STUDENTS' STRATEGIES IN OVERCOMING DIFFICULTIES IN TRANSLATING ENGLISH TO INDONESIA

THESIS

Submitted by

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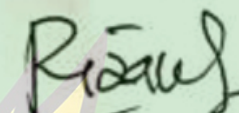Wednesday,

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SURAT PERNYATAAN KEASLIAN

(Declaration of Originality)

Saya yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini:

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Menyatakan dengan sesungguhnya bahwa skripsi saya yang berjudul:

Students' Strategies in Overcoming Difficulties in Translating in English to Indonesia

Adalah benar-benar karya saya kecuali semua kutipan dan referensi yang disebut kan sumber nya. Apabila terdapat kesalahan dan kekeliruan didalamanya, maka akan sepenuhnya menjadi tanggung jawab saya. Demikian surat pernyataan ini saya buat dengan sesungguhnya.

Banda Aceh, 09 Desember 2021

Saya yang membuat pernyataan,

Baina

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بِسْمِ اللهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيْمِ

(In the name of Allah the most Gracious the most Merciful)

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ABSTRACT

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Thesis WorkingTitle : Students' Strategies in Overcoming difficulties in

           Translating English to Indonesia

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Keywords   : Students Strategies; Difficulties ; Translation

This study aims to find out the difficulties in translation english to indonesia and their strategies to solve the problems. This study used a qualitative research approach. The Researcher used in-depth interviews to collect data and selected six students at PBI UIN Ar-Raniry as participants. In selecting the sample, the researcher used purposive sampling the interviewees. The results showed that students' difficulties in translation: unfamiliar words, vocabulary, different cultural language, and hard to find the proper word for a certain situation. The students strategies to solve the difficulties were using dictionary, google translate, and check the words and choose one of the best ones macthes for the term.To conclude, students have difficulties in translation but they also have strategies to solved them.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter describes background of the study, research questions, the aims of the study, the significance of the study and it is followed by the terminology.

A. Background of Study

English is a crucial language for communication in the modern era. For many people in Indonesia, learning English has become a new struggle. Literature in Indonesia is greatly influenced by foreign languages, and they are interconnected. Translation is the obvious method by which they obtain the information from the foreign language. Translation is crucial to modern living, particularly for Indonesians. Because there is a dearth of information in Indonesian, a large deal of material is offered in other languages, especially English (Choliludin, 2005). English-language textbooks, periodicals, news, movies, and even commercials are widely available throughout this nation. Someone who wishes to gather knowledge may encounter obstacles as a result of this situation.

The progress of any field is thought to depend heavily on translation. The pupils are assisted in their regular interactions and information sharing with its multilingualism through translation. Students can increase their proficiency in a foreign language through translation.

Information dissemination relies heavily on translation at the moment. The information in the article is one such example. The target readers' language is employed in place of the language used when writing articles. The dynamics of translation in Newmark (1988) show that the translator is at the heart of the process. To convey the meaning intended by the author in the source-language text, the translator must be able to comprehend a number of concepts from both the source-language and the target-language.

A message from the source language is conveyed into the target language through the use of translation. It naturally requires a translation to convey the message in a way that is understandable to everyone. For anyone, including students, translation plays a significant function in assisting them in obtaining information that is written in English. In order to rebuild the same meaning using the vocabulary and grammatical structures suited to the receptor language's cultural context, translation involves first examining the lexicon, grammatical structure, communication scenario, and cultural context of the source language text. Translation is a cognitive process of recategorization, according to Yan (2016).

Translation involves several processes and considerations in producing goods translation. However, it seems that PBI batch 2017 students are not aware of this. They don't really understand that translation is a very complex activity. They might think that translation is simply the process of converting SL words into TL words. That's why they make their translations simply by bringing their Indonesian thoughts into English.

Translation strategies are the strategies that the students used when they are translating a text. This strategy is important in order to help them in translating process and to make the translation is easier to understand by the readers. Based on the background of the study above, the writer is interested in researching the problem of translation. Therefore, the author choose this title, namely " Students' Strategies in Overcoming Difficulties in Translating English to Indonesia."

B. Research Questions

The researcher formulates the following two research questions based on the background above :

1. What are the students' difficulties in translating English to Indonesia?

2. What are students' strategies to solve the difficulties in translating English to Indonesia ?

C. The Aims of Study

The aims of this research are stated as follows:

1. To find out the difficulties of students in translating English to Indonesia.

2. To find out students' strategies in solve translation problems.

D. Significance of Study

The results of this study are expected to be helpful:

1. For Students

Students are expected to have motivation in learning translation and they will have a good quality in translating explanation text.

2. Researchers

This research is expected to be an input and used as a source for further research and can help researchers to become translators or teachers in the future.. In addition, this research becomes a reference for the other researchers.

E. Research Terminology

In order to clarify the key terms used in this study, the definitions of terminologies related to this study are provided below :

a. Translation

The translation is an effort to divert messages from one language to another language. This research is about translation and it is necessary to know the meaning of translation

House (2017), argued that the process of translation involves changing the original text, often known as the source text or the target text, into a new text in a different language. The objective is to transfer grammatical and lexical properties from the source language to the target language as faithfully as feasible. At the same time, the translation must preserve all of the factual information found in the original text.

b. Students Strategies

The strategies of translating is used for non equivalence word level. The first reason is that some non equivalent problems in word level occur when the English text is translated into Indonesian. There are words in the source text, which do not have direct equivalence in the target language. The second reason is that the nonequivalence problem in word level confuses the readers.

There are some studies regarding the translation strategies. Stepanova (2016) conducted a study to identify the translation methods and strategies chosen by a group of professional translators and practicing lawyers to resolve problems in translating legal terminology. The result of the study found that different various kinds of translation strategies and methods are used in translating the legal terminology. Another study conducted by Rus and Harpa (2018). The study is a comparative study involving some students from "Petru Maior" University intended to highlight types of approach to translation practice based on the type of text and the translator's professional formation. While in Indonesia, there is a study conducted by Pujiastuti (2014) to describe the strategies used by accounting study program students of Bengkulu University in translating their abstracts from Bahasa Indonesia into English.

c. Difficulties

Situations that are difficult to do, understand, or translate are not easy jobs because they are textual, and difficult things to do, understand and deal with in difficult situations.
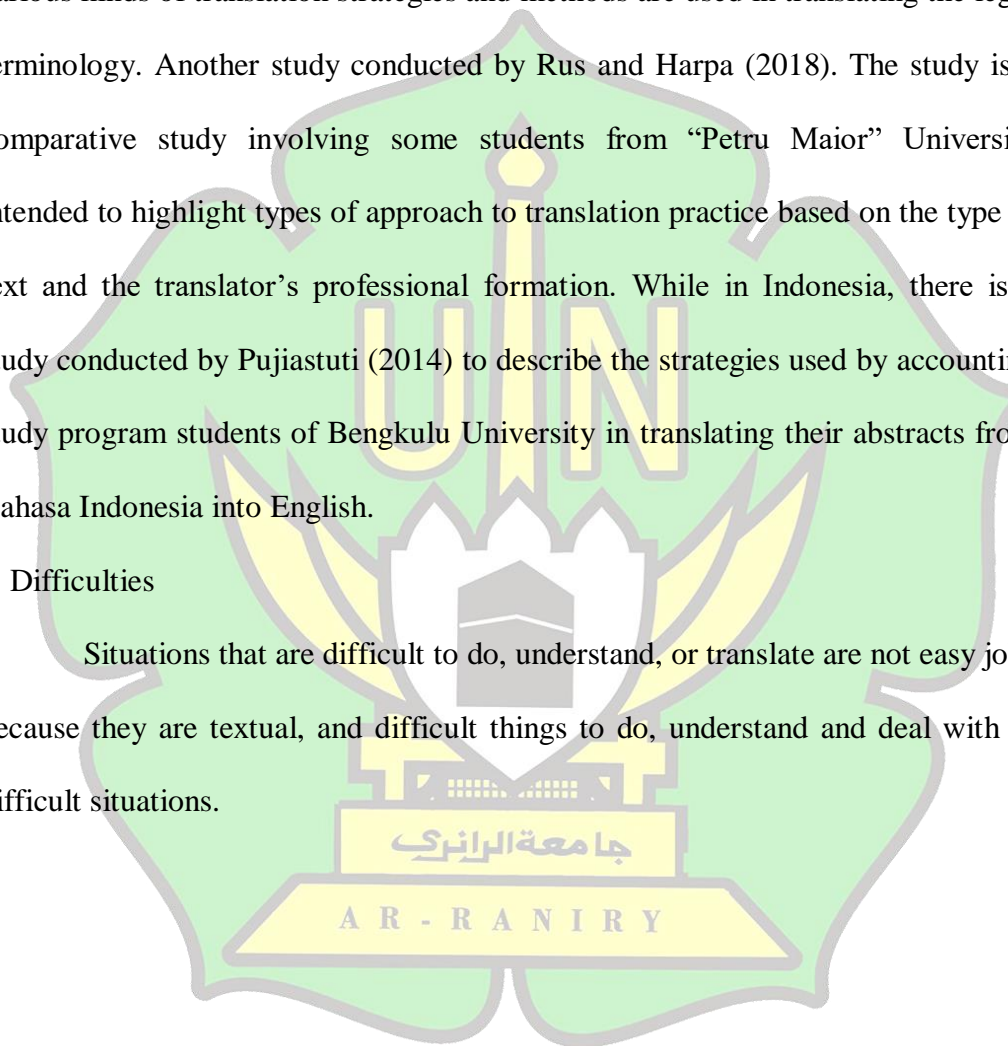
CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Understanding about Translation

Understaanding of translation is based on theory and practice in general and certain types of translation such as translation, screen, and literature. The aim of this understanding is to help you gain in-depth knowledge of translation and provide you with a conceptual framework for professional analysis of various aspects of translation. The intended readers are translation students. the meaning of a translation is a revised, updated, and expanded version of the original material. In understanding this translation, students can overcome translation problems.

According to Darwish (2003), a constant decision needs to be made by a translator, and knowledge in linguistic and cultural aspect is used in order to make a clear information in the target language.

According to Munday (2001), Translation is the change of the original written text or spoken language into written text in a different spoken language. Translation will use a specific strategy to solve a problem. Translation by more general word is the transformation of text from one language to another at a time with or without conveying the meaning of the original whole. By using this strategy, the students directly translate words in Indonesian language.

Nevertheless, translation is perceived differently by linguists, methodologists and teachers. Its use in foreign language teaching provokes a great deal of disagreement and criticism. The main reason for this is the fact that throughout the years there have been a number of studies carried out, which have either favoured or completely ignored the use of translation as a learning method. Translation was considered as inefficient, unreliable and irrelevant. Significant limitations led to the idea that the use of translation in language learning had to be avoided. By using the strategies, the text can be more understood by the readers from the source language to target language.

