

STUDENTS' PERFORMANCE ON TRANSLATING A REPORT TEXT

SKRIPSI

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ABSTRACT

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The study deal with the Students' Performance on Translating A Report Text. This study attempts to answer the two formulation of the problems, namely: (1) What the translation method is done by the students in translating a report text, and (2) How the translation method is realized by students in translating a report text. This study applied a descriptive qualitative method to analyze the data. The sources of data obtained from students' translation a report text by forth semester students of English education. The study used the theory of translation method by Newmark (in Ordudari 2011). Later the technique of analyzing the data started from data reduction after that data display and the last conclusion drawing. The result shown in the students' performance especially in the translation method aspect by forth semester students found several translation method: 2 faithful translation, 3 semantic translation, and 9 communicative translation.

Keyword: Students' Performance, Translation Method, Report Text, Forth Semester

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Medan, 17 April 2017

Adinda Permata Sari

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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Problem

Translation is needed to transfer information from foreign languages with various languages possible. Nowadays, for most people, information has become a need. People like to seek information through global communication by using a certain language that can be understood by people from many different countries. English is an international language that is used to transfer information. Therefore, English is used in most diverse fields such as education, mass communication, science and technology, literature, tourism, religion, trade and business, and many more as the main source of many kinds of information. However, there are still many people in the world that do not master English. That is why translation is important, in order that the people are possible to get communication and information. In this case especially in translating English into Bahasa Indonesia.

The activity of translating is very complicated, because there are some aspects which have to be considered by a translator. Translation requires a linguistic knowledge, more specifically grammatical knowledge and versatility in semantic analysis. Furthermore, for a good translation; these include three main principles: (1) the knowledge of the grammar of the source language plus the knowledge of vocabulary, as well as good understanding of the text to be translated, (2) the ability of the translator to reconstitute the given text (source-

language text) into the target language, (3) the translation should capture the style or atmosphere of the original text; it should have all the ease of an original composition. The translator should also understand some aspects which are related to the translation process, because the process of translation is more than translating sentence after sentence, but the meaning must be accurate.

One more problem should be considered by the translator is the culture from the target language. According to Benfoughal (2010:42) that cultures cause a lot of problems that is why translators are required to be competent not just at the linguistic level, rather at the cultural level. Furthermore, their performance of translation are demanded should be accurate and such an informative thing to the readers or audiences. The performance itself means that an act of performing the result of the translation whether the message can be understood and trusted or not.

Nowadays, there are a lot of electronic media or printed/mass media that are published, such as scientific or non scientific text which is related to be one of the materials studied in academics. Report text as one of the scientific text in studying translation becomes important to be translated. It is an informative text which announces and describes something phenomenon factually and the objects can be proved scientifically to the audiences or to the readers based on the scientific language. So the text should be translated clearly without any ambiguous terms to the meaning of words. Therefore, the concrete statements than the opinions will be founded in the text. So, the translators must be careful in translating them.

However, a few of the translators do not have any knowledge about it all. Moreover, they do not know exactly how the translation process and the knowledge about the culture of the target language to get good translation. So finally, their translations performance are far from being expected and far from being the ideal translation should be.

So, based on the explanation previously, the researcher is interested to analyze the students' performance with the research title is "*Students' Performance on Translating A Report Text*".

B. Identification of the Problem

Based on the background of the study previously, this study was identified as follows :

1. The students' lack of vocabulary knowledge
2. The students' weakness of grammar knowledge in translating
3. The students' lack in the knowledge of translation process
4. The different cultures influence the style of the translation

C. Scope and Limitation of the Study

The study focussed on the students' translation method and the limitation was translation method in report text.

D. The Formulation of the Problem

Based on the background of the study previously, this study was formulated in form of question, as the following .

1. What the translation method was done by the students in translating a report text?
2. How the translation method was realized by students in translating a report text?

E. The Objective of the Study

1. To find the translation method done by the students in translating a report text.
2. To analyze the translation method realized by the students of translating report text.

F. Significance of the Study**a. Theoritically**

1. This research will give additional academic reference on the methods of translating a report text.
2. To give more information to the educators dealing with the students' performance on translating a report text.

b. Practically

1. For students, to understand more the way and the knowledge how to get good skill in translating especially in a report text.
2. For teachers, to develop the teachers' knowledge about the translation performance of the students.
3. For researchers, to develop the other researchers' knowledge for the next research related to the translation study.

