



## Analysing of Students' Translation Skill through Idiomatic Translation Method

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### ABSTRAK

*The aim of this study is to know the level of readability of students' result translation and the error using translation procedure. The researcher used qualitative research. The subject of this research was 15 students at the fifth semester. The result show that the percentages of students' idiomatic translation result in readability aspect were; 14% data of the translation result was readable, 59% data of the translation result was almost readable, and 27% data of the translation result was unreadable. The percentage of students done mistake in procedures of translation were: 70% students' errors in using addition, 60% students' error in using omission, and 40% student's error in using transposition. Mostly and relatively they translated the text literally, using unacceptable term, translated out of the context.*

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## INTRODUCTION

There are two terms of transferring information of one language to another language in common communication, namely translation and interpretation (Venuti, 2009; Lambert, 2004; Lee et al., 2016). Shortly, translation means transfers the message in written language while interpretation means transfers the message in oral or spoken language (Cormier, 2018; Tzou et al., 2017). So, through translation or interpretation, make easier for the readers to understand the content of meaning which is given in English text, especially for people who do not master English well.

Generally, translation is the activities interpretation of the meaning text (Afolabi, 2018). It produces an equivalent text that communicates the same message in another language. Typically, it is used to transfer written or spoken SL (Source Language) texts to equivalent written or spoken TL (Target language) texts (Hurtado Albir, 2019; Martín, 2016). It should be able to be used to convey the message from the source language into target language communicatively as it is become the most important purpose of translation.

Another thing which makes translation becomes a complex task is because translation or translating always involves two languages namely, source language (i.e. English language) and target language (i.e. Indonesia language). Two different languages of course have many differences. One of them is the difference of language system. The different linguistic system can cause some problems for a translator. The problems faced by the translator in translating process can eventually cause the inaccurate, unacceptable or unreadable translation.

The translator has to deal with two different languages expressed in the forms of words, phrases, clauses or sentences in translating process (Ismail & Hartono, 2016). The translator must concern himself with finding the target language translation equivalents (Floccia et al., 2020; Tambouratzis et al., 2017). That is why in every stage of translating process, a translator often finds some difficulties which generally occurs in three stages; first in the analysis and understanding of the source language, second in the process of transferring and in finding target language equivalents, and third in restructuring the transferred material to get the best result of translation (Gambier & Doorslaer, 2010; Carl et al., 2016). Dealing with these difficulties, to make a good translation, a translator sometimes has to make several adaptations or adjustments.

One of the causes which make a translator difficult to produce a good translation is the difference between grammatical structure of the source and the target languages (Baker, 2018; Nadirah et al., 2019). For example: the different grammatical structure between English and Indonesia Language. Take an example, the translation of word *'to hold'* in Indonesia language can be translated, *memegang, menggendong, menarik, mengadakan, mempertahankan, menahan, menganggap dan menyimpan*. The word *'hold'* can be translated *'mengadakan'* if it is put on this sentence *'they often hold a meeting here'*. Thus, the translator must consider the context of the sentence to determine the suitable meaning of a word or a phrase in the sentence.

Similarly, in academic field, the problems were also faced by the students. Some mistakes were made in using the suitable equivalent to a word, phrase, clause, sentence, in equality of language structure, background of language culture, and writing certain words. These mistakes absolutely influence the result and the purpose of the translation. Finally, the purpose of the source language can become different from the target language and the message cannot be sent communicatively to the reader. It can be concluded that studying translation is not easy at all because an exact method or strategy of translation must be well known by the students.

Regarding to all explanation above, translation has an important role in studying process. Nevertheless, most of students have poor ability in translation. It can be seen from the result of pre-survey conducted on November 1<sup>th</sup> 2019. The writer gave a text to 10 students to be translated from English into Indonesia Language. It consists of two paragraphs and seventeen sentences. As the result, there

were three sentences translation 100% error made by the students. It was in the fourth sentence, the sixth sentence and seventeenth sentence. Below, it could be briefly explained one of the three Idiomatic translation result (the seventeenth sentence):

Source Language (SL)

SL: *May be as painful to him as being cast into the fire.*

Result of student's translation

Target Language, Student 1 (TL1):

||*Bisa jadi menyakitkan untuk dia seperti dilemparkan kedalam api*||.

Target Language, Student 2 (TL2):

"*Yang mungkin menyimpannya dan membawanya kedalam api neraka*".

The idiomatic translation should be:

"*Sama halnya dia dilemparkan kedalam api neraka*".

From the explanation above, it can be explained that, first, the mistake in TL1 is the word *-May be as painful*" in English that translated into Indonesia language "*Bisa jadi menyakitkan*" and the word *-fire*|| that translated into "*api*". Meanwhile, the idiomatic meanings of those two mistakes words are "*May be as painful*|| (= *sama halnya*) and *-fire*|| (= *api neraka*). Then, the second in TL2, the word *-as painful*|| translated *-menimpanya*||, and the word *-being cast*|| translated *-membawanya*||. It also not idiomatic.

Based on the case above, the writer concluded that most of the translation result of students of the English Department of IAIM NU Ma'arif is not idiomatic. The aim or this research are to know the level of readability of students' result translation and the mistake using translation procedure.

There were some researches has already been done in the area of translation. The first was Dickins, Harvey & Rodledge (2016), conducted a research entitle Thinking Arabic translation: a course in translation method arabic to english (*Thinking Arabic Translation*, n.d.). This research focus on analysis course in translation from arabic to english language. Their research analyze the issue in translation, such as cultural transposition, compensation and genre.