Translation strategies are the students' way when they are translating a text. This strategy is essential to help them translate and make the readers understand the translation. The students can used many strategies when translating a text. The problem that arises from this fact is that the student does not know the strategies that they use in solving the process. However, it is crucial to know their strategies to make them understand how the application of translation strategies used by the students in the translation class at the procedures of translation.

Translation method is the process of rendering written language that was produced in one language (the source language) into (the target language), or the target language version that results from this process.

Translation in which more emphasis is given to overall meaning than to exact wording is known as free translation. A translation that approximates to a word for word representation of the original is known as a literal translation. A translation that has been produced by a computer is known as a machine

translation. The terms translation and interpretation are often used inter change ably. While both activities involve transferring a message between two different languages, translation refers to transfer between written texts and interpretation refers to spoken discourse and the unrehearsed transfer of a spoken message from one language to another (Richards & Schmidt, 2002, p. 21).

The purpose of translation is to convey the original intent of a message, taking into account cultural and regional differences between languages. Translation has been used by humans for millennia, beginning with the appearance of written language.

To conclude, translation is a suitable method for foreign language learning. It facilitates the development of knowledge in such primary areas as grammar, vocabulary, and spelling. It can also be an effective tool in learning new terminology. Moreover, through out the history of translations, it has played a vital role in almost every aspect of society. Since medieval times, translators were already of great help developing languages, shaping national identities, and forming scholarships.

The ability to transfer style, tone, and cultural elements accurately from one language to another. If they attend a appropriate language qualification, the course will teach many essential translation skills.

According to Daris (2015, p. 34), "Important translation in the source language into the target language, with the process of replacing text messages, with the translation we can share information, knowledge and other things."

Translation is often understood as an activity comprising the interpretation of the meaning of a text in one language and source languange and the other language target. Legal translation is the translation based on or concerned with the law, and permitted by law. Farhaty (2008, p. 35), argued that legal translation is bound by each languages culture and system; it is not merely transcoding between the source language and the target language.

B. Types of Translation

Basically, the type of translation can be divided into three types:

1. Intralingual translation or rewording, the interpretation of verbal signs by using another sign of the same language.

2. Interlingual translation or translation proper, is an interpretation of verbal signs by using language other.

3. Intersemiotic translation or transmutation, namely `interpretation verbal sign with a sign in the system of non-verbal signs, (Jakobson in cited Venuti, 2000).

a. Intralingual translation, it is regarding the process interpret verbal signs with other signs in the same language.

b. Interlingual translation is not only a match or compare symbol, but also the equivalent of two symbols and layout rules or in other words, knowing the meaning of the whole speech.

c. Transmutation translation is regarding the transfer of a message from a kind of symbol system into another system of symbols as is usual in U.S A navy a verbal message can be sent via message flag by raising the appropriate flag in the correct order.

C. Students' Strategies in Translation

According to Jasmina R (2006, p. 21), "Systematically to achieve goals that refer to students' strategic thoughts, feelings, and actions. In achieving how to complete by of resources and means." The student is someone who is learning at a school or in any educational institution or environmental. The translation strategies mentioned is the one which called as Baker's taxonomy. Baker's taxonomy is a set of translation strategies from proposed by Baker (2011). This set of translation strategies is chosen because it is a part of the translation practice students' learning materials.

Mahdi (2012, p. 28) said, "strategy or procedures applied by students in translating an English text into Bahasa Indonesia. He concluded that different students used different approaches in dealing with a similar text unit. This difference comes from the diverse background of translation competencies each student has. The strategies or procedures applied in translation activity are also influenced by the characteristics of both languages. In addition, most students use reduction methods because they do not have good competence of linguistic or language in translation."

Translation using a loan word or loan word plus explanation, translation by substitution, translation by paraphrase. Strategies used for dealing with non-equivalence at word level are translation by more general word super ordinate translating by more neutral/less expressive word, translating by cultural substitution, translating using a loan word or plus explanation, translating by

paraphrase using a related term. Translation plays a very important role in an increasingly globalised world and in increasingly multilingual Europe where it is used on daily basis (Leonardi, 2010, p.17).

D. Problems in Translation Difficulties

Problems in translation difficulty are the state or quality of being difficult, difficult thing to do, to understand or to deal with, Hornby (2005), the difficulty here explains the difficulty in translating, students who feel difficulty when translating, find something that has an impact with confusion, so that students feel difficult to translate.

Translation is not an easy job because it involves the text, the meaning of the text, and the process of adapting the purpose to be accepted and experienced in the target language without changing the actual content and message. Translators will encounter more difficulties when they translate literary texts such as novels, plays, short stories, poems, etc. Because they must have a good understanding of the source and target languages plus artistic skills. Moreover, literary works are rich in figurative language, which is a significant problem in translation. For examples, of ambiguity and variance (one word with many meanings).

Baker (2011), proposed that equivalence is having its hierarchy or levels. One of its levels is at the word level. It means that word level is equivalent from the source-language to the target-language. However, in translating a text, a translator may find a problematic word which is hard to translate since it has no exact or proper equivalence in the target language.

Nakhallah (2009), gave more emphasize of this case by stating that "words which are really hard to translate are frequently the small, common words whose precise meaning depends heavily on context in which it is intended to be translated."

In ambiguity, the problem is sometimes, words in English have multiple meanings and functions whether it is a noun, a verb or even adjective. The term used for this case is polysemy. For example, should the word 'use' is translated into 'menggunakan' or 'kegunaan' in Indonesian language? The answer is both are possible to become the meaning of the word 'use' in Indonesian based on its context in English, after understanding the context, it can be decided which one is the most appropriate to be the meaning of the word 'use'. It must be translated into 'menggunakan' if the word 'use' in the sentence is functioned as verb, meanwhile, 'kegunaan'is used when it is functioned as a noun.

In structural and lexical differences, the problems among others that often arise are, first, (Kurniawan, 2007), Look at the examples below:

Source Text: I never not listen to the music

Target Text: (1) Saya tidak pernah tidak mendengarkan musik

(2) Saya selalu mendengarkan musik.

The speaker of the target language may comprehend the meaning word by word of the form. Meaning based translation means makes every effort to communicate the meaning of the source language text in the natural forms of the target language. A truly idiomatic translation does not sound like a translation use the natural from the receptor language but the idiomatic translation both in the

grammatical construction and the choice of the lexical meaning. It means that translating a language that should be followed by the target language form in order to be more naturally. For instance, in English: "He is a book worm".

If a translator translates it literally into Indonesian would be "dia adalah cacing buku", but idiomatically it would be: "dia seorang kutu buku".

E. The Factors of Translating

Nida and Taber (1982), said that many factors are crucial to the process of translating, and no explanation of translating can claim to be comprehensive if these factors are not systematically considered. The translation is a complex process involving linguistic and non linguistic factors.

a. Linguistic Factors

Linguistic factors exert a direct and crucial influence upon the process of translation. Each of the linguistic factors, lexical, syntactic, and textual, can interfere with translation. It can safely be assumed that interlingua differences constitute the primary source of translation difficulties. Other problems include the sheer size of the undertaking, as indicated by the number of rules and dictionary entries that a realistic system will need, and the fact that there are many constructions whose grammar is poorly understood, in the sense that it is not clear how they should be represented, or what rules should be used to describe the meaning in the translation process.

b. Non linguistic Factors

Non linguistic factor involves ideology, cultural, historical, political social, chemistry, science, technical, biology, medical, agricultural, and economics. They are translating work to bridge the cultural gap between two worlds and make communication possible between different linguistic communities. There are linguistics and nonlinguistic problems in translation. Those problems appear because there are differences between language and culture. The English are attentive on linguistics genres like he 'and she. 'Both of them in Bahasa Indonesia have the same meaning of dia. 'There are four general categories of students' difficulties in translation, they are:

1) Difficult to understand the meaning of the word that is not found in a dictionary.

2) Difficult to translate the idiomatic phrases and collide with culture.

3) Difficult to translate long and complex sentences.

4) Difficult to arrange the text in the target language.

Moentaha (2006, p. 89), explained some translation difficulties. There are two main points about the linguistic problem. First is a grammatical problem, which deals with a problem such as singular and plural nouns, aspects, and gender. The second is a lexical problem such as meaning, differential or non-differential and semantic field.

Hartono (2017, p. 90), explained about Stylistic Problem as difficulty in translation. The translator should analyze every word, phrase, sentence, and discourse that appears on the source text.

Translation work is equivalent when both the source language and target language are equal on those aspects. However, of course, a perfect equivalence translation is difficult to achieve (Bahn, 2010), "there is no word equivalence among languages since even the same language there is no absolute synonym between words."

So far, the most outstanding theorist, dramatically focusing on equivalence at the word level (Bahn, 2010, p. 67).

The following are the types of non equivalence at the word level:

a. Culture specific

Culture concept that it own culture specific mean that. This matter often causes difficulty in translating certain cultural specific concepts since the concept existing in the SL is perfectly for the TL. The concept could be both abstract and concrete such as a religious belief, a social custom, or food.

Privacy, for instance, is a very "indonesia" concept that is rarely understood by people from other cultures and is challenging to translate into other languages. The examples in Indonesia; Maulid Nabi Muhammad SAW, khotbah Jum'at.

b. The SL is not lexicalized in the TL

Lexical is an error in translation. It means that sometimes in SL. The translator does not find of the equivalent to translate the SL into TL. This also become a problem in translation.

In addition, not all a particular idea existing in the SL is known in the target culture. However, sometimes it is hard to find the direct equivalent word

representing that concept since it is not allocated or not lexicalized in the TL. Adjective savory, for instance, expresses an understandable concept but has no equivalent in many languages.

c. Differences in form In translation

There is a condition where there is no equivalent in the target-language for a particular form of word in the source language. Some prefixes and suffixes which convey propositional and other types of meaning in English often have no equivalents in other language. For example, Arabic has no equivalent for some suffixes likes (boyish, hellish, greenish) and –able (drinkable, readable, retrievable). Usually, this problem is solved using paraphrase depends on the meaning they convey just like drinkable which means 'suitable for drinking'.

There are some strategies in translation based on some experts. In words level, Hervey and Higgins (1986, p. 33), stated that there are two strategies in translating proper names, written just the way it is written in the source text or it can be written just the way it is written in the target text in terms of arranging the letters. For example, in translating the word "German" to Indonesia language, it can be written just like that or the way it is written in the target text, which is "Jerman". This is defined as transliteration, (Hatim and Munday, 2004 p.34).

