

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

A. Findings

There are two statements problems that have to be answered in this research. The first problem is about how is the mastery second grade students in translating English Descriptive text into Indonesian. The second problem is what are the students' difficulties in translating English Descriptive text into Indonesian. The data for the first problem is according to students' score of the test and for the second problem is according to analysis difficulties of student score test and interview for causing the difficulties.

1. Students' Mastery in Translating English Descriptive Text into Indonesian

The writer took the result of test from Junior High School 1 Simpang Empat Kabupaten Banjar. The tests consist of list of vocabulary and descriptive text to know the mastery of students' translation and the difficulties in translating English Descriptive text into Indonesian.

Table 4.1 the description of the mastery eighth grade students in translating English Descriptive text into Indonesian

No.	Number of Students	Score
1.	1	80
2	2	70
3	3	72
4	4	82
5	5	48
6	6	76
7	7	80
8	8	76
9	9	63
10	10	72
11	11	62
12	12	72
13	13	63
14	14	60

Continued from table 4.1

No	Number of students	Score
16	16	75
17	17	67
18	18	65
19	19	75
20	20	76
21	21	69
22	22	63
24	24	69
25	25	62
26	26	55
27	27	70
28	28	73
29	29	65
30	30	64

Continued from table 4.1

No	Number of students	Score
31	31	71
32	32	57
33	33	65
34	34	67
35	35	70
36	36	71
37	37	67
38	38	58
39	39	71
40	40	60
41	41	65
42	42	63
43	43	70
44	44	65

45	45	67
Total	45	3048
	Average	67,7
	The lowest score	48
	The highest score	82

After the writer did the research, the writer had the English-Indonesian translation score from the test. Based on the table above, the writer gets scores from the test about translation of English Descriptive text into Indonesian. The average score is the highest score is 82 and the lowest score is 57. For more information about students' score the writer describe for each student's score. Student number one gets score 80 (excellent category).

Student number two gets score 70 (good category). Student number three gets score 48 (very poor category). Student number four gets score 82 (excellent category). Student number five gets score 75 (good category). Student number five gets score 76 (good category). Student number six gets score 76 (good category). Student number seven gets score 80 (excellent category). Student number eight gets score 76 (good category). Student number nine gets score 63 (fair category).

Student number ten gets score 72 (good category). Student number eleven gets score 62 (fair category). Student number twelve gets score 72 (good category). Student number thirteen gets score 63 (fair category). Student number fourteen gets score 60 (fair category). Student number fifteen gets score 65 (fair category). Student number sixteen gets score 75 (good category). Student number seventeen gets score 67 (fair category). Student number eighteen gets score 65 (fair category). Student number nineteen get score 75 (good category).

Student number twenty gets score 76 (good category). Student number twenty one gets score 69 (fair category). Student number twenty two gets score 63 (fair category). Student number twenty three gets score 72 (good category). Student number twenty four gets score 69 (fair category). Student number twenty five gets score 62 (fair category). Student number twenty six gets score 55 (poor category). Student number twenty seven gets score 70 (good category). Student number twenty eight gets score 73 (good category). Student number twenty nine gets score 65 (fair category). Student number thirty gets score 73 (good category).

Student number thirty one gets score 64 (fair category). Student number thirty two gets score 57 (poor category). Student number thirty three gets score 65 (fair category). Student number thirty four gets score 67 (fair category). Student number thirty five gets score 70 (good category). Student number thirty six gets score 71 (good category). Student number thirty seven gets score 67 (fair category). Student number thirty eight gets score 58 (fair category).

Student number thirty nine gets score 71 (good category). Student number forty gets score 60 (fair category). Student number forty one gets score 65 (fair category). Student number forty two gets score 63 (fair category). Student number forty three gets score 70 (good category). Student number forty four gets score 65 (fair category). Student number forty five gets score 67 (fair category).

The next table shows the percentage students' made error gotten by the whole students based on their result.

Table 4.2 the Percentage distribution of the test result

No	Score	Number of students' made error	Percentage (%)
1	82	1	2,2
2	80	2	4,4
4	76	3	6,7
5	75	2	4,4
6	73	1	2,2
7	72	4	8,9
8	71	3	6,7
9	70	4	8,9

Continued from table 4.2

No	Score	Number of students' made error	Percentage (%)
10	69	2	4,4
11	67	4	8,9
12	65	6	13,3
13	64	1	2,2
14	63	4	8,9
15	62	2	4,4
16	60	2	4,4
17	58	1	2,2
18	57	1	2,2
19	55	1	2,2
20	48	1	2,2

From the data above many students who get scores 65 from 45 students (13,3%) that are interpreted as fair category. It means that the students still have

difficult to translate English Descriptive text into Indonesian. Also only one student very poor category the score is 48 (2,2%). Also only one student who gets score 82 (2,2 %).