The second Listiana Srisanti, Faculty of Letters and Fine Arts, Sebelas Maret University Surakarta, (2015) conducted a research in her thesis entitle *-An Analysis of the Translation Quality of Hagrid's Dialogues in the Novel -Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban*||. This research focuses on examine how the Hagrid's dialogues in the novel *-Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban*|| are translated into Indonesian in *-Harry Potter dan Tawanan Azkaban*|| in terms of accuracy, acceptability, and readability. It is a descriptive qualitative method using the technique of collecting, classifying the data, followed by drawing conclusion based on the data analysis. The

source of data is taken from the novel –Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban and its translation —Harry Potter dan Tawanan Azkaban. The researcher found 92 data of Hagrid's dialogues in the novel. In this research, purposive sampling was employed. The researcher is collecting and coding the data, determining the accuracy, acceptability, and readability of the Hagrid's dialogues.

The third, Shoihin (2017) did a research about translation entitled –An Annotated Translation of The Idiomatic Approach in a Book Techniques and Principles in Language Teaching (Sholihin, 2017). This study is an annotated translation. The object of the study is a text Techniques and Principles in Language Teaching by Diana Larsen - Freeman. The problems of this study are what the difficulties are encountered by the researcher when translating idiomatic approach, and how those difficulties are solved in the translation. The purposes of this study are to identify the difficulties in translating the idiomatic approach of the text on lexicon and on grammatical and to find out the solution of the difficulties on lexicon items and grammatical structure. The result of the study covered two main points. Firstly, the finding revealed that from the twenty most difficult problems, there are ten of grammatical structures, and ten lexical items. These annotations of her indicated that during the course of his translation, she had difficulties with them. Secondly, those difficulties were solved by referring to the relevant theories of translation and the theories of English

Based on the review previous study above, this current study is very different research, this current research only focus on To know how far applying Idiomatic Translation Method Influence the Students' Translation Skill at English Study Programe and To find out the positive effects of Idiomatic Translation Method toward the Students' Translation Skill at English Study Programe.

Talking about translation methods, divided it into two main groups of translation methods (Newmark 1991; Yu & Li, 2019). The first method that emphasize on source language text (SL) and the second emphasize on target language text (TL). In the first method, there are word-for-word translation, literal translation, faithful translation and semantic translation. While in the second method, such as, adaptation, free translation, idiomatic translation and idiomatic translation.

The following are the concept of Idiomatic and semantic translation explained by Newmark:

- 1) In Idiomatic translation as in semantic translation, provided that equivalent effect is secured, the literal word-for-word translation is not only the best; this is the only valid method of translation. There is no excuse for unnecessary 'synonyms' or elegant variation, let alone paraphrases, in any type of translation.
- 2) Both semantic and idiomatic translation complies with the usually accepted syntactic equivalents or correspondences for the two languages in question. Idiomatic and semantic translation may well coincide in particular, where the text conveys a general rather than a culturally (temporally and spatially) bound message and where the matter is as important as the manner

- 3) idiomatic and semantic translation may well coincide in particular, where the text conveys a general rather than a culturally (temporally and spatially) bound message and where the matter is as important as the manner.
- 4) There is no one idiomatic or one semantic method of translating a text— these are in fact widely overlapping bands of methods. A translation can be more, or less, semantic—more or less, idiomatic—even a particular section or sentence can be treated more communicatively or less semantically.
- 5) The vast majority of texts require idiomatic rather than semantic translation. Most non-literary writing, journalism, informative articles and books, textbooks, reports, scientific and technological writing, non-personal correspondence, propaganda, publicity, public notices, standardized writing, popular fiction—the run-of-the mill texts which have to be translated today but were not translated and in most cases did not exist a hundred years ago— comprise typical material suitable for idiomatic translation. On the other hand, original expression (where the specific language of the speaker or writer is as important as the content), whether it is philosophical, religious, political, scientific, legal, technical or literary, needs to be translated semantically. A idiomatic translation may well be a useful introduction, a simplified version, to the semantic translation of such texts.
- 6) There is no reason why a basically semantic translation should not also be strongly communicative.
- 7) Meaning is complicated, many-leveled, a network of relations' as devious as the channels of thought in the brain. The more communication, the more generalization; the more simplification, the less meaning.

Nababan as follow: –...translation is basically a means of communication or a manner of addressing one or more persons in the speaker presence.¶

Idiomatictranslation attempts to produce on its readers an effect as close as possible to that obtained on the readers of the original.

For example:

When anyone opens a current account at a bank, he is lending the bank money, repayment of which he may demand at any time/ either in cash or by drawing a cheque in favour of another person. Primarily/ the banker- customer relationship is that of debtor and creditor-depending on whether the customer's account is in credit or is overdrawn.

A procedure is the act or manner of proceeding in any action or process. Procedure should be known before presenting the material of language learning. In translating text, student must know the procedure before process of translating is conducted. In English-Indonesia translation commonly students are difficult in translating both grammatically and culturally (Handayani, 2019; Sandra, 2018). The language system differences in words, phrase, clause and sentence structures also make the students confused in constructing sentence. Student should find out the equivalent meaning in word, phrase, clause and

sentence. Translation procedures was —the smallest linguistic changes occurring in translation of ST (source text) to TT (target text)‡. According to Suryawinata in Langgeng Budianto, translation procedures can be divided into two types: structural and semantic procedures. In this case, the writer focuses only on structural procedures that include *addition*, *omission*, and *transposition*. Those procedures are expanded below.

1. Additional information (*Addition*)

Additional information has the meaning that the presence of the words or items of words into the sentences in the target language as required by the target language structure.

2. Subtraction (*Omission*)

Subtraction means the absence of the elements grammatical sentences or phrases or word in TL or target language in order the structure context can be accepted understood by the reader.

3. Structural adjustment (*Transposition*)

Newmark reported that —A ‘shift’ (Catford’s term) or ‘transposition’ (Vinay and Darbelnet) is a translation procedure the replacement of a virtual lexical gap by a grammatical structure. The emphasis in SL is shown through TL regular grammatical construction.

Example:

SL: This is the book I’ve been looking for all this time.

TL: Buku inilah yang kucari selama ini.