Alfaori (2017, p. 34), suggested that the purpose of source language. So that, they can put their effort in delivering the appropriate meaning in the target language because if one part of the translation is missing it can to be impact in translation result as well and it may fade the meaning which caused

missunderstanding. In the case of translating English languange into Indonesi a mostly the issue is found in translating the English plural noun into Indonesia singular noun.

One of the examples of translating the SL into TL as mentioned by Noverino (2013), the sentence "That light hurts my eyes" which in Indonesian translated as "Cahaya itu menyakiti mata ku" not "Cahaya itu menyakiti mata-mataku".

In Indonesia language, to indicate that the word is plural, it is not as easy as adding (s) after the noun just like in English. It is usually written double by adding punctuation (-), or just written one only to represent all, or, for plural noun like 'doctors', in Indonesian language the translation result can be 'para dokter' or 'dokter -dokter'to show that there are some doctors or more than one.

Moreover, the transposition of sentences in certain grammatical structure in the source language does not exist in the target text. As an EFL students they might aware that, there are types of tenses in English that regulate how to say things based on when it happen. One of them is present perfect tense. The purpose of this sentence is to show that an event is just happened. The specific characteristic of this tense is the use of word 'has or have' and followed by the part participle.

The word has or have themselves are included as polysemy since they have multiple meanings, beside 'sudah or telah', they also mean 'punya, mempunyai or memiliki'in Indonesia language. Puri (2007, p. 56), stated that

translating simple past tense sentence into perfect tense become one of students'

strategy in translating past tense in English that has no specific time.

The example is like the following:

Source Text : I have done it

Target Text: Saya sudah melakukannya

Source Text: I did it (past tense)

Target Text : Saya sudah melakukannya.

Moreover, Puri (2007, p. 57), stated that, the classification of tenses are not exist in Indonesia language, as the result, there is no other different ways to to deliver precisely the tenses in English into Indonesia. The next transposition is, when the word in the source text translated literally to target text is acceptable and understandable but sounds not natural in the target text. For example; the word 'belly button', if it is translated into 'tombol perut'it is understandable but not natural, since Indonesian knows the thing that in English is named 'belly button' as 'pusar' in Indonesia. It must be found often that translation result in the target text appears longer or shorter that in the original one in the source text. It may due to other types of transposition exist, where the complex sentence, after translation process, translated best into still complex sentence, or changed into compound sentence, into simple sentence or into complex compound sentence, (Newmark, 1988).

To accompany translation, the modulation strategy can be used to translate words in source text which has no equivalencies in the target text, firstly, one should understand the meaning of the word then trying to serve the words by its meaning in the target text, in order to do that, the monolingual dictionary (English) can be used since it is proven as a helpful tool for the word in English which has no meaning after it is sought in the bilingual dictionary (Sudirman, 2006, p.15).

c. The SL is semantically complex

Bolinger and Sears (1989, as cited in Baker, 1992, p. 59) stated "words do not have to be morphologically complex to be semantically complex." Baker then made more evident by saying that "a single word which consists of a single morpheme can sometimes express more complex set meanings than a whole sentence".

d. The SL and the TL make different distinctions in meaning

The element that is considered an essential thing that brings the distinction in the meaning of the SL sometimes does not perceive as relevant in the TL. Indonesian words "kehujanan" and "hujan – hujanan", for instance, have different meanings, which in English could be hard to be translated appropriately unless the context makes it clear whether or not the person in question knew that it was raining.

F. Process of Translating

The translation process is an activity that requires complex language understanding and analysis. In this regard, a translator was surely find problems or challenges in convey messages from the source text to the target text. Because the language is in the source text can have various meanings, depending on the context the text.

Translating legal document has different strategies to employ. It is in line with Stepanova (2017) who wrote about the complexities of translating legal documents. In his research he found that concerning the scope of knowledge and skills needed to feel confident in legal translation, the translator should be able to operate internationally and/ or translate legal texts should be recognized. Different from Stepanova (2016), translation news articles need considering several factors such as originality, translation tools, the translation process, and the strategies they use to translate (Suryawinata and Hariyanto, 2003). Translating news article needs to consider appropriate strategies to employ.

Quality of translation is closely related to competence translator, a good translation has a level of accuracy, readability, and the acceptability, adequate in the target language, though the relative effect depends on the reader concerned (Nababan, 2008). Thus, a translator who is competent in terms of language, culture, as well as science will be able to produce an embracing translation these three aspects.

This aspect of accuracy is understandable from the meaning of the translation proposed by Nida and Taber (1974), the redisclosure of messages that

has meaning and style closest from one source language to in the target language. So can't it is undeniable if this aspect of accuracy becomes very important, even though it doesn't become the only determining factor in judging the quality of a translation. A good translation has to transfer the message from source language to target language very well. The readers sometimes only read the translation product without paying attention to the translation quality.

Translation quality assessment is very important for translation product. Translation quality assessment is an activity to give value to a translation product whether the product is having good quality or not. Assessing or criticizing a translation is not an easy matter because it needs an extraordinary ability (Nababan, 2003, p. 51). The translation product is not always good. Sometimes there are many mistakes in the translation product when it is compared to the original one. Assessment towards translation quality focuses in three things namely accuracy, acceptability, and readability.

The best translation quality is the translation with a high degree of accuracy, acceptability and readability. However, with a variety of considerations in practice it is sometimes difficult to produce perfect translations. Translators are confronted with the choice to be more concerned with an aspect and slightly offer another aspect.

Translation quality has to face this three aspects which are: accuracy, acceptability, and readability.

1. Accuracy

According to (Nababan, Nuraeni and Sumardiono, 2012, p. 53). accuracy is related to the correspondence of content or messages between Source language and Target language. Translated it messages must be accurately conveyed, equally meaningful. In the source language, contained the content or messages should not change, either by adding or reducing the content or messages. If in the target language add or reduce the content or messages is considered an attempt to betray the original writer and target reader. However, the addition (or) reduction that is not intended to reduce or adding information is a translation technique that can be used translator to address equivalent and easy for the target reader.

2. Acceptability

The aspect of acceptability refers to the appropriateness of translation to norms, rules and cultures that exist in the target language, both on the micro level and macro (Nababan, Nuraeni and Sumardiono, 2012, p. 54). If the translation is not appropriate with binding norms and cultural norms in the target language, the results the translation was deemed unacceptable. If the translation does not match rules, norms and culture of the target language, then the translation would be not natural and rejected by the target audience.

3. Readability

The aspect of readability refers to the understanding of the target reader to the translation work. A translation should be able to consider the rate at which the reader is translating (Nababan, 2008, p. 54). An interpreter should be able to consider who will read the translation so that his translation can be adjusted.

G. Previous of Study

Relevant information in this literature review is presented to support this study. At the end of the section, the writer hopes that the readers will to better understand the basic concept of this research entitled "Students' Strategies in Overcoming Difficulties in Translating English to Indonesia"

Translation has always been at the heart of controversy whether it can be a valid and effective tool abroad as well as at home language learning. To date, translation is not available support the language teaching community. Translation as a language learning activity is considered moderate not suitable in the context of learning a foreign language (Brown, 2002).

It was criticized for being close association with traditional grammatical translation. Even today translation is often thought of as a mechanical sort linguistic transfer of meaning from one language to other. It is still overlooked as a useful language learning tool because being is not a communicative activity that is not adapted to the general needs of language learners. Translation is considered time-consuming, tedious, and irrelevant. the word strategy is used in many contexts. In translation studies many theorists have used the term translation strategies widely but with some considerable differences in the meaning and the perspective from which they look at it.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter discusses the research method in this study. It covers discussion about research design, research location, research participant, data collection, and data analysis.

A. Research Design

The methodology be employed in this research is the qualitative method. According to Creswell (2012, p. 98), the researchers documented the participants' life stories, narrative research was used. Thus, the study utilized qualitative methods and narrative research design to reach the objectives.

B. Research Location

This research was conducted at Ar-Raniry State Islamic University Banda Aceh; the campus is located in Abdul Rauf Street, Number. 2 Kopelma Darussalam, sub-district Syiah Kuala Kota Banda Aceh. In doing this research, the researcher conducted the study at the faculty of education and teacher training; this faculty is aimed to prepare and train the students in turning out to be specialists in the area of education. The English Education Department of Ar-Raniry State Islamic University is chosen by the researcher since this department is helping and assisting the students in turning into professional English teachers.

C. Research Paricipant

a. Population

The Population is an abstract idea of a large group of many cases of where a researcher draws a sample and generalizes the results of the sample (Djamba & Neuman, 2002). The highlight of this research focuses on the students of PBI batch 2017 UIN Ar-raniry. In order to find out strategies in overcoming their difficulties in translation.

b. Sample

According to Barada (2013), the sampling plan is the design of how to choose specific sources for your data. Sampling is a necessary step in selecting people to be interviewed. However, sampling may also refer to the choice of particular locations, times of days, events, and field work activities to be observed. The sample were 6 students' of PBI UIN Ar-Raniry in 2017. The sample was selected purposively because of the research needs. Acharya, Prakash, Saxena, and Nigam (2013), define a purposive sampling as a sample selected based on the researcher's preferences. Creswell (2012), stated that deliberately select participants in so far as they provide rich information about the subject under study with purposive sampling. For example, researchers choose PBI UIN Ar-Raniry students in 2017 who were currently studying. I chose them because at the time of research during Covid 19, and my research was carried out online and the interviewees included three men and three women.

D. Data Collection

According to Warren and Karner (2015), there are five different interview types: structured interviews, semi-structured interviews, unstructured interviews, informal interviews, and focus group discussions.

For this research, this study utilized semi-structured interviews as the data collection. Gill, Stewart, Treasure, and Chadwick (2008), define this approach as a medium between structured and unstructured interviews, which has several key questions that help define the areas to be explored and allow the researche's flexibility to pursue the idea in more detail.

In this study, an interview approach was used to determine students' difficulties when translating English into Indonesian. This interview aims to obtain more accurate results from students experiences. In addition, this method allows researchers to get deeper and broader information related to research questions.

Furthermore, the researcher interviewed the interviewees one by one to collect some information about the topic. All interviews were phone-recorded and varied in length, with a duration of 20 minutes.

E. Data Analysis

Miles and Huberman (2009), data analysis in qualitative research is carried out when data collection takes place, after completing data collection within a certain period". At the time of the interview, the researcher analyzes the interviewee's answers.