Table 4.3 description of classification into some categories

Score	Category	Number of students' made error	Percentage
80-100	Excellent	3	6,7 %
70-<80	Good	17	37,8 %
60-<70	Fair	21	46,6 %
50-<60	Poor	3	6,7 %
0-<50	Very Poor	1	2,2 %
Total		45	100%

Based on the data above, it can be seen that the students score of classification into some categories. For further information about students' categories, the writer will describe about it.

Table 4.3.1

Score	Category	Number of students' made error	Percentage
80-100	Excellent	3	6,7 %

There are three students (6,7%) obtain excellent category the scores about (80-100), the student who gets score 82 only one student and other student get score 80 that two students.

Data 4.3.2

Score	Category	Number of students' made error	Percentage
70-<80	Good	17	37,8 %

From the data 4.3.2 17 students (37,8%) good category the scores between (70-<80). 4 students get score 70 (8,9%). 3 students get score 71 (6,7%). 4 students get score 72 (8,9%). 1 student gets score 73 (2,2%). 2 students get score 75 (4,4%). 3 students get score 76 (6,7%).

Data 4.3.3

Score	Category	Number of students' made error	Percentage
60-<70	Fair	21	46,6 %

Also twenty one students (46,6 %) as fair category the score between (60-<70). 2 students get score 60 (4,4%). 2 students get score 62 (4,4%). Only 1 student get score 64 (2,2%). 6 students get score 65 (13,3%). 4 students get score 67 (8,9%). 2 students get score 69 (4,4%).

Data 4.3.4

Score	Category	Number of students' made error	Percentage
50-<60	Poor	3	6,7 %

The poor category three students (6,7%) the score about (50-<60). 1 student get score student 55 (2,2%). Also 1 student get score 57 (2,2%). And only 1 student gets score 58 (2,2%).

Data 4.3.5

Score	Category	Number of students' made error	Percentage
0-<50	Very Poor	1	2,2 %

And only one student as very poor category (2,2%) who gets score between (0-<50). The student's score is 48.

2. Students' Difficulties in Translating English Descriptive text into Indonesian

a. from the tests result of students' difficulties

Table 4.4 Frequency of Errors Made by Students in Translation

No	Test item	Students' answer	Students' error made	Percentage
1.	Classmate (teman sekelas saya)	Temanku Sekolah	3	6,6 %
2.	Short (pendek)	Korsleting	1	2,2 %
3.	Old (usia, umur)	Tua	2	4,4 %
4.	Stay (tinggal)	Berhenti Berteduh	2	4,4 %
5.	Her hair is long (rambutnya panjang)	Penata rambut panjang	1	2,2 %
6.	Like (seperti)	Suka Menyukai	6	13,3 %
7.	A high nose (hidungnya mancung)	Hidungnya tinggi	3	6,6 %
8.	Friendly (ramah tamah)	Teman	4	8,8 %

Continued from table 4. 4

No	Test item	Students' answer	Students' error made	percentage
9.	Helpful (<i>suka menolong</i>)	Berguna banget Sangat Bermanfaat Baik sekali	5	11,1%
10.	Often (<i>sering</i>)	Sepuluh Dari sepuluh Punya teman sepuluh	4	8,8 %
11.	To Ask (<i>meminta</i>)	Bertanya Memohon Mnuntut Mengaju	10	22,2 %
12	Math (<i>matematika</i>)	Pertandingan	8	17,7%
13	She (<i>dia/ Dina</i>)	Perempuan	1	2,2%

To find out the average of total error frequency made by the students in translation, the write uses formula:

$$\sum = \frac{F}{N}$$

$$\sum = \frac{110,5}{13}$$

$$\sum = 8,5\%$$

These are the items related to the students' difficulties in translating English Descriptive text into Indonesian. The total averages of error percentage made by students are 8,5%. It means that 8,5 % students who get difficulty in translating English words into Indonesian.

From the analysis above, the writer found the students difficulties are concerning about verb, noun, adjective, adverb, pronoun, possessive pronoun and accuracy. To make understand easier, the writer interprets the result of research for Junior High School 1 Simpang Empat Kabupaten Banjar.

Table 4.5 Classifying of category students' made error in Translating English descriptive text into Indonesian.