In addition, Newmark states in his textbook, —My description of translating procedure is operational. Firstly, it begins with choosing a method of approach. Secondly, when we are translating, we translate with four levels more or less consciously in mind:

1. The SL text level, the level of language, where we begin and which continually (but not continuously) go back to;
2. The referential level, the level of objects and events, real or imaginary, which we progressively have to visualize and build up, and which is an essential part, first of the comprehension, then of the reproduction process;
3. The cohesive level, which is more general, and grammatical, which traces the train of thought, the feeling tone (positive or negative) and the various presuppositions of the SL text. This level encompasses both comprehension and reproduction: it presents an overall picture, to which we may have to adjust the language level;
4. The level of naturalness, of common language appropriate to the writer or the speaker in a certain situation.‡

The process of translation is begun by understanding the source text, then analyzing the meaning, discovered, transferred and re-expressed the

receptor language intended. The process is conducted more than once. The way is used to recheck the accurately translation.

## **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

The researchers used qualitative research. There are ten participants who will be the data resource. Thus, the writer chooses the fifth semester students of English Education Study Program of Institut Agaam Islam maarif NU metro lampung (IAIM NU).

In collecting the data, the writer needs a technique or procedure. Research collecting data has mention that four basic types of collecting data procedures of qualitative research, for instance interview, documentation, observation, and audiovisual material.<sup>43</sup> In this case, the writer used test, and documentation in gathering the data. In the following is the brief explanation of them.

The first using Test. In this case, the writer gave English text to be translated into Indonesia. The texts were taken from a reference book and the result of this test was as the source data in this research and the writer will do the analyzing to the translation result.

The second using documentation. Document is defined as the past even record. The document can be a writing, picture, or person's monumental works.<sup>44</sup> In this research, the writer took documentation of IAIMNU Metro. It can be the photo of process studying translation.

Triangulation can be defined as combination of two or more methods to collect the data. The use of triangulation is to enrich data and make a more accurate conclusion. Triangulation is also used when the writer is doubt of the data he has got.

The following are the three kinds of triangulation, they are; 1) Time triangulation, means this research can be in cross sectional or longitudinal. 2) Source triangulation. In this step, the writer collect the data of the translation result not only come from one student but some students. 3) Technique triangulation. There are some techniques in collecting the data that is used by the writer. There are test, observation and documentation.

In research procedure, in this case the writer applied case study because the writer wonder how do the students analyze their translation work using the most proper method. A case study is a detailed examination of one setting. In line with the those explanations its can be inferred that using various data to gain the data based on different sources, making the aspect of validity and reliability of the research is more describing the reality of daily life. Based on the explanation above, the writer should apply procedures in gaining the result of the research concerned with the students' competence in translating. In addition, the writer adopts the procedures as follows:

1. Determining focus to the research and formulating the questions, The question focus to the data collected in the research. The questions related to the problem of translation. The question can be library research and the real condition.
2. Determining the case, collecting data and analyzing data, After giving the

question the writer determining the case will be researched.

3. Supplying collecting data instrument, In planning the data will be collected and documented the writer arranges the schedule, collecting the data, formatting and documenting the data, determining instrument used in collecting the data.
4. Collecting the data in field and Evaluating and analyzing the data, Before analyzing and interpreting the data, the writer evaluates the data to make sure the data is complete.
5. Making report.  
The report of the research makes the data more simply. The report can be summary and formal

## **DISCUSSION / RESEARCH FINDING**

### **Describing Readability, Almost readability, and Unreadability of the Data**

In this stage, the writer tried to answer the first problem formulation related to describing readability and incredibility data. The writer found some variants in students' translation result. It will be described in the level of; readable, almost readable, and unreadable. The writer described the respondent's translation result

(R) and source language (SL) as follow:

The first sentence:

SL: Adore of the God, then the Prophet and the Faith.

TL: Mencintai Allah, kemudian Rasul dan Agama.

R1: Cinta terhadap Allah, Nabi dan Kepercayaan.

The underlined words in R1 above were almost readable. It will be readable translated into Rasul than Nabi. It is because Nabi and Rasul have the different meaning. Also the word Faith more readable means Agama than kepercayaan.

R2: Cinta terhadap Allah, Nabi dan Agama. (Almost readable)

R3: Cinta kepada Allah, Nabi dan Agama. (Almost readable)

R2 and R3 had the same case with R1 in translating the word prophet that should be translated to be Rasul not Nabi.

R4: Cinta Allah, Rasul dan Iman. (Almost readable)

R5: Mencintai Allah dan Rasul-Nya serta Agama. (Readable)

R6 : Mencintai Allah, Rasul, dan keimanan. (Almost readable)

R7 : Cinta kepada Allah, Nabi, dan Iman. (Almost readable)

R8 : Cinta kepada Allah, Rasul, dan Agama. (Readable)

R9 : Cinta terhadap Allah, Nabi, dan kepercayaan. (Almost readable)

R10: Cinta Allah, Rasul, dan iman. (Almost readable)

From those respondents, just R5 and R6 who translated correctly and the appropriate in meaning, the source language into target language was acceptable and easily understood by the reader for target language, meanwhile R1, R2, R3, and R4 were still almost readable. From the first sentence above, it found 2 students translated readable they were R5 & R8, meanwhile R1, R2, R3, R4, R6, R7, R9, R10 still translated almost readable.

The second sentence:

SL: In the sight of God and the Prophet, a true and genuine Muslim is a person whose devotion to God and His Apostle and the faith is stronger than to any other person or thing in the world.

TL: Dalam pandangan Allah dan rasul-Nya. Seorang muslim yang benar dan sejati adalah yang pengabdianya pada Allah dan Rasul-Nya dan agamanya itu lebih kuat daripada apapun dan siapapun didunia ini.

R1: Dalam penglihatan Allah dan Nabi, muslim yang sebenarnya dan yang sejati adalah seorang yang taat kepada Allah dan Rasul-Nya dan agama lebih kuat dari pada beberapa orang lain atau benda yang ada di dunia.

R1 translated unreadable. There were four words could not be understood easily. The word penglihatan and Nabi will be more understandable changed by pandangan and Rasul. Also seorang yang taat should be seorang yang pengabdianya and beberapa orang lain atau benda should be siapapun atau apapun.