The process devided into three steps:

a. Data reduction: the process to sharpen, categorize, direct, eliminate and organize the data that is found from research to get conclusion and verification. The researcher took the relevant information from the interview result about the strategies to translate English to Indonesian.

b. Data display: after reducing the data, the researcher organized and compressed the data from the interview. The researcher displayed the data and presented in the form of description or narrations.

c. Data verification: the researcher made the conclusion from the interview result and present it in discussion.

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the researcher presents the results of research findings.

A. Finding

The results of this study were based on interview data from students PBI batch 2017 UIN Ar-Raniry who had difficulties in translation from English to Indonesia. Six informants, were interviewed with several questions related to the difficulties translating as long as they improved their strategy in translating. The interview session explained how students PBI batch 2017 gained skills in experiencing difficulties unfamiliar word, hard vocabulary from the other text, when translating and the impact after carrying out strategies to find problems in translating with some participants use and remember word by word strategies remember, strategies use check the words and and choose one of the best one match for the word, strategy use to dictionary, strategies use must understand the text to solve variance.

The grammatical system they use is sometimes unacceptable, and the languange they use is also only from finding the meaning in such a bilingual dictionary without considering the use of words. As a result, their translations are sometimes not acceptable eventhough us text.

Participants were in order to keep participants' privacy; Participant 1 until participant 6. The interview took about 20 until 30 minutes for each participant. Because of the pandemic, the researcher did an interview via phone. First, an audio recorder recorded answers and opinions, and then the result was transcribed.

Each participant takes about 20 until 30 minutes to answer the questions, and they get the same question to answer. Next, to find information deeply, several additional questions were asked based on the interviewee's answer. The researcher interview with the audio recorder. The strategies they use in facing difficulties translating English to Indonesian skills, this really helps them in the translation process. The result is transcribed and encoded using an open coding analytic process. After analyzing the data the researcher presents these points.

Based on the results of the interviews, all participants said that the strategy was used when they in difficulties translating. The following statements based on the qualitative data described above:

1. Students' Difficulties

The participants said they different difficulties when translating the text in this case. They difficulties include unfamiliar words, not all words are about to master, cultural differences between the source language and the target language when there are cultural differences.

P1 : I guess, many people agree with me. The most difficult thing in translating is sometimes you find very unfamiliar words, you rarely hear that word, sometimes you need to look at the generator. So that's why it is very, very hard to translate formal text or academic writing text because

you know the word that they use is very high frequency. So that's why sometimes you don't know the meaning of the words, so you cannot translate.

P2: Sometimes, I feel difficult to begin. Translate some takes have the heart vocabulary from the other text. Maybe from context medicine, yourself vocabulary unfamiliar with me.

P3: Well. I guessed my difficulties to translate or in translating is usually not all words are about to master according to the scope of the worst we usually use.

P4: Well, the difficulty is For sure that the meaning. Because a lot of times in English, we have, if there is a word then the really then a word over it in English, can have several meanings, so we don't really know. So, yeah, we don't really know where we should really.

P5: Difficulties in translating open occur when there are cultural differences between the source language and the target language when there are cultural differences. The meaning of one language with another language will feel very different even though it has been translated, so that the translator must think hard so that the meaning intended, target language which can become the right.

P6: Sometimes, it's hard for me to find the proper word for a certain situation because whenever I translate something, it shows the meaning that I expect. But actually, the word itself isn't fit for the position I need.

From the interview difficulties above, students said that they faced unfamiliar words, vocabulary, context medicine, and different cultural languages. So to overcome these difficulties, students do strategies to solve them.

2. Students Strategies

Strategies to solve difficulties, some of these strategies help informants when experiencing difficulties.

Informants said :

> **P1 :** This problem is actually very easy to solve because you just type if you don't know the meaning of the word in Google translate, then we will translate it and give you the meaning. just open Google Translate or type on google and google will give you the meaning. So no more problems, yes. The first thing you have to do is translate. You have to start translating the text from English to Indonesian, if you don't do it, filter until this work, you can't. Gained the ability to translate text that's why it's so important to practice.

> **P2** : My solution is I used google translations and find the word that I don't know before.

> **P3 :** My solution is learn to understand the meaning based on some worst. That will be used before. Not after.

> **P4 :** Well, when I have to difficulties on translation, translate something. If it is in right entice, then I will go check to the I like. Unique translator, go check the words, and then have several, you know, several translate in english and then I will choose one of the best one of the best match for the words for the sentence that I used the time.

> **P5 :** When I face difficulties in translation. I will took for the meaning of something in various sources such. As in electronic dictionaries, journals, like electronic books and etc.

> **P6 :** To solve difficulties, some of these strategies help respondents when experiencing difficulties.

a. Strategies used remember word by word

Remember word by word so that it can interped the language to be translated.

Some of my informants said :

P1: It is very simple. You just simply go to Google Translate or type in Google and google will give you the meaning. So there is no problem anymore.Yes. The first thing that you have to do is that you have to translate. You have to start translating the text from English into Indonesia, and if you are not doing so, so tense until this work is ended, you cannot. Gained the ability in translating the text. That's why it's essential to practice. All I want to say is about this question, are you have to practice to do translating from English to Indonesia. The first thing you have to do, if you want to gain some translation skills, then you have the first time that you need to do is start to translate, learn to translate, read about the theory, the basic theory of transmission.

P3: The factors international news. That is often exposed. I read it and way, and I trust any more often to find out the information provided and yeah, usually some scientific words that are often used in journals.

P5: This is one of the factors that can make me improve in translating English into Indonesian or into Bahasa because if I read new sentences in English, I will find a lot of new vocabulary so that I can find out the meaning of some vocabulary that

P6: The factors that helped me improve my translation activity from English. To Indonesian is the first dictionary. I usually translate every word or sentence that I don't know, from English to Bahasa. The second thing is a movie. I often watch movies with English subtitles. Sometimes I don't know the meaning, but my brain suddenly translated by analyzing the sentence.

b. Strategies use check the words one of the best one match for the word

The strategies use by my infomants to solve difficulties.

Infomants also stated :

P2: I think the factor that can help me to improve my translation skills. I can watch YouTube video, YouTube and learn how to solve a problem in, improve my translation skills.

P4 : The factors I guess it is because of I like I really am like watching movie even though it is a Korean maybe or it is a Time movie or Japanese movie. Then I will just use the English subtitles. So, yeah, I can, it can arrange my vocabulary question ever ate.

P6 : The factors that helped me improve my translation activity from English. To Indonesian is first dictionary. I usually translate every word or sentence that I don't know, from English to Bahasa. The second thing is a movie. I often watch movies with English subtitles. Sometimes I don't know the meaning but my brain suddenly translated by analyzing the sentence.

c. Strategy to use dictionary

There are several strategies use to dictionary by informants :

P1 : Because now days, we are already in the technology era. I prefer to use an electronic dictionary. Yes, because it's very helpful and it's very easy to use. All you need to do is just onseeline. I don't like to use printed text dictionary anymore because you have time to find the words that you want to that. You want to know the meanings that why I prefer to use electronic dictionary to save my times because you know electronic dictionary is very helpful. You just type the words and then And then the meaning will appear very easy. So that's why I prefer to use Electronics, rather than printed dictionary device.

P2 : I use Google translation to translate my takes because I think this is easy and or simple and taken anywhere.

P3 : Well, I prefer to use electronic dictionary, yeah. I electronic dictionary because it is more practical and can be taken anywhere, right?.

P4 : So basically, I can translate it manually because I already have the vocabulary. So yeah, that's why I can really translate it metabolic and I guess the best answer for the question.

d. Strategies used must understand the text to solve variance

Informants argued to solve the problem of variance :

P1 : So, talking about the variation of the meaning of the word. So, the first thing that you have to see is that we have to determine the context of the text. If one would have so much meaning, to avoid to about Miss translating, is that you have to know what the context. Say about that. What the Let's talk about that. So you need to analyze the text. The first first thing that you have to do before you translate is unless the third and then ask the question, whether this text talking about certain circumstance or whatever. So if you face this kind of problem, you need to know the context of the text. Yeah, so if you have already known about facts, then there is no problem anymore. There's no serious issues anymore about translating for your student, of the word meanings.

P2 : I solve the problem of varians is I looking for the keyword you, for the word. And after the word is dead of adverb, maybe your objective or, or That can refer to the bank's a word. I think I will do the same things like a variance and I look for the meaning of the text and I will do some analysis for the text is that I have a sign meaning or not. Is that a keyword same as like before or not, but I will do the same thing that before.

P3 : Yeah, that's all. Well this question is really hard to explain but Just trying. To remember to worst I can give you more. But yeah, I usually solve the problem of variance is just trying to remember member two words. I tried to just place the words to word as a whole word, that is not clear. And look for the meaning. They will be conveyed. So just Understand there is not clear words. So you don't need to translate it. The meaning of the words and you just keep keep moving forward in the facts. So you can understand the whole meaning of this whole meaning of the tags without. Understand words off and be killed to you before he reached Europe before. So yeah, just keep moving forward to it another sentence.

P4 : When I have the problem on the variance of work, then I will just Look at the several examples of the word and then I will I will try to Define it by myself and I will b try to Define it whether it is a best match for my sentence or not. It's like that.

P5 : The problem of variance in translation is by reading the whole sentence first, then I will match what words are right for the translation. If we only focus on finding out the meaning of one word, we will not know what it means. So, I always read the whole sentence before. I'm translating it.

P6 : To solve the problem of variance. I usually read a lot of articles or stories. Since this were, it has so many meanings. So, I have to know which situation that fit to use the word.

B. Research Discussion

The purpose of this study is to discuss students' strategies in overcoming difficulties to translate from English to Indonesian. The English language education of UIN Ar-Raniry class 2017 analysis of their translation strategy. Researchers collected data using semi-structured interviews; This study consists of two research questions. Both of research questions answered by informants are based on the strategy they use. First research the question is" What are the students' difficulties in translating English to Indonesia?". According to the results of interviews, researchers found that the strategy of students in overcoming difficulties in translating depends on the method they use and based on the difficulties they face. This is based on the results of interviews with informants. The informants say how to solve the difficulties in translation, the strategies use can overcome the difficulties encountered.

There are several difficulties faced by participants when translating, sometimes findings unfamiliar words, medical context, and other not mastering much vocabulary, in the source and target languages, and cultural differences. Because, the meaning of one language and another language is very different

eventhough it has been translated. So the participants must think hard so that the intended meaning is correct.

Some studies related to translation have been reported such as Suksaeresup and Thep-Ackrapong (2009), they show that the translators have problems in reading process of the source text and wrong lexical interpretation. This translation was done by PBI batch 2017 students who translated from English to Indonesia, Sukmana (2000), also reported in her research that most students of English study program at UIN Ar-Raniry of Banda Aceh get poor achievement and none of them get good achievement in translating idiomatic expression. Another research was also done by Al Zu"bi (2018), argued students who take translation faced difficulties in translating. It was because their unfamiliarity with political expression and resorting to literal translation.

