[3] Akibatnya, barang tersebut dianggap sebagai barang sekali pakai di masyarakat sedikit tekanan kepentingan .	Respondent PR
9	[58] "But whatever the reason is, a woman always imbues a part of herself into her craft."	[58] "Tapi apapun, perempuan selalu bagian dari dirinya ke dalam kerajinannya ".	Respondent S
3	[35] One created a patch featuring a mask with the message "wear your mask properly."	[35] Suatu ciptaan ... sebuah masker dengan pesan "gunakan maskermu dengan baik".	Respondent ESU

13	[41] "It's something I've never considered before," she said.	[41] "Sesuatu yang tidak pernah ... sebelumnya," dia berkata.	Respondent M
8	[33] The participants sent their creations to Lusiana, who skillfully stitched them together to create a large patchwork quilt.	[33] Para partisipan mengirim kreasi mereka ke Lusiana, yang ... mereka bersama untuk membuat sebuah ...	Respondent NA
6	[1] Fabrics are frequently taken for granted, a phenomenon stemming from their ready availability and the swift pace of today's fashion trends.	[1] Fabrics sering mengambil sebuah keuntungan dari sebuah fenomena ... untuk mempersiapkan ... dari fesyen trend hari ini.	Respondent HG

Data 7 translation accuracy analysis

SL: *Consequently, they are increasingly perceived as disposable in a society that places less emphasis on their significance.*

TL: *Akibatnya, barang tersebut dianggap sebagai barang sekali pakai di masyarakat sedikit tekanan kepentingan.*

In the seventh data, the meaning of the sentence is not conveyed accurately because of a mistranslation; "di masyarakat sedikit tekanan kepentingan" where it is supposed to be "bagi masyarakat yang tidak peduli akan penting barang-barang tersebut". The mistranslation in the target language makes the information in the sentence not transferred well to the reader.

Data 9 translation accuracy analysis

SL: "But whatever **the reason is**, a woman always **imbues** a part of herself into her craft."

TL: "Tapi apapun ..., perempuan selalu ... bagian dari dirinya ke dalam kerajinannya".

In the ninth data, the meaning of the sentence is not conveyed accurately in the target language where there are missing words; *alasannya*, and *memasukkan*, as well as incomplete phrases and clauses due to missing words. The missing words makes the information in the sentence not transferred well to the reader.

Data 3 translation accuracy analysis

SL: *One created a patch featuring a mask with the message "Wear your mask properly."*

TL: *Suatu ciptaan ... sebuah masker dengan pesan "Gunakan maskermu dengan baik".*

In the third data, the meaning of the sentence is not conveyed accurately in the target language where there are mistranslations in the word "ciptaan" which is supposed to be "membuat" in the target language, missing words; *tambalan*, and *menampilkan*, as well as incomplete phrases and clauses due to missing words. The mistranslations and the missing words make the information in the sentence not transferred well to the reader.

Data 13 translation accuracy analysis

SL: *"It's something I've never considered before," she said.*

TL: "... *sesuatu ... yang tidak pernah ... sebelumnya,*" dia berkata.

In the thirteenth data, the meaning of the sentence is not conveyed accurately in the target language where there are missing words such as; *Itu merupakan, hal, saya pertimbangkan*, as well as incomplete phrases and clauses due to missing words. The missing words in this sentence could cause a misinterpretation and misunderstanding for the reader.

Data 8 translation accuracy analysis

SL: *The participants sent their creations to Lusiana, who **skillfully stitched** them together to create a large patchwork quilt.*

TL: *Para partisipan mengirim kreasi mereka ke Lusiana, yang ... mereka bersama untuk membuat sebuah ...*

In the eighth data, the meaning of the sentence is not conveyed accurately in the target language where there are missing phrases; “*dengan llihat menyatukan jahitan*”, “*selimut tambal sulam yang besar*”, as well as incomplete phrases and clauses due to missing words. The missing phrases in the sentence could cause a misinterpretation and misunderstanding for the reader.