R2: Dalam pandangan Allah dan Nabi, seorang muslim sejati ialah orang yang taat kepada Allah Rasul-Nya dan Agama lebih kuat melebihi sesuatu apapun yang ada di dunia ini.

R2 translated the word Nabi was still Almost readable. It should be Rasul. Then orang yang taat should be translated into seorang yang pengabdianya. Also in phrase sesuatu apapun should be translated into siapapun atau apapun.

R3: Menurut pandangan Allah dan Nabi, muslim yang benar dan sejati adalah seorang yang taat kepada Allah dan Rasul-Nya dan meyakini kekuatannya dengan adanya manusia dan benda didunia ini.

Next, R3 translated the word Nabi was almost readable, but in phrase seorang yang taat and clause meyakini kekuatannya dengan adanya manusia dan benda diduniaini were unreadable. To be readable all the sentence, those underlined words should be Rasul and seorang yang pengabdianya and meyakini kekuatannya dengan adanya manusia dan benda didunia ini. It should be translated agama lebih kuat dari apapun dan siapapun di dunia ini.

R4: Dimata Allah dan Nabi, seorang muslim sejati dan tulus adalah orang yang mana pengabdian kepada Tuhan dan Rasul dan Iman-Nya lebih kuat daripada orang atau benda (hal) di dunia.

R4 was almost readable, just in the word dimata should be dalam pandangan.

R5: Allah dan Nabi itu melihat, Sebuah kebenaran dan orang Islam sejati adalah orang yang taat kepada Allah dan Rasul-Nya dan yang kuat imanya dibandingkan orang atau sesuatu yang lain yang ada di dunia.

R5 translated all the underlined sentence above was unreadable based on the intended meaning. Allah dan Nabi itu melihat should be change dalam pandangan Allah and Rasul. Sebuah kebenaran dan orang Islam sejati should be change seorang muslim yang benar dan sejati and yang kuat imanya should be change by agama.

R6 : Dalam pandangan Allah dan Rasul-Nya, seorang muslim sejati adalah seorang yang mengabdikan dirinya kepada Allah dan RasulNya dan keimananya lebih kuat dari apapun didunia ini.

R6 translated readable all the sentence.

R7 : Dimata Tuhan dan Nabi, Seorang muslim sejati dan tulus adalah adalah orang yang pengabdianya untuk tuhan dan Rasul-Nya dan imanya lebih kuat daripada kepercayaan kepada yang lain atau hal didunia (urusan duniawi).

All the underlined words of R7 translation result were almost readable in connection to the sentence context meaning, so that the meaning in all the sentence were rather confusing.

R8 : Dimata Tuhan dan Nabi, Seorang muslim sejati dan tulus adalah adalah orang yang taat kepada tuhan dan Rasul-Nya dan iman lebih kuat daripada orang atau hal lain didunia ini. (Almost readable).

R9 : Dalam penglihatan Allah dan Nabi, Seorang\* yang taat kepada Allah dan RasulNya\* dan beriman lebih kuat daripada beberapa orang lain atau benda yang ada didunia.

The translation result of R8 and R9 above was unreadable because there were two part of words missed. They were seorang muslim and Rasul-Nya dan agamanya. Also some underlined words above were less acceptable in target language.

R10 : Dimata Allah SWT dan Nabi, seorang muslim sejati dan tulus adalah seorang yang mengabdikan kepada tuhan dan Rasul-Nya dan iman yang lebih kuat daripada orang lain atau sesuatu hal didunia ini. The translation result of R10 was almost readable. It just need change some underlined words above with the readable one.

From the second sentence above, it found there were 1 students translated readable, 5 students almost readable, and 4 students translated unreadable.

The third sentence:

SL: So that when he loves any other human being, he loves him for the sake of God

TL : Sehingga ketika dia mencintai seseorang, itu semata karena Allah SWT.

R1: Sehingga ketika dia menyayangi makhluk lain, dia menyayangi untuk demi Allah,

The translation result of R1 above was almost readable in the phrase menyayangi makhluk lain. To get readable, it should be translated mencintai seseorang. Then menyayangi untuk demi Allah should be translated dia mencintainya semata-mata karena Allah.

R2: Sehingga ketika dia mencintai orang lain maka dia mencintainya karena Allah, dan dengan sungguh-sungguh mendekatkan diri pada agama Islam.

R2 translated almost readable. It was in the phrase mendekatkan diri.

R3: Jadi artinya ketika dia mencintai siapa saja manusia biasa dia mencintai dirinya sendiri hanya demi Allah.

R3 translated unreadable in all the sentence. It was confusing. To get readable, it should be change all.

R4: Sehingga ketika dia mencintai manusia lainnya, ia mencintainya demi Allah.

R4 translated almost readable in the phrase manusia lainnya. To be readable, it should be seseorang/ orang lain and demi Allah To be karena Allah.

R5: Ketika dia mencintai seorang insan yang lain, dia mencintainya karena/demi Allah. (almost readable)

R6: Maka dari itu ketika dia mencintai seseorang, maka cintanya hanya karena Allah. (Readable)

R7: Sehingga ketika dia mencintai manusia lainnya, Dia mencintainya karena Allah (almost readable)

R8: Sehingga ketika dia mencintai setiap manusia lainnya, adalah mencintainya untuk/atau demi tuhan.

The underlined phrase above was unreadable that made the meaning hard to be understood in target language.

R9: Sehingga ketika dia menyayangi makhluk lain, dia menyayanginya demi Allah.

R9 translated almost readable. The underlined phrase above should be mencintai seseorang.

R10: Sehingga ketika ia mencintai manusia lainnya, ia mencintainya demi tuhan

R10 translated almost readable. The underlined phrases above should be mencintai seseorang and semata karena Allah.

From the third sentence above, it found there were 1 student translated readable, 7 students almost readable, and 2 students translated unreadable.