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

A. Theoretical Framework

Theoretical framework is to simplify the research to be demonstrated by the researcher over the research problem which is being investigated. The study is according to the following theoretical review which discusses about: 1. Translation; 2. Types of Translation; 3. Translation Method; 4. Translation Process; 5. Report Text; 6. Structure of Report Text; 7. Language Features of Report Text

1. Translation

Definition of translation is state nomerously by some linguist experts from time to time and has been formulated in many ways. Basic definition of translation is the communication of meaning from one language (the source) to another language (the target). It is a process of transferring the ideas from source language in to target language. A good translator should be familiar with the culture, customs, and social settings of the source and target language speakers, Akbari (2013:1). So, it means that a translator should consider the elements of the language includes the grammar, the lexical item chose and also cultures knowledge of the target language.

According to Center For Health Literacy (2010:1) “Translation is the conversion of written text from one language into another so that the new,

translated text reflects the content of the original text and corresponding cultural perceptions and customs of the target audience”. Nida and Taber (in Akbari 2013:14) explained that translation, involving the transposition of thoughts expressed in one language by one social group into the appropriate expression of another group, entails a process of cultural de-coding, re-coding and en-coding. As cultures are increasingly brought into greater contact with one another, it is the cultural aspect of the text that we should take into account.” These two experts take culture as the way how the translators should know to make the translations naturally and closely conveyed as how the target language is.

Furthermore, El Shafey (2012:41) states that translation is the process in which a written communication or a text in a first language is produced as the written communication or text in the second language interpreting the same meaning. comes from Bendana and Melby (2012:13) “Translation is the operation which consists in rendering a written source text to a written target text that retains elements of information, form, functionality and tone abiding by agreed-on specifications”. So, the main though of those statements of translation is a written communication which is produced from the source text (source language) in to target text (target language).

From the notions above it can be concluded that translation is an activity which transfer the language from the source language in to target language naturally and communicatively such how the targer language is. Language is a part of cultures, so it means the translator should know about the culture in the

target language, in order to make the translation can be understood by the audiences.

2. Types of Translation

According to Larson (in Novianti 2012:10-11) translation is classified into two main types, namely *form-based* and *meaning-based* translation. Form-based translation attempts to follow the form of Source Language and is known as literal translation, while meaning-based translation makes every effort to communicate the meaning of the SL text in the natural forms of the receptor language. Such translation is called idiomatic translation. Then he says that idiomatic translations use the natural forms of the receptor language both in the grammatical constructions and in the choices of lexical items. A truly idiomatic translation does not sound like a translation. It sounds like it was written originally in the receptor language. Therefore, a good translator will try to translate idiomatically.

In practice, however, it is hard to consistently translate idiomatically or literally. These translations are often a mixture of literal and idiomatic forms of language. Translation then falls on a continuum from very literal, to literal, to modified literal, to near idiomatic, to idiomatic, and may fall, even more on the unduly free as displayed below.

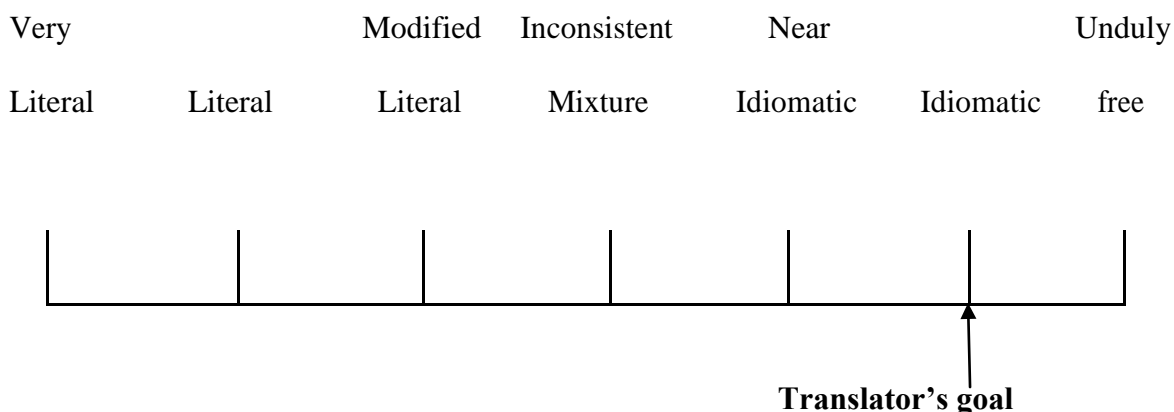


Figure 2.1. Translation as a continuum by Larson

The translator's goal should be an idiomatic translation. The continuum is drawn as follow : (1) Very literal is an interlinear translation. For some purposes, it is desirable to reproduce the linguistic features of the source text, as for example, in a linguistic study of that language; (2) Literal translation is a translation which its sounds like nonsense and has little communicative value. It may be very useful for the purposes related to the study of the source language, they are of little help to speakers of the receptor language who are interested in the meaning of the source language text; (3) Modified literal methods are a way to modify order and grammar of the source language in an acceptable sentence structure in the receptor language. However, the lexical items are translated literally; (4) Inconsistent mixture mixes literal and idiomatic translation in the final draft of translation; (5) Near idiomatic reproduces the meaning of the source language (that is the meaning intended by the original communicator) in receptor language without losing the natural form of the source language; (6) Idiomatic translation reproduces the meaning of the source language (that is the meaning

intended by the original communicator) in the natural form of receptor language;

(7) The unduly free translation adds extraneous information, which is not stated in the source text. It changes the meaning of SL; it distorts the fact of the historical and cultural setting of the source text.