Data 6 translation accuracy analysis

SL: *Fabrics are frequently **taken for granted**, a phenomenon **stemming from** their ready availability and the swift pace of today's fashion trends.*

TL: *Fabrics sering **mengambil sebuah keuntungan** dari sebuah fenomena ... **untuk mempersiapkan** ... dari fesien **trend** hari ini.*

In the sixth data, the meaning of the sentence is not conveyed accurately in the target language where there are missing words; *disebabkan*, and *pesatnya*, also mistranslations; *Fabrics = Kain*, *taken for granted = mengambil sebuah keuntungan*, *from = untuk*, *ready availability = mempersiapkan*, *trends = trend*, as well as incomplete phrases and clauses due to missing words.

The following table is the students' qualitative parameter in translated report text from the source language into the target language.

Table 5: Total of students' qualitative parameter in translated report text

Respondents	Total of the students' qualitative parameter			
	Mistranslations	Missing words	Distortion of meaning	Word Chosen
ESU	28	40	39	11
RRY	0	0	0	23
HG	31	73	39	11
PR	19	77	4	9
NA	23	59	38	16
S	11	21	29	8
M	32	51	26	2

DISCUSSION

The findings reveal that the students' translation accuracy is categorized as inaccurate translation. Based on the result of the analysis above, there is one student who has an accurate translation where the word meaning, technical terms, phrases, and clauses, redirect into the target language with additions that clarify and detail the content of the source language text. However, some student's translation of report text are inaccurate which caused by the lack of vocabulary where in the students translation sheet to target language, there are; many missing word, mistranslations, and omitted meanings. Unfortunately, few students used Google Translate to translate the text into the target language. In this study, the researcher investigated the report text in Indonesia. The subject consisted of 14 students in the third semester of the English Language and Education Study Program at Khairun University.

One of the factors can cause the students' low competence in translation is the lack of vocabulary. This is in line with Desiana (2014), vocabulary mastery is the activity of mastering or being able to understand and use words in a language, both spoken and written. Where the lack of vocabulary affects

the word order, the meaning of the text, phrases, and clauses. This research is in line with the research of Yola Savitri (2018) conducted a study called "An Analysis of Students' Translation Quality (Accuracy, Readability, Acceptability) in Translating an Informative Text Entitled YSEALI to Indonesian" and Fuadi Imam and Rusdi Noor Rosa (2023) in English Department of Universitas Negeri Padang entitled "An Analysis of Accuracy in Translating News Item Text From Bahasa Indonesia to English Done by the Third Year English Department Students". The study shows that the cause of inaccurate translations made by students came from the word chosen and missing words caused by lack of vocabulary whereas the same case of students of the English Language and Education Study Program at Khairun University are not able to translate the source language into the target language well. Ohorella, Ali, & Adam (2021) also argue that some students translations are inaccurate caused by the lack of vocabulary there are; many missing word, mistranslations, and omitted meanings. Unfortunately, few students used Google Translate to translate the text into the target language. In this study, the researcher investigated the report text in Indonesia.

CONCLUSION

The words chosen in translating report text into the target language play a role in delivering pieces of information and messages. 99% of the respondents transferred the English text (SL) to Indonesian text (TL) was inaccurate, and only 1% of the respondents transferred the English text (SL) to Indonesian text (TL) accurately. This was caused by the lack of vocabulary, significant translation, and word memory practice in the learning process. Out of 14 students as respondents, there was one student who translated the text from the source language to the target language accurately without using the translation application, and six students as respondents translated the text inaccurately into the target language. The other seven respondents who used Google Translate were eliminated by the researcher. The reason underlying the researcher's actions was that the use of Google Translate was not permitted during the research, and did not meet the classification as part of the research results. Based on the result above, the lack of vocabulary also becomes the reason for the distorted meaning, deleted words, and mistranslation which affect the meaning of the target language text, send misunderstanding to the reader, and make the text inaccurate. Student translation needs to be improved by implementing translation and word memory practice. Where this might help the students and lecturers in the learning process.

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