The fourth sentence :

SL: And who is sincerely and powerfully attached to the Islamic faith.

TL: Dan yang benar-benar secara kuat dan ikhlas mengimani agama Islam.

R1: Dan bersungguh-sungguh dan dengan kuat melekat pada kepercayaan Islam.

R2: Dan dengan sungguh-sungguh mendekatkan diri pada agama Islam.

R1 and R2 translated unreadable all the sentence.

R3: Dan dengan sungguh-sungguh dan secara kuat merapat untuk meyakini Islam.

R3 translated unreadable in phrase merapat untuk meyakini Islam. It should be translated mengimani Islam.

R4: Dan yang tulus dan dengan kuat melekat kepada iman Islam.

R4 translated unreadable in phrase melekat kepada iman Islam. It should be *kuat mengimani Islam*.

R5: *Dan yang besungguh-sungguh dan yang sangat kuat mengikat kepada agama Islam.*

R5 translated unreadable in the phrase *sangat kuat mengikat*. To be readable, it should be *secara kuat dan ikhlas mengimani Islam*.

R6: *Dan melekat kuat pada keimanannya kepada Islam*

R7 : *Dan muslim sejati tersebut ialah siapa yang tulus dan kuat melekat pada iman Islam.*

R6 and R7 were translated the sentence unreadable at all. R8 : *Dan siapa yang tulus dan kuat melekat pada agama Islam.*

R8 translated almost readable.

R9 : *Dan bersungguh-sungguh dan dengan kuat melekat kepada kepercayaan Islam*

R10 : *Dan barang siapa yang tulus dan memeluk kuat kepercayaan Islam.*

R9 and R10 translated unreadable all the sentence. The meaning could not be understood easily by the reader.

From the fourth sentence above, it found there were 0 students translated readable, 1 students almost readable, and 9 students translated unreadable.

The fifth sentence:

SL: *In sura at-Taubah: 24, Allah says: If it be that your fathers, your sons, your brothers, your mates, or your kindred.*

TL: *Dalam surat at-Taubah ayat 24, Allah berfirman; jika bapakmu, anakmu, saudaramu, istri atau pasanganmu ,atau keluargamu.*

R1 : *Dalam surat at-Taubah: 24, Allah mengatakan; jika bapak-bapakmu, anak- anakmu, saudara-saudaramu, istri-istrimu, keluargamu.*

R2 : *Dalam surat at-Taubah ayat 24, Allah mengatakan; jika bapak-bapakmu, anak-anakmu, saudara-saudaramu, istri-istrimu dan kaum keluargamu.*

R3 : *Dalam surat at-Taubah: 24, Allah berseru; jika itu adalah ayahmu, anak- anakmu, saudara-laki-lakimu, suami dan istrimu, atau keluargamu.*

R4 : *Di dalam surat at-Taubah: 24, Allah berkata; jika bapak-bapakmu, anak- anak, saudara-saudara, istri-istri, dan kaum keluargamu.*

The translation result of R1, R2, R3 and R4 were almost readable in the word mengatakan, berseru, and berkata. To be readable, it should be translated berfirman. It is because God's saying. In addition, they also still need to make the sentence more simple, such as in translating jika bapak-bapakmu, anak-anakmu...Etc. It will be more effective to be translated jika bapakmu, anakmu..Etc

R5 : *Di surat at-Taubah: 24, Allah berfirman; jika bapak-bapakmu, anak-anakmu, saudara-saudaramu, istri-istrimu, keluargamu.*

*The translation result of R5 above was readable. All the meaning in the sentence can be easily understood by the reader.*

*R6 : Surat at-Taubah: 24, mengatakan; jika bapak-bapakmu, anak-anakmu, saudara-saudaramu, istri-istrimu, keluargamu.*

*R7 : Baca surat at-Taubah: 24, yang artinya; jika bapak-bapakmu, anak-anakmu, saudara-saudaramu, istri-istrimu, keluargamu.*

*R8 : Membaca surat at-Taubah: 24, mengatakan; jika bapak-bapakmu, anak-anakmu, saudara-saudaramu, istri-istrimu, keluargamu.*

*R9 : Membaca surat at-Taubah: 24, mengatakan; jika bapak-bapakmu, anak-anakmu, saudara-saudaramu, istri-istrimu, keluargamu.*

*R10 : Bacalah surat at-Taubah: 24, berakata; jika bapak-bapakmu, anak-anakmu, saudara-saudaramu, istri-istrimu, keluargamu.*

*The translation result of R6, R7, R8, R9 and R10 were almost readable in the underlined clauses above. In order to the meaning can be readable and idiomatic in target language, it should be translated into dalam surat at-Taubah ayat 24, Allah berfirman..*

*From the fifth sentence above, it found there were 1 students translated readable, 9 students almost readable, and 0 students translated unreadable.*

*The sixth sentence:*

*SL : The wealth that you have gained, the commerce in which ye fear a decline.*

*TL : Kekayaan yang telah engkau dapatkan, perdagangan yang kau takut rugi.*

*R1 : kekayaan yang kamu usahakan, perdagangan yang kamu khawatirkan kerugiannya.*

*R1 still translated almost readable in the word usahakan and khawatirkan.*

*R2 : Harta kekayaan yang kamu usahakan, perniagaan yang kamu khawatirkan kerugiannya*

*R2 still translated almost readable in the word usahakan and perniagaan and khawatirkan.*

*R3 : Sebuah kekayaan yang menguntungkanmu, dalam perdagangan yang kamu takutkan adalah mengalami kemunduran.*

*Translation result of R3 was unreadable in all the sentence.*

*R4 : Harta kekayaan yang kamu usahakan, perniagaan yang kamu takut kerugiannya.*

*R4 still translated almost readable in the word usahakan and perniagaan.*

*R5 : Harta kekayaan yang kamu usahakan, perdagangan yang kamu khawatirkan kerugiannya*