The strategies use can hone skills, and the strategies used can affect many things in translating such as increasing vocabulary, quick understanding of what you want to translate. Therefore, students must always carry out different strategies, so that the translation process will increase. Every strategy adopted to overcome difficulties can make the process of translating easier. Of course, every students has a different way to overcome difficulties when translating.

When students have implemented the strategies they often use, of course, they will try other ways to improve understanding and facilitate the translation process.

The second research question is about "How does the students solve the difficulties when translating English to Indonesia?." The research found that in order to solve the problem of difficulties in translating, students used strategies that overcome their difficulties. Like using google translate, electronic dictionaries, print dictionaries, or reading strategies. understand the words of the text the more you read, the more you can improve your translation skills, while another strategy is to watch YouTube or movies. By watching, understanding the film, and understanding the English subtitles, and there is also another strategy that can help overcome the difficulty of translating, namely the strategy of listening to music. This strategy is very easy to do and apply to increase vocabulary, making it easier for students to translate.

The factor that helps my participants is by reading international news journals, this is the way he likes, because it covers international news. There are also other factors that help the translation process by reading English to Indonesian or Indonesian to English texts and to solve the "one word that has multiple meanings" variance problem.

The participants used the strategy, for example, to find out the context first, what the text was about. When you know the context, you will know the meaning. Look for keywords from the text and analyze them to avoid "one word that has many meanings" variance problems. placing word by word from a text, matching it with another sentence. If the meaning of the word is clear, then the sentence with variance will be the correct sentence. These are some of the strategies that my participants used to solve the problem of variance found in the text.
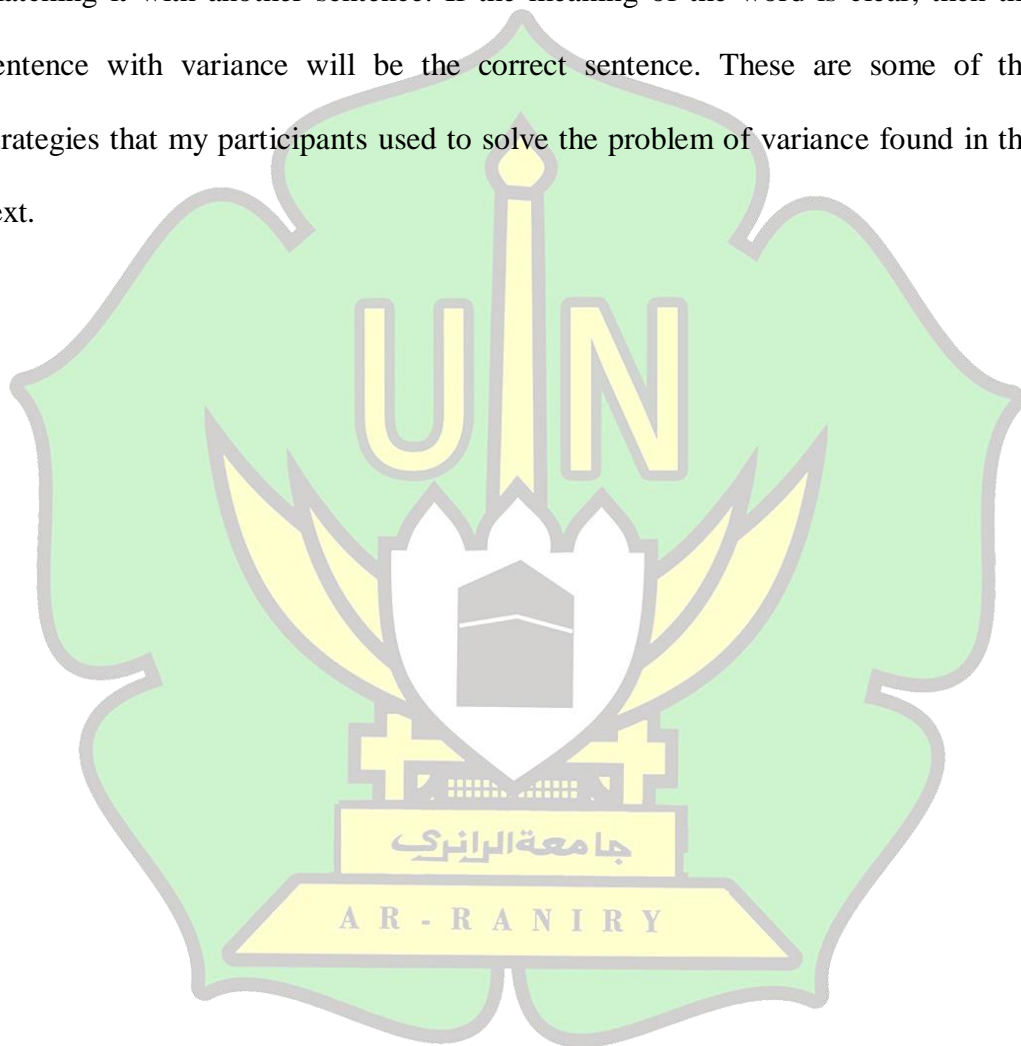
CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents the conclusion and suggestion of this study. Conclusion are drawn based on data analysis and research results in the previous chapter. Meanwhile, the written Suggestion are expected to be a reference for further research.

A. Conclusion

This study shows that all participants have implemented several strategies to overcome difficulties in translating English to Indonesian. Based on these data, there are several students' strategies in overcoming difficulties in translating their English to Indonesian. It consists of several strategies, namely: motivate yourself by having a specific purpose and optimizing the translation process the better. The strategy supports students to overcome difficulties.

Furthermore, the researcher found the impact of the strategies used when dealing with translation difficulties. This impact has several benefits for students to support them in carrying out their translation strategies. These impacts are: having ample opportunities to practice translating well, and improving translation skills.This impact affects students to have a passion for learning in practicing translating. This strategy has increased enthusiasm in translating English to Indonesian. They can become translator ambassadors when they have good skills in translating English to Indonesian.

Therefore, to overcome the problem of translation difficulties, several strategies can be used to overcome it. The translator will use specific strategies to solve those problems. The translation is an effort to divert messages from one language to another language.

B. Suggestion

This research provides additional knowledge or knowledge for students who use translation strategies when experiencing difficulties in translating. The difficulties faced by students and the factors that help students in the difficulty of translating English to Indonesian texts.

Then the researchers suggested that students carry out strategies that can overcome difficulties in translating, carry out these strategies and factors on going basis so that students do not experience difficulties again.

Furthermore, this research is expected to be an additional reference for further researchers who want to conduct similar or related research. Due to the limited number of participants in this study, the suggestion for future researchers is to examine a more significant number or scale to obtain more information and a broader perspective on the topic under study. In addition, researchers also hope that this research can provide more information for the development of materials and references in choosing methods and re-evaluating the objectives of the natural students' strategies to overcome the difficulties of translating English to Indonesian in the English education study program at UIN Ar – Raniry.

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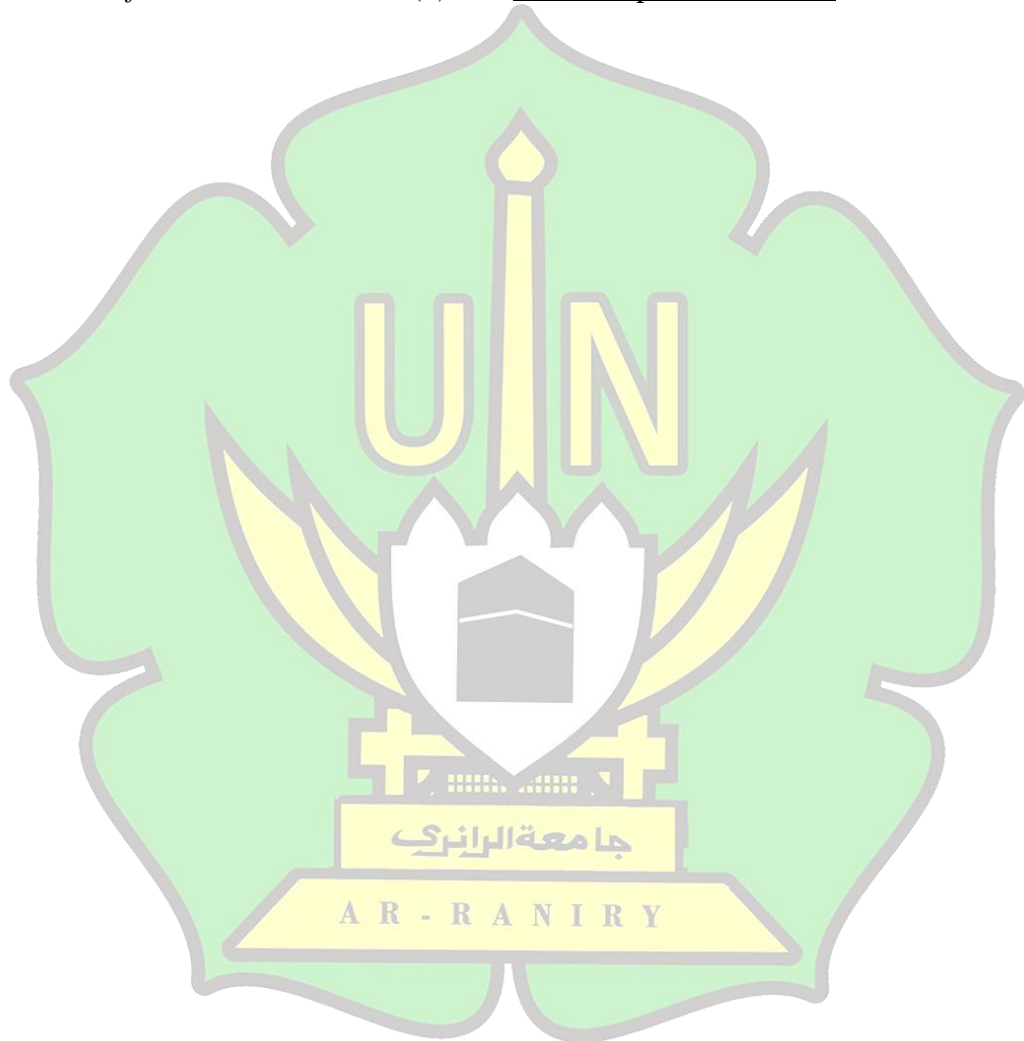
Appendix A: Appointment Letter of Supervisor