No	Students' error	Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb	Pronoun	Possessive pronoun	Accuracy
1.	Classmate	✓						
2.	Short			✓				
3.	Old			✓				✓
4.	Stay		✓					
5.	<i>Her</i> hair is long						✓	✓
6.	Like			✓				✓
7.	<i>A high</i> nose			✓				
8.	Friendly			✓				
9.	Helpful			✓				✓
10.	Often				✓			
11.	To ask		✓					✓
12.	Math	✓						
13.	She					✓		
Total	13 errors	2	2	6	1	1	1	5

To sum up, the dominant difficulties that students had as the table above there are 6 vocabularies for adjective they are *short, old, like, high, friendly, and helpful*. That many students have difficult to translate adjective words. There are 5 vocabularies for accuracy such as *old, her, like, helpful, to ask*. There are 2

vocabularies for noun such as *classmate and Math* and then 2 vocabularies for verb they are *stay and to ask*. Also 1 vocabulary for adverb the word is *often* also about pronoun is *she*, and possessive pronoun such as *her*.

After the data is presented, the writer then analyzes the data through several procedures and based on the theoretical review on the previous chapter to answer the problem statement in this research.

Data 1

No	Test items	Students' answer	Students' errors made
1.	Classmate (<i>teman sekelas saya</i>)	Temanku, teman sekolah.	3

The data above that show noun word. From the data 3 students who made error in translation of descriptive text. Students translated *classmate* into Indonesian language they are such as *temanku, teman sekolah*. The correct answer is *teman sekelas saya*. The frequency of students' error made are 6,6 %

Data 2

No	English	Indonesian	Students' errors
2.	Short (rendah)	Korsleting	2

In this section the data is about adjective. The students have miss meaning, they translated it into Indonesian is *korsleting*. The correct answer is *pendek*. For this word 2 students who made error about 2,2 %.

Data 3

No	English	Indonesian	Students' errors
3.	Old (usia, umur)	Tua	2

From the data above 2 students (4,4%) translated *old* into *tua*. The correct meaning is *umur / usia*. They didn't choose the appropriate vocabulary. It means that accuracy is the problem here. The writer found 2 students who made some errors. In this item the meaning did not change, but the choosing of word was wrong place.

Data 4

No	English	Indonesian	Students' errors
4.	Stay (tinggal)	Berhenti Berteduh	2

This word is verb the students translated this word into *berhenti, berteduh*.

The number of students who incorrect answer are 2 students about 4,4 %. The students still difficult to find out vocabulary in the dictionary because of lack of vocabulary in dictionary. The correct answer is *tinggal*.

Data 5

No	English	Indonesian	Students' errors
5.	Her hair is long (rambutnya panjang)	Penata rambut panjang	1

Only one student who answer her hair is long into *penata rambut panjang*. The correct answer is *rambutnya panjang*. It means that the student still confuse about possessive pronoun. The student describe it is Dina (subject) actually how is her hair like.

Data 6

No	English	Indonesian	Students' errors
6.	Like (seperti, laksana)	Suka Menyukai Dia menyukainya	6

The students, they didn't see the context, they just saw the word and translated it about the verb. Actually, the meaning this word is *seperti* and the word is adjective. Here 6 students (13,3%) to translate like into *suka*, *menyukai*, *dia menyukainya*.

Data 7

No	English	Indonesian	Students' errors
7	A high nose (<i>hidungnya mancung</i>)	Hidungnya tinggi Panjang	3

The data above show that noun phrase. Some students translate it into *hidungnya tinggi, panjang*. They don't see the content, the exactly answer is *hidungnya mancung*. 3 students from 45 (6,6%) incorrect answer.

Data 8

No	Test items	Students' answer	Students' errors made
8.	Friendly (<i>ramah tamah</i>)	Teman Kawan	4

The data above is adjective that one of the important thing in Descriptive text. Some of students they translate this word into Indonesian language *temanku*. The correct answer is *ramah tamah*. They just see that friend is *teman* so they translate it *temanku*. Some students didn't look up the dictionary also there is no word in dictionary that the student used. 4 students that incorrect answer for this word (8,8%).

Data 9

No	Test items	Students' answer	Students' errors made
9.	Helpful (<i>suka menolong</i>)	Berguna Sangat Bermanfaat Baik sekali	5

The data above is about the adjective and accuracy of vocabulary. There are 5 students (11,1 %) made the error. The students translate helpful into Indonesian language *bermanfaat*, and some students translate it into *baik*. But the meaning of the word is *suka menolong*.

Data 10

No	Test items	Students' answer	Students' errors made
10.	Often (<i>sering</i>)	Dari sepuluh Ke sepuluh Sepuluh temannya	4

Many students translate this word into *ke sepuluh*, yang ke sepuluh, dari sepuluh. They have miss meaning and translate it in *of* and *ten*. The word that is adverb and the correct answer is *sering*. The data shows that students were still confused in translating adverb. Here 4 students (8,8%) miss meaning for this word. In this problem it means that the students lack of vocabulary and less of memorize it.