*R5 still translated almost readable in the word usahakan and khawatirkan.*

*R6 : kekayaan yang kamu usahakan, perdagangan yang kamu khawatirkan kerugiannya.*

*R7 : Harta kekayaan yang kamu usahakan, perdagangan yang kamu khawatirkan kerugiannya.*

*R8 : Harta kekayaan yang kamu usahakan, perdagangan yang kamu khawatirkan kerugiannya. Translation result of R6, R7, and R8 was almost readable the word usahakan and khawatirkan.*

*R9 : Harta kekayaan yang kamu usahakan, perdagangan yang kamu takut kerugiannya. R9 still translated almost readable in the word usahakan.*

*R10 : Kekayaan yang kau dapatkan, perniagaan dimana kamu takut sebuah penolakan*

*R10 translated unreadable in the underlined sentence above.*

*From the sixth sentence above, it found there were 0 students translated readable, 9 students almost readable, and 1 students translated unreadable.*

*The seventh sentence:*

*SL : The dwelling in which ye delight are dearer to your God, and His Apostle, or the striving in His cause.*

*TL : Tempat tinggal yang lebih kau cintai daripada Allah dan Rasul-Nya dan berjihad di jalan-Nya.*

*R1 : Rumah-rumah tempat tinggal yang kamu sukai lebih kamu cintai daripada Allah dan Rasul-Nya serta berjihad di jalan-Nya.*

*R2 : Dan rumah tempat tinggal yang kamu sukai adalah lebih kamu cintai daripada Allah dan Rasulnya dan dari berjihad di jalan-Nya.*

*The translation result of R1 and R2 were readable.*

*R3 : Atau di kediamanmu itu yang kamu senangi adalah rasa kasih sayang kepada Allah dan Rasul-Nya atau berusaha berjihad di jalan-Nya.*

*The translation result of R3 was unreadable. First in the clause Atau di*

*kediamanmu itu yang kamu senangi adalah rasa kasih sayang that it should be atau tempat tinggal yang lebih kamu cintai daripada Allah dan Rasulnya and second in the clause berusaha berjihad di jalan-Nya that it should be just berjihad di jalan-Nya.*

R4 : *Dan rumah tempat tinggal yang kamu sukai adalah lebih kamu cintai daripada Allah dan Rasulnya dan berjihad di jalan-Nya.*

R5 : *Rumah-rumah tempat tinggal yang kamu sukai lebih kamu cintai daripada Allah dan Rasulnya serta berjihad di jalan-Nya.*

*In R4 and R5, it were almost readable. Just the clause yang kamu sukai adalah lebih kamu cintai need to be simplified translated into adalah lebih kamu cintai.*

R6 : *Rumah-rumah tempat tinggal yang kamu sukai lebih kamu cintai daripada Allah dan Rasul-Nya serta berjihad di jalan-Nya.*

R7 : *Dan rumah tempat tinggal yang kamu sukai adalah lebih kamu cintai daripada Allah dan Rasulnya dan dari berjihad di jalan-Nya.*

R8 : *Dan rumah tempat tinggal yang kamu sukai, lebih kamu cintai daripada Allah dan Rasulnya dan dari berjihad di jalan-Nya.*

R9 : *Dan rumah rumah tempat tinggal yang kamu sukai adalah lebih kamu cintai*

*daripada Allah dan Rasulnya dan berjihad di jalan-Nya. The translation result of R6, R7, R8 and R9 were readable.*

R10 : *Tempat tinggal dimana kau senang menyayangi untuk tuhan dan Rasulnya atau berjuang di jalan-Nya.*

*The translation result of R10 was unreadable.*

*From the seventh sentence above, it found there were 6 students translated readable, 2 students almost readable, and 2 students translated unreadable.*

*The eighth sentence:*

SL : *Then wait until God brings about His decisions and God guides not the rebellious.*

TL : *Maka tunggulah sampai Allah dan Rasul-Nya memberikan keputusan-Nya, Allah tidak memberi petunjuk pada orang-orang fasiq.*

R1 : *Maka tunggulah sampai Allah dan Rasul-Nya memberikan keputusan-Nya,*

*Allah tidak memberi petunjuk pada orang-orang fasiq.*

*The translation result of R1 was almost readable. The clause memberikan keputusan-Nya should be translated memutuskan perkara terhadap kalian.*

R2 : *Maka tunggulah sampai Allah memutuskan perkara-Nya, dan Allah tidak memberi petunjuk pada orang-orang yang berbuat kerusakan.*

*The translation result of R2 was unreadable. It was not orang-orang yang berbuat kerusakan, but orang-orang fasiq.*

R3 : *Kemudian menunggu hingga Allah membawa segala keputusan-Nya, dan berpedoman kepada Allah tidak menentang.*

*The translation result of R2 was fully unreadable. The readable one is dan Allah tidak memberi petunjuk pada orang-orang fasiq.*

R4 : *Maka tinggallah sampai Allah mendatangkan keputusan-Nya, dan Allah tidak memberi petunjuk kepada orang-orang fasiq.*

*A part of translation result of R4 was unreadable. The readable translation is maka tunggulah sampai Allah memutuskan perkara terhadap kalian.*

R5 : *Maka tunggulah sampai Allah memberikan keputusan-Nya, dan Allah tidak memberi petunjuk pada orang-orang yang fasiq.*

*The translation result of R5 was almost readable. The clause memberikan keputusan-Nya need to be changed to be memutuskan perkara terhadap kalian.*

R6 : *Maka tunggulah sampai Allah dan Rasul-Nya memberikan keputusan-Nya, Allah tidak memberi petunjuk pada orang-orang fasiq.*

R7 : *Maka tunggulah sampai Allah mendatangkan keputusan-Nya, dan Allah tidak memberi petunjuk pada orang-orang fasiq (suka menentang)*

R8 : *Maka tunggulah sampai Allah memberikan keputusan-Nya, dan Allah tidak memberi petunjuk pada orang-orang fasiq.*