SURAT KEPUTUSAN DEKAN FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN UIN AR-RANIRY
Nomor : B- 16661/Un.08/FTK/KP.07.6/11/2021

TENTANG
PENYEMPURNAAN SURAT KEPUTUSAN DEKAN NOMOR Un.08/DT/TL.00/5970/2015 TENTANG
PENGANGKATAN PEMBIMBING SKRIPSI MAHASISWA FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN UIN AR-
RANIRY

DEKAN FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN UIN AR-RANIRY

Menimbang	a.	bahwa untuk kelancaran bimbingan skripsi dan ujian munaqsyah mahasiswa pada Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh, maka dipandang perlu meninjau kembali dan menyempurnakan keputusan Dekan Nomor: B-6811/Un.08/FTK/KP.07.6/5/2021 tentang pengangkatan pembimbing skripsi mahasiswa Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh.
	b.	bahwa saudara yang tersebut namanya dalam surat keputusan ini dipandang cakap dan memenuhi syarat untuk diangkat sebagai pembimbing skripsi
Mengingat	1.	Undang Undang Nomor 20 tahun 2003,Tentang Sistem Pendidikan Nasional.
	2.	Undang Undang Nomor 14 Tahun 2005, Tentang Guru dan Dosen;
	3.	Undang Undang Nomor 12 Tahun 2012, Tentang Pendidikan Tinggi.
	4.	Peraturan Presiden RI Nomor 64 Tahun 2013, tentang Perubahan Institut Agama Islam Negeri Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh menjadi Universitas Islam Negeri Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh;
	5.	Peraturan Menteri Keuangan RI. Nomor: 190/PMK.05/2012, tentang Tata Cara Pembayaran dalam rangka Pelaksanaan APBN;
	6.	Peraturan Menteri Agama RI Nomor 12 Tahun 2014, tentang Organisasi & Tata Kerja UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh;
	7.	Keputusan Menteri Agama Nomor 492 Tahun 2003, tentang Pendelegasian Wewenang Pengangkatan, Pemindahan, dan Pemberhentian PNS di Lingkungan Depag RI
	8.	Peraturan Menteri Agama RI Nomor 21 Tahun 2015, tentang Statuta UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh;
	9.	Keputusan Rektor UIN Ar-Raniry Nomor 02 tahun 2016, tentang Pendelegasian Wewenang kepada Dekan dan Direktur Pascasarjana di Lingkungan UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh;
	10.	Keputusan Rektor UIN Ar-Raniry Nomor 28 tahun 2019, tentang Satuan Biaya Khusus Tahun Anggaran 2020 di Lingkungan UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh;
	11.	Peraturan Kementerian Keuangan (PMK) Republik Indonesia Nomor: 72/PMK.02/2020, tentang Perubahan atas Peraturan Menteri Keuangan Nomor: 78/PMK.02/2020 tentang Standar Biaya Masukan Tahun Anggaran 2020.
Memperhatikan	:	Keputusan Seminar Proposal Skripsi Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Ar-Raniry Tanggal 30 April 2021

MEMUTUSKAN

Menetapkan	:	
PERTAMA	:	Mencabut Surat Keputusan Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Ar-Raniry Nomor: Nomor: B-6811/Un.08/FTK/KP.07.6/5/2021 tanggal **24 Mei 2021**
KEDUA	:	Menunjuk Saudara:

1. Dr. Muhammad AR, M. Ed   Sebagai Pembimbing Pertama
2. Fitriah, M.Pd   Sebagai Pembimbing Kedua

Untuk membimbing Skripsi :

Nama	:	**Baina**
NIM	:	170203048
Program Studi	:	Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi	:	**Students' Strategies in Overcoming Difficulties in Translating in English to Indonesia**

KETIGA	:	Pembiayaan honorarium pembimbing pertama dan kedua tersebut diatas dibebankan pada DIPA UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh tahun 2021 dengan Nomor: 025.04.2.423925/2021 tanggal 23 November 2020;
KEEMPAT	:	Surat keputusan ini berlaku sampai akhir semester Genap Tahun Akademik 2021/2022
KELIMA	:	Surat Keputusan ini berlaku sejak tanggal ditetapkan dengan ketentuan segala sesuatu akan diubah dan diperbaiki kembali sebagaimana mestinya apabila kemudian hari ternyata terdapat kekeliruan dalam penetapan ini.

Ditetapkan di.   Banda Aceh
Pada Tanggal   09 November 2021
Dekan,

Muslim Razali

Tembusan
1. Rektor UIN Ar-Raniry (sebagai laporan)

Appendix B: Interview Protocol

<u>Interview Protocol</u>

Project : English speaking skills Acquisition of Teenagers in Sabang

Time of interview   :

Date and Place   :

Interviewer   :
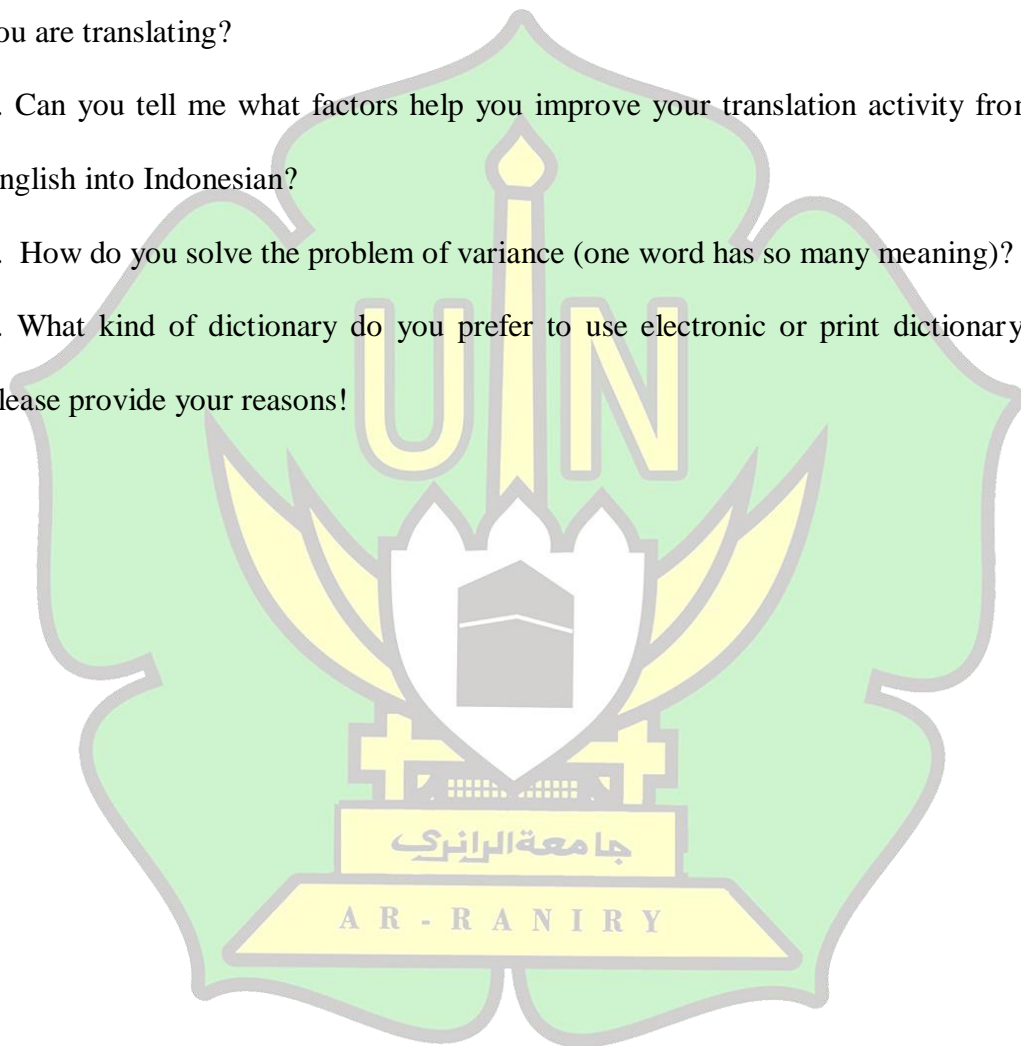
Interviewee   :

Position of Interviewee   :

    This study aims determine the strategies of PBI batch 2017 students at UIN Ar raniry. To overcome difficulties in translating them and to find out the impact of the strategies adopted. Data collection is carried out by in-depth interviews which will be recorded and recorded used for research purposes. During the interview, you will be asked a number of questions to obtain data for this study based on your situation or preferences. Interview ask questions about what difficulties students have in translating, and how to overcome them. will be asked questions related to the impact of the strategy taken when having difficulty translating. Your name will be initialized to maintain your privacy. The interview will take a maximum of 30 minutes. And, I want you to feel it comfortable and free to let you answer during the interview.

Interview for research questions

1. How did you learn translation skills?

2. What are your difficulties in translating?

3. What is your solution to strategies when you have difficulties/problems when you are translating?

4. Can you tell me what factors help you improve your translation activity from English into Indonesian?

5. How do you solve the problem of variance (one word has so many meaning)?

6. What kind of dictionary do you prefer to use electronic or print dictionary? Please provide your reasons!

Appendix C: Interview Transcript

Participant 1

Interviewee   : KA

Date of Interview   : September, 16th 2021

Time of Interview   : 11. 45 WIB

Place   : Online interview via phone

Interviewer: How did you learn translation skills?

Participant: Because I am learn English Department student. I learned a special skill from my college because I remember that several time. I already taken, I already took some subjects about translation skills, and I learned a lot about transmission skill in my college. And then I love to translate several. Muslim song by several Muslim. Singer like magazines and be car Etc. And then I try to translate their lyrics. I guess by doing that. It's helped you in increasing your translation skills.

Interviewer: What are your difficulties in translating?

Participant: Many people agree with me. The most difficult things in translating is sometimes you find. Very unfamiliar words, you rarely hear that word. Sometimes you need to look at the generator. So that's why it is very, very hard to translate formal text or academic writing text because you know the word that they use is very high frequency. So that's why sometimes you don't know the meaning of the words so you cannot Translate. Don't know the meaning word by word. That is the hardest things when it comes to translating difficulties issues.

Interviewer: What is your solutionwhen you have difficulties/problem when you are translating?

Participants: This problem is actually very easy to solve because you just type if you don't know the meaning of the word in Google translate, then

we will translate it and give you the meaning. just open Google Translate or type on google and google will give you the meaning. So no more problems, yes. The first thing you have to do is translate. You have to start translating the text from English to Indonesian, if you don't do it, filter until this work, you can't. Gained the ability to translate text that's why it's so important to practice.

Interviewer: Can you tell me what factors help you improve your translation activity from English into Indonesian?