From the Larson' statements about the translation types, a good translator is the idiomatic translation. Because, idiomatic translation means the language from the Source Language (ST) is extremely close to the natural language of the Target Language. But there are still founded some translation mixed between ideomatic and literal, so at least the translation falls in to uncommincative translation.

According to El Shafey (2012:43-44), he states that there are two approaches to translation: (1) Formal equivalence: Formal equivalence implies word for word translation or literal translation. It translate not only the exact appearance of vocabulary but also the idioms and grammatical structure used in the original. This creates a problem because idioms are expressions that have meaning which is quite different from the actual meaning of the words used in the idiom. For example, the idiom "top notch" implies excellent while in simple English it represents the top notch of a stick. The drawback of formal equivalence is that idioms or phrases can mislead or confuse the reader. (1) Dynamic equivalence: Dynamic equivalence, also referred to as functional equivalence, implies the essential thought expressed in the source text. This include, if necessary, literality, original sememe and word order, the text's active vs. passive voice, etc. It is not following a word for word translation but changing, adding, or

subtracting from the original text to make it look as the translator sees fit. So, those approaches finally inform to the people how the translation equivalence from the source text to the target text. From the statements, dynamic equivalence is more competence for creating a good and communicative translation than formal equivalence.

3. Translation Method

All translations seek to convey what was communicated in the source text, but the translation style will depend on factors such as: (1) the type of text being translated; (2) the purpose of the translation; (3) the intended audience

El Shafey (2012:8-9) states that translations are often described with such terms as literal or idiomatic, formal or dynamic, etc. Literal translations, for example, seek to follow closely the lexical and grammatical forms of the source text, whereas idiomatic translations seek to express the meaning of the source text in the most natural and communicative way in the receptor language. So it means, literal or idiomatic translation which is at least showed by the translators' work, it depends on how the knowledge of the translators.

Futhermore, Newmark (in Ordudari 2011:3-4) mentions the difference between translation methods and translation procedures. He writes that, while translation methods relate to whole texts, translation procedures are used for sentences and the smaller units of language. He goes on to refer to the following methods of translation: (1) Word-for-word translation: in which the SL word order is preserved and the words translated singly by their most common

meanings, out of context; (2) Literal translation: in which the SL grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest TL equivalents, but the lexical words are again translated singly, out of context; (3) Faithful translation: it attempts to produce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the TL grammatical structures; (4) Semantic translation: which differs from 'faithful translation' only in as far as it must take more account of the aesthetic value of the SL text; (5) Adaptation: which is the freest form of translation, and is used mainly for plays (comedies) and poetry; the themes, characters, plots are usually preserved, the SL culture is converted to the TL culture and the text is rewritten.

Moreover, Newmark had more explanation about translation method. It continues from the previous explanation, they are; (6) Free translation: it produces the TL text without the style, form, or content of the original; (7) Idiomatic translation: it reproduces the 'message' of the original but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialisms and idioms where these do not exist in the original; (8) Communicative translation: it attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the original in such a way that both content and language are readily acceptable and comprehensible to the readership. So it can be concluded that translation methods are used to analyze the whole text and the procedures are used to analyze the smallest meaning of the words.

4. Translation Process

There are four stages in the translation process that can happen very fast or slow, only once or repeatedly, depending on the intensity of the difficulties encountered by the translators. The translation stages are analysis, transfer, restructuring and evaluation. In the stage of analysis, translators analyze the text to get the textual or contextual meaning of the text. In the stage of transfer, the meaning or message obtained from the analysis is transferred from the Source Text (ST) to the Target Text (TT). This stage happens in the translators' mind. In the stage of restructuring, translators write the TT, maintaining the equivalent content, meaning and message of the ST. The stage of evaluation and revision is where the translators evaluate the TT (the translation), whether or not it is the same as the ST. If it is not the same, then the TT is revised and the process is repeated from analysis. The diagram of translation process taken from Suryawinata (in Rini 2007:170) in Figure 4.1 summarizes the process of translation.