R9 : *Maka tunggulah sampai Allah memberikan keputusan-Nya, dan Allah tidak memberi petunjuk pada orang-orang fasiq.*

*The translation result of R6, R7, R8, R9 were almost readable. The clause memberikan keputusan-Nya or mendatangkan keputusan-Nya should be changed by memutuskan perkara terhadap kalian.*

R10 : *Kemudian tunggu sampai tuhan membawa tentang keputusannya, dan tuhan menuntun bukan memberontak.*

*The translation result of R10 was unreadable all the sentence. From the eighth sentence above, it found there were 0 students translated readable, 6 students almost readable, and 4 students translated unreadable.*

## *2. An error using translation procedures*

*There were the samples of an error in using translation procedures. The translation procedures that were discussed in this research were addition, omission, and transposition.*

### *1) Addition*

*The translation procedure of addition was obligatory by adding the words to get grammatical equivalent in the structure of target language. In the translating English into Indonesia, there were many cases of addition; below was one of the samples identified:*

*SL: In the sight of God and the Prophet, a true and genuine Muslim is a person whose devotion to God and His Apostle and faith is stronger than to any other person or thing in the world.*

*TL : Dalam penglihatan Allah dan Nabi\*, \*Muslim yang sebenarnya dan yang sejati adalah seorang yang taat kepada Allah dan RasulNya dan beriman lebih kuat dari pada beberapa orang lain atau benda yang ada didunia\*.*

*The translation result of R1 above was one of the error cases in using addition. The adding suffix "nya" that should be in "Nabinya" also prefix "seorang" in "seorang muslim" and suffix "ini" in "didunia ini". The writer still found many respondents did not use the addition translation procedure to translate in other sentences. To sum up, the writer found there were 7 students made an error using translation procedure of addition.*

## *2) Omission*

*Omission was one of translation procedures that can be used by the translator to subtracted structure element in the target language to get correct expression. Below was one of the samples identified:*

*SL: Love of God, the Prophet and the Faith.*

*R2 : Cinta terhadap Allah, Nabi dan Agama.*

*The translation result of R2 above was one of the error cases in using omission. Translating the word above should use omission procedure to make an effective sentence. So, it will be just "mencintai Allah...". To sum up, in this case, the writer found there were 6 students made an error using translation procedure of omission.*

## *3) Transposition / structural adjustment*

*There were many case change grammar rules from source language to target language that described different structure in the building of the sentence. The involving change grammar from source language into target language was called transposition or structural adjustment. There were the samples of transposition that had done by the students.*

### *1. Type 1 : the change from singular to plural or the position of adjective*

#### *a) Example: change from plural to singular*

*SL : The dwelling in which you delight*

*R5 : Rumah-rumah tempat tinggal yang kamu sukai*

*It just should be translated: tempat tinggal*

b) Example: change from singular to plural

SL : the rebellious

R5 : orang fasiq. It should be in plural form (orang-orang fasiq)

c) Example: Change the position of adjective

SL : A true and genuine Muslim

R5 : kebenaran dan orang Islam sejati. It should be translated Muslim yang benar dan sejati.

In this case, the writer found there were 4 students made an error using translation procedure of transposition.

The secondary data was gotten from interview. It was held on Monday, October 28th, 2019. The writer gave some question to the respondents toward their understanding about translation. The first question was about "how many translation methods do you know?" R1 answered that there are three kinds of translation method. They are word-for-word, literal, and free translation. Then R2 replied that there are three, namely, grammar translation method, readable translation and natural translation. R3 said there are five namely, free, literal, word-for-word, readable and idiomatic. Meanwhile R4 stated there are eight methods. Free, literal, word-for-word, readable idiomatic, semantic translation and the other he was forget. The last R5 answered he don't know exactly. It means that each student has different understanding about translation method. Not all of them know about idiomatic translation method.

The second question was about "what kind of method you use frequently when you are translating?" R1 responded that she use free translation frequently. Next R2 used grammar translation method. Then R3 same as R1. R4 replied he used word-for-word translation. And R5 same as R2. From this question, the writer assumed that grammar translation method was mostly used by the students. No one of them who applied idiomatic translation.

The third question was "what is idiomatic translation method?" R1 replied don't know exactly. Then R2 said it is the method in which the students still communicate with the teacher/lecturer. While R3 said it is the method that use idiomatic language. R4 same as R3. The last R5 also don't know about this method. There were no students can explain about idiomatic translation method.

The fourth question was "Is translation difficult? Why?" R1 said yes it is. Because in translating we must master the source language and target language. R2 also said it is difficult. Because we must know the meaning of the sentence we are translating. R3 find it is difficult, because we must know clearly the meaning of the text. R4 answered difficult as well, because English has different structure with Indonesia language. The last R5 stated as the others, because we should find the most suitable meaning and get the good result. From this question, it can be inferred that most of the students approved that translation is difficult subject. It is not

easy task to be a good translator and to make good translation result because of some factors as explained above by the students.

The fifth question was "If you find an English expression that you don't understand in a text, what do you do first?" R1 told he will look up the meaning in the dictionary. R2 I said she will search it in the dictionary. Then R3 replied she will open dictionary or asking friends. R4 said he will open dictionary to find the suitable meaning. And the last R5 will asking someone or use Google translation. Most of them get the dictionary to be the first helper.

The next question was "what are the main problems encountered when translating?" R1 the main problems when translating are unfamiliarity of the meaning because of the sameness meaning. R2 I don't know about the meaning of the sentence. R3 Translate difficult text and lack of vocabularies. R4 Culture of reader and translator are the main problem in translating. R5 Lack of vocabulary.

The next question was "what do you do to the text before translating?" R1 said I read the text, fins the new words that I don't know the meaning. R2, I identify what kind of text it is. R3, I will see the title, then understanding all the text is about. R4, I will look up the meaning of difficult words. R5, Reading first, underlines the word that I don't know the meaning, find the meaning and analyze the result. Actually, the first step in translating is reading all the text to understand and then do the analyzing process.