Participant: It is very simple. You just simply go to Google Translate or type in Google and google will give you the meaning. So there is no problem anymore.Yes. The first thing that you have to do is that you have to translate. You have to start translating the text from English into Indonesia, and if you are not doing so, so tense until this work is ended, you cannot. Gained the ability in translating the text. That's why it's essential to practice. All I want to say is about this question, are you have to practice to do translating from English to Indonesia. The first thing you have to do, if you want to gain some translation skills, then you have the first time that you need to do is start to translate, learn to translate, read about the theory, the basic theory of transmission.

Interviewer: How do you solve the problem of variance (one word has so many meaning)?

Participant: So, talking about the variation of the meaning of the word. So, the first thing that you have to see is that we have to determine the context of the text. If one would have so much meaning, to avoid to about Miss translating, is that you have to know what the context. Say about that. What the Let's talk about that. So you need to analyze the text. The first first thing that you have to do before you translate is unless the third and then ask the question, whether this text talking about certain circumstance or whatever. So if you face this kind of problem, you need know the context of the text. Yeah, so if you have already known about facts, then there is no problem anymore. There's no serious issues anymore about translating for your student, of the word meanings.

Interviewer: What kind of dictionary do you prefer to use electronic or print dictionary? Please provide your reasons!

Participant: Because now days, we are already in the technology era. I prefer to use an electronic dictionary. Yes, because it's very helpful and it's

very easy to use. All you need to do is just online. I don't like to use printed text dictionary anymore because you have time to find the words that you want to that. You want to know the meanings that why I prefer to use electronic dictionary to save my times because you know electronic dictionary is very helpful. You just type the words and then And then the meaning will appear very easy. So that's why I prefer to use Electronics, rather than printed dictionary device.
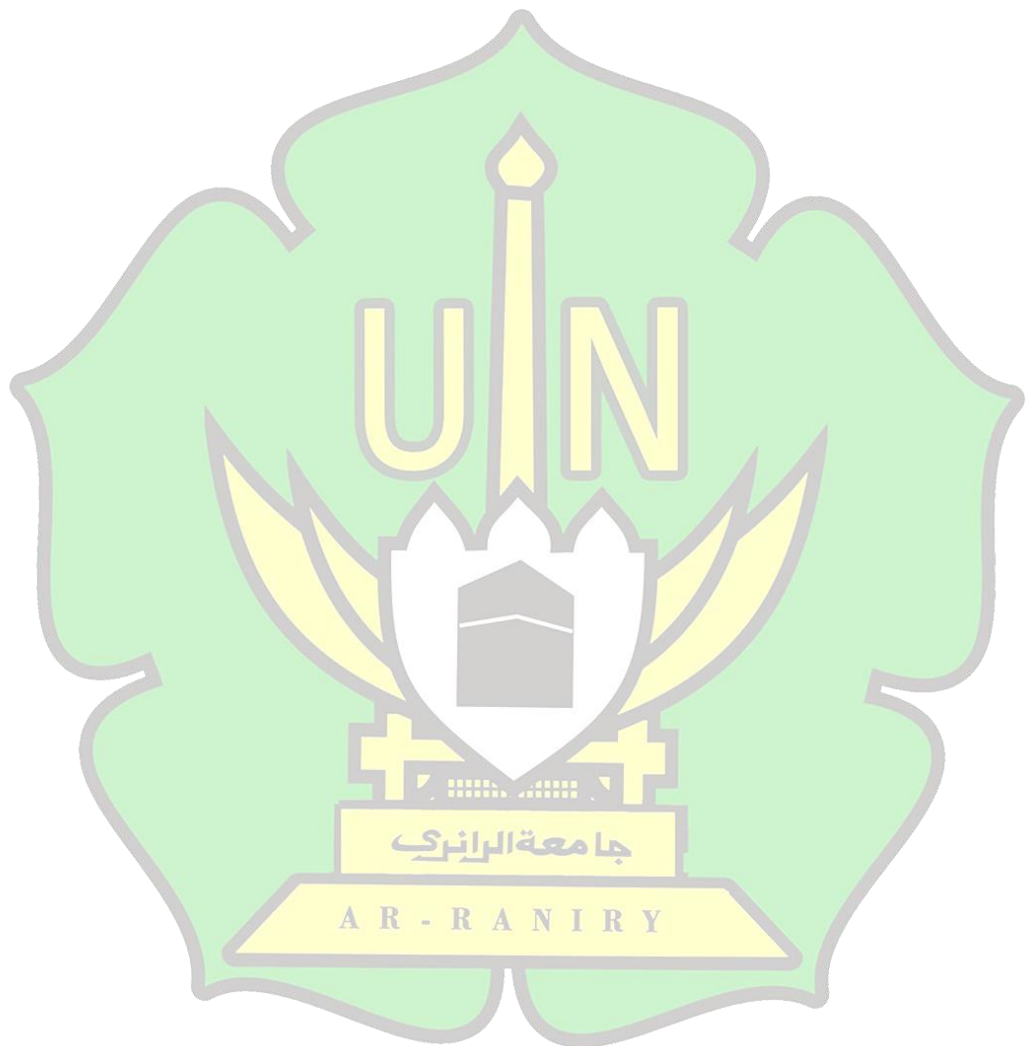
Participant 2

Interviewee   : RO

Date of Interview   : September, 17th 2021

Time of Interview   : 10. 40 WIB

Place   : Online interview via phone

Interviewer: How did you learn translation skills?

Participant: I learned translation skill in my campus in from YouTube video.

Interviewer: What are your difficulties in translating?

Participant: Sometimes, I feel difficult to begin. Translate. Some takes have the hard vocabulary from the other text. Maybe from context, medicine, yourself vocabulary unfamiliar with me.

Interviewer: What is your solution when you have difficulties/problems when you are translating?

Participant: My solution is I used google translations and find the word that I don't know before.

Interviewer: Can you tell me what factors help you improve your translation activity from English into Indonesian?

Participant: The factors international news. That is often exposed. I read it and way, and I trust any more often to find out the information provided and yeah, usually some scientific words that are often used in journals**.**

Interviewer: How do you solve the problem of variance (one word has so many meaning)?

Participant: I solve the problem of varians is I looking for the keyword you, for the word. And after the word is dead of adverb, maybe your objective or, or That can refer to the bank's a word. I think I will do

the same things like a variance and I look for the meaning of the text and I will do some analysis for the text is that I have a sign meaning or not. Is that a keyword same as like before or not, but I will do the same thing that before.

Interviewer: What kind of dictionary do you prefer to use electronic or print dictionary? Please provide your reasons!

Participant: I use Google translation to translate my takes because I think this is easy and or simple and taken anywhere.

Participant 3

Interviewee : SF

Date of Interview : September, 17th 2021

Time of Interview : 15. 48 WIB

Place : Online interview via phone

Interviewer: How did you learn translation skills?

Participant: We usually use in our daily life and try to understand the meaning.

Interviewer: What are your difficulties in translating?

Participant: Well. I guessed my difficulties to translate or in translating is usually not all words are about to master according to the scope of the worst we usually use.

Interviewer: What is your solution when you have difficulties/problems when you are translating?

Participant: My solution is learn to understand the meaning based on some worst. That will be used before. Not after.

Interviewer: Can you tell me what factors help you improve your translation activity from English into Indonesian?

Participant: The factors international news. That is often exposed. I read it and way, and I trust any more often to find out the information provided and yeah, usually some scientific words that are often used in journals.

Interviewer: How do you solve the problem of variance (one word has so many meaning)?

Participant: Yeah, that's all. Well this question is really hard to explain but Just trying. To remember to worst I can give you more. But yeah, I usually solve the problem of variance is just trying to remember member two words. I tried to just place the words to word as a whole word, that is not clear. And look for the meaning. They will

be conveyed. So just Understand there is not clear words. So you don't need to translate it. The meaning of the words and you just keep keep moving forward in the facts. So you can understand the whole meaning of this whole meaning of the tags without. Understand words off and be killed to you before he reached Europe before. So yeah, just keep moving forward to it another sentence.

Interviewer: What kind of dictionary do you prefer to use electronic or print dictionary? Please provide your reasons!

Participant: Well, I prefer to use electronic dictionary, yeah. I like tronic dictionary because it is more practical and can be taken anywhere, right?.
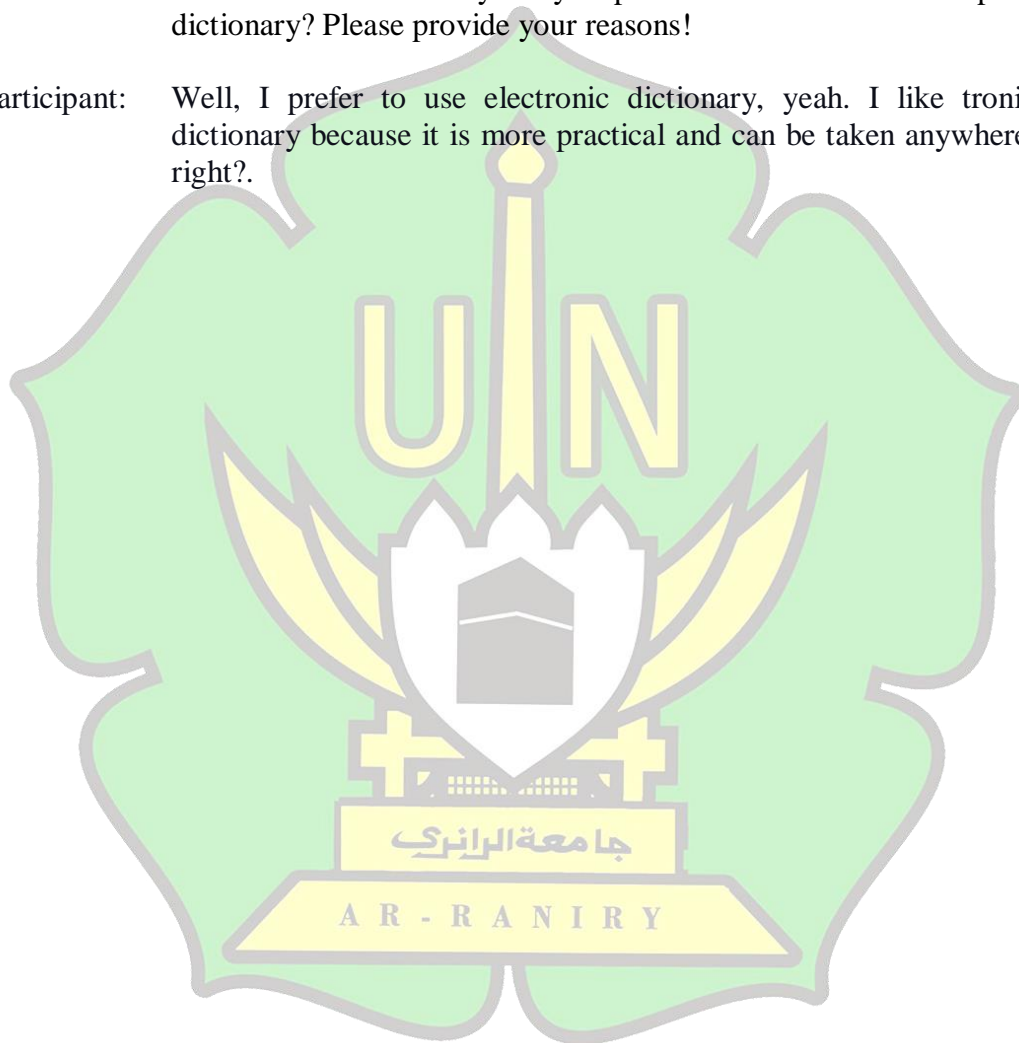
Participant 4

Interviewee   : ZN

Date of Interview   : September, 17th 2021

Time of Interview   : 11. 11 WIB

Place   : Online interview via phone

Interviewer: How did you learn translation skills?