Data 11

No	Test items	Students' answer	Students' errors made
11.	To Ask (meminta)	Bertanya Memohon Mnuntut Mengaju	10

Accuracy is the essential point of the translation as the Larson stated. The data above show that many students translate it into *bertanya*, and other student translates into *memohon*, *menuntut*, *mengaju*. In this term the meaning is *meminta*. So many students incorrect answer for this word. It means that the students difficult to choose appropriate vocabulary for translating. 10 students from 45 students who made error or 22,2 %.

Data 12

No	Test items	Students' answer	Students' errors made
12.	Math (matematika)	Pertandingan	8

Some students to translate this word into *pertandingan*. It is similar written with Math so, they write *pertandingan*. *The students' errors are 8 students and about 17,7 %*. This term is noun and the correct answer is Matematika.

Data 13

No	Test items	Students' answer	Students' errors made
13.	She (dia /Dina)	Perempuan	1

Just one student that translate into *perempuan*. It means he / she still has confused to translate it. This word is pronoun, the correct answer is *dia or Dina*. Actually the student knows the meaning of word but he doesn't know how to translate it correctly.

b. Students' Difficulties based on types of Translation

1. Word by Word Translation

No	English	Indonesian
1.	Her friends often ask for her helps to solve Math problems	Temanya sering bertanya untuk pertolongannya memecahkan masalah Matematika
2.	She is quite beautiful, especially when she smiles.	Dia adalah cukup cantik, khususnya ketika dia senyum

2. Literal Translation

No	English	Indonesian
1.	Her hair is long	Rambutnya panjang
2.	She is tall, a high nose and a small mouth	Dia tinggi, hidungnya mancung dan mulutnya kecil
3.	Her eyes are brown like honey and white skin	Matanya coklat seperti madu dan kulitnya putih

c. Student Interview of Causes the Student Difficulties in Translating English into Indonesian

For more got information about the students difficulties in translating English descriptive text into Indonesian, the writer collect the data by interviewing the students to know the causes of difficulties. After the writer finished interviewing some students, the writer found the reasons why students got difficulties/problems in translating English-Indonesian do.

The students explain that they are less in memorizing vocabulary, choosing the appropriate vocabulary, translating a difficult vocabulary, translating unfamiliar word, arranged the language into Indonesian language and also get problem when they don't know the meaning of the word in Indonesian Language and the meaning of the word does not find in the dictionary.

The solution to solve the students difficulties in translating descriptive text were memorized many vocabularies, always practiced to translate from a small unit of the text until get a good result in translation. Follow some interesting activities to improve their knowledge in English especially in translating like as followed course, private course, watched television or film that used English language that helped them to improve their ability in English especially in translating.

B. Discussion

1. Students' Mastery in Translating English Descriptive Text into Indonesian

The findings data on the previous subchapter shows that there is three students (6,7%) obtain excellent category the scores about (80-100), nineteen students (42,2%) fair category the scores between (60-<70). The poor category two students (4,4%) the score about (50-<60). And two students that are interpreted as very poor category (4,4%) who gets score between (0-<50) with the total score are 3048 from 45 students and the average is 67,7 as fair category.

In the process of learning a second language, the learners may use any techniques or strategies in order to get competence or comprehension in the target language. During the process of second language learning, the learners could not avoid producing any mistakes and difficulties.

Based on theoretical review there are three types of translation such as word by word translation, literal translation, and free translation. The students when they translated descriptive text they still use word by word translation and literal translation than free translation. Actually, for paragraph text or texts have to use free translation for easier understand by the readers.

2. Students' Difficulties in Translating English Descriptive text into Indonesian

Most of students still have the difficulties in translating English descriptive text into Indonesian. When student starts translating a text for the first time, there are usually a lot of doubts attempt to look up words in the dictionaries.

Sometime, certain words are easily found and what are defined in the dictionaries are helpful. However, it also occurs that some words or combinations of words are not found in the dictionaries. Some of the students' difficulties from the test result they have gotten, they are; noun, verb, adjective, adverb, pronoun, possessive pronoun and accuracy.

From students' interview that causing the difficulties because they are less in memorizing vocabulary, choosing the appropriate vocabulary, translating a difficult vocabulary, translating unfamiliar word, arranged the language into Indonesian language and also get problem when they don't know the meaning of the word in Indonesian Language and the meaning of the word does not find in the dictionary.

Because of that the students use the dictionary such as *Lengkap praktis CBSA 10 juta Inggris- Indonesia Indonesia- Inggris*. So, the words that in the dictionary is limited.

Also why the students get difficulties to translate descriptive text because of the spelling of words that make them confused to translate or because some of them don't know about the words and perhaps the location of school at town so to learn the English language too hard than in the city or country.