The last question was "What dictionary do you use most frequently?" R1 replied Oxford pocket and Hasan Sadily. R2, Oxford Learners Dictionary. R3, Electric dictionary. R4, Oxford and John Echol and Hasan Sadily. R5, Hasan Sadily and Oxford Dictionary. Most of them frequently used Hasan Sadily and Oxford Dictionary.

### Percentage of the Level Readability of the Students' Translation Result

The figure below was the describing of the readability of the students' translation result at the fourth semester students of English Education Study Programme of IAIM NU Metro Lampung.

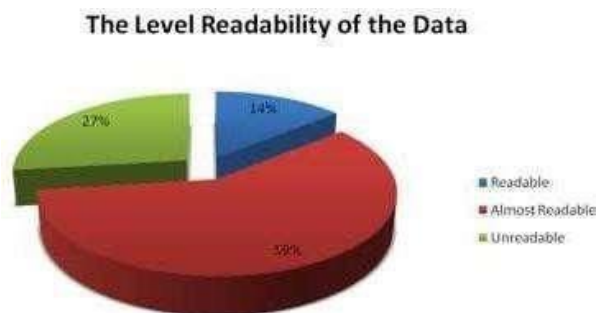


Figure 5. Percentage of the level readability of the students' translation result

From the figure 5 above, it can be seen there were 14% data of the translation result was *readable*, 59% data of the translation result was *almost readable*, and 27% data of the translation result was *unreadable*.

### Percentage of students' error in using the translation procedures

The figure below was the describing of the students who made error in using the translation procedure at the fourth semester students of English Education Study Programme of IAIM NU Metro Lampung.



**Figure 6.** Percentage of student's making error in using the translation procedure

Based on the figure above, it can be displayed there were 70% students' errors in using *addition*, 60% students' error in using *omission*, and 40% student's error in using *transposition*.

Generally, translating have established in written or spoken form. It is replacing the language, make the target language can be understood by language reader. Idiomatic translation method attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the original in such a way, for instance in content and language are readily comprehensible to the reader and acceptable to read, it is in line with the purpose of translation that is creating the translation result communicatively and easily understand by the readers.

Based on the students' translation result, the frequency and the distribution, the writer assumed that the students' translation is little bit far to be said as idiomatic translation result especially in readability aspect. Most of students got difficulty in choosing the suitable equivalent meaning for instance:

1. Students translated literally.

Idiomatic translation should be able to create the translation result that clear, simple, smoother, create effect that experienced by the reader, readily acceptable, and easily understand by the readership. However, many students still translated literally. In literal translation, the source language grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest target language equivalents, but the lexical words again translated singly,

that cause the meaning out of context. Some example such as: —In the sight of God and prophet (the first sentence), students N7 translated it dalam penglihatan tuhan dan nabi. R7 translated literally the word sight=penglihatan, God=tuhan, and prophet=nabi. In idiomatic translation it should be translated dalam pandangan Allah dan Rasul-Nya. Both translation results look different. The first one even was right but feels stiff. The second one however can be said to be smoother and easily understand by the target readers. The other example of this case such as: —any other person (the second sentence), R1 translated it beberapa orang lain that in idiomatic should be translated siapapun then —any other human being (the third sentence) R3 translated siapa saja manusia that in idiomatic should be translated orang lain etc.

1. Students translated using unacceptable term.

Translating have the meaning of reproduce in the receptor language the closest equivalent meaning. It means that the translator should use acceptable meaning/term. Some problems were found in this case such as the examples of the students in translating the clauses: —God guides not the rebellious (the eighth sentence), students R10 translated it tuhan menuntun bukan memberontak. In idiomatic translation it should be translated Allah tidak memberi petunjuk kepada orang-orang yang fasik. The other example of this case such as: —your kindred (the fifth sentence), R10 translated it kebaikanmu in idiomatic translation it should be translated keluargamu. Then —the faith is stronger (the second sentence), R3 translated it meyakini kekuatannya in idiomatic translation it should be translated dan agamanya lebih kuat. Then —attached to the Islamic faith R3 translated it merapat untuk meyakini Islam and R4 translated it melekat pada iman Islam. Etc.

2. Students translated out of context (culture background).

It is important for the translator considering the context of sentence and the culture background of the text. It means that translators should develop a cultural sensitivity in order to translate correctly. So, in that way, the result of translation will be more understandable as the readers of the receptor language can easily catch the original messages conveyed in the source language. In this research, the writer still found students' mistakes. The first example can be seen in the phrase —Islamic faith (the third sentence), students R1 and R10 translated it kepercayaan Islam. The word faith in this context means agama not kepercayaan. The other example of this case such as: —God, most of the students translated it tuhan in this context God means Allah also the word prophet that most of the students translated it nabi but the intended meaning is Rasul. Etc.

The similar problem also happened to the most of students in choosing the suitable equivalent caused by unfamiliarity with the procedure of translations such as addition, omission and transposition. Then the results of translation made by the students were not natural, using unsuitable terms, literally translation, and sometimes distorted meaning.

## CONCLUSION

The percentages of students' idiomatic translation result in readability aspect were; 14% data of the translation result was *readable*, 59% data of the translation result was *almost readable*, and 27% data of the translation result was *unreadable*. The percentage of students done mistake in procedures of translation were: 70% students' errors in using *addition*, 60% students' error in using *omission*, and 40% student's error in using *transposition*. To sum up, all the discussion of the study showed that the students at the fifth semester of English Study Program of IAIM NU Metro were still unfamiliar with the concept of idiomatic translation method. It can be proven from their translation result in English into Indonesia translation which showed low in the idiomatic translation result especially in *readability* aspect. Mostly and relatively they translated the text literally, using unacceptable term, translated out of the context (culture)

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## AUTHOR CONTRIBUTION STATEMENTS

The author had participated in the research and approved the final manuscript and the author hopes the results of this research can be beneficial improving the treasures of knowledge especially in the field of translation analysis in many kinds of texts

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