Participant: I studied translation in a way to read as much of the foreign language as possible. Especially in English. I have to know a lot about English grammar forest. In order to know how to how to translate My mother tongue to English properly

Interviewer: What are your difficulties in translating?

Participant: Well, the difficulty is For sure that the meaning. Because a lot of times in English, we have, if there is a word then the really then a word over it in English, can have several meanings, so we don't really know. So, yeah, we don't really know where we should really.

Interviewer: What is your solution when you have difficulties/problems when you are translating?

Participant: Well, when I have to difficulties on translation, translate something. If it is in right entice, then I will go check to the I like. Unique translator, go check the words, and then have several, you know, several translate in english and then I will choose one of the best one of the best match for the words for the sentence that I used the time.

Interviewer: Can you tell me what factors help you improve your translation activity from English into Indonesian?

Participant: The factors I guess it is because of I like I really am like watching movie even though it is a Korean maybe or it is a Time movie or Japanese movie. Then I will just use the English subtitles.
So, yeah, I can, it can arrange my vocabulary question ever ate.

Interviewer: How do you solve the problem of variance (one word has so many meaning)?

Participant: When I have the problem on the variance of work, then I will just Look at the several examples of the word and then I will I will try to Define it by myself and I will try to Define it whether it is a best match for my sentence or not. It's like that.

Interviewer: What kind of dictionary do you prefer to use electronic or print dictionary? Please provide your reasons!

Participant: So basically, I can translate it manually because I already have the vocabulary. So yeah, that's why I can really translate it metabolic and I guess the best answer for the question.
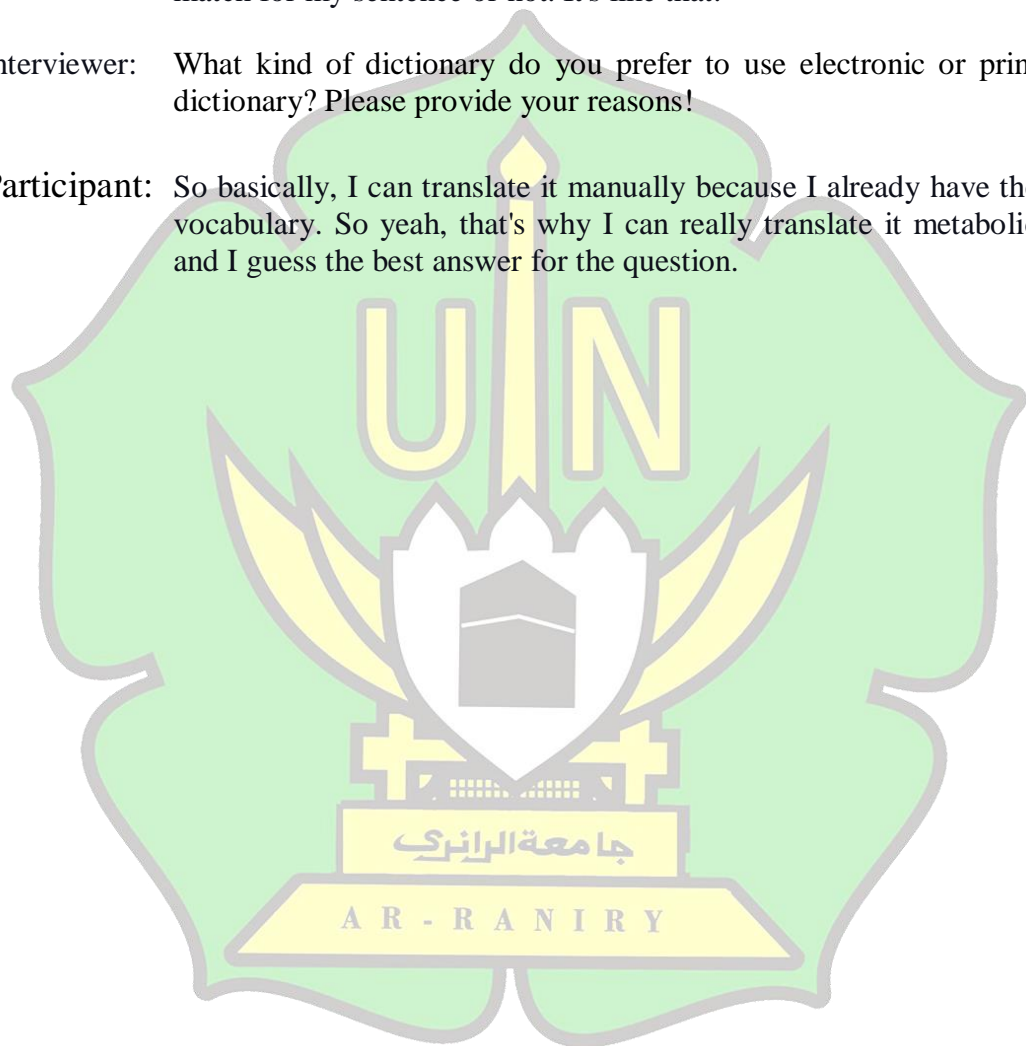
Participant 5

Interviewee : MC

Date of Interview : September, 15th 2021

Time of Interview : 21. 11 WIB

Place : Online interview via phone

Interviewer: How did you learn translation skills?

Participant: I don't really think that I learned about the translation skills, but it is just something that I that I do

Interviewer: What are your difficulties in translating?

Participant: Difficulties in translating open occur when there are cultural differences between the source language and the target language when there are cultural differences. The meaning of one language with another language will feel very different even though it has been translated, so that the translator must think hard so that the meaning intended, target language which can become the right.

Interviewer: What is your solution when you have difficulties/problems when you are translating?

Participant: When I face difficulties in translation. I will took for the meaning of something in various sources such. As in electronic dictionaries, journals, like electronic books and etc.

Interviewer: Can you tell me what factors help you improve your translation activity from English into Indonesian?

Participant: This is one of the factors that can make me improve in translating English into Indonesian or into Bahasa because if I read new sentences in English, I will find a lot of new vocabulary so that I can find out the meaning of some vocabulary that.

Interviewer: How do you solve the problem of variance (one word has so many meaning)?

Participant: The problem of variance in translation is by reading the whole sentence first, then I will match what words are right for the translation. If we only focus on finding out the meaning of one word, we will not know what it means. So, I always read the whole sentence before. I'm translating it.

Interviewer: What kind of dictionary do you prefer to use electronic or print dictionary? Please provide your reasons!

Participant: I prefer the electronic translator because it is more simple and then it is also something that you can really bring with you every every where and how did you learn translation skills.

Participant 6

Interviewee   : SMH

Date of Interview   : September, 17th 2021

Time of Interview   : 20. 00 WIB

Place   : Online interview via phone

Interviewer: How did you learn translation skills?

Participant: I learned translation skill when I was in high school, but I learned
                about it even deeper in college. It was a bit difficult, but I finally
                understand.

Interviewer: What are your difficulties in translating?

Participant: Well, the difficulty is For sure that the meaning. Because a lot of
                times in English, we have, if there is a word then the really then a
                word over it in English, can have several meanings, so we don't
                really know. So, yeah, we don't really know where we should
                really.

Interviewer: What is your solution when you have difficulties/problems when
                you are translating?

Participant: When I face difficulties in translation. I will took for the meaning
                of something in various sources such. As in electronic dictionaries,
                journals, like electronic books and etc.

Inteviewer: Can you tell me what factors help you improve your translation
                activity from English into Indonesian?

Participant: The factors that helped me improve my translation activity from
                English. To Indonesian is the first dictionary. I usually translate
                every word or sentence that I don't know, from English to Bahasa.
                The second thing is a movie. I often watch movies with English
                subtitles. Sometimes I don't know the meaning, but my brain
                suddenly translated by analyzing the sentence.

Interviewer: How do you solve the problem of variance (one word has so many meaning)?

Participant: To solve the problem of variance. I usually read a lot of articles or stories. Since this were, it has so many meanings. So, I have to know which situation that fit to use the word.

Interviewer: What kind of dictionary do you prefer to use electronic or print dictionary? Please provide your reasons!

Participant: I prefer to use electronic dictionary because it's easier to access through internet rather than print dictionary.

Autobiography

Name	:	Baina
Student Number	:	170203048
Place/Date of Birth	:	Subulussalam, 10 December 1999
Gender	:	Female
Religion	:	Islam
Status	:	Pelajar
Occupation	:	Mahasiswa
Nationality	:	Indonesia
Address	:	Jl. Hamzah Fansuri, Dusun Pelita, Subulussalam Selatan, Kec.Simpang Kiri, Kota Subulussalam
Email	:	170203048@student.ar-raniry.ac.id
Phone Number	:	082370538796
Parents		
Name of Father	:	Amansyah (alm)
Name of Mother	:	Rosmala
Father's Occupation	:	-
Mother's Occupation	:	Ibu Rumah Tangga
Address	:	Jl. Hamzah Fansuri, Dusun Pelita, Subulussalam Selatan, Kec.Simpang Kiri, Kota Subulussalam
Education		
Elementary	:	SD Negeri 1 Simpang Kiri Kota Subulussalam
Junior High School	:	SMP Muhammadiyah Simpang Kiri Kota Subulussalam
Senior High School	:	SMA Negeri 1 Simpang Kiri Kota Subulussalam
University	:	Universitas Islam Negeri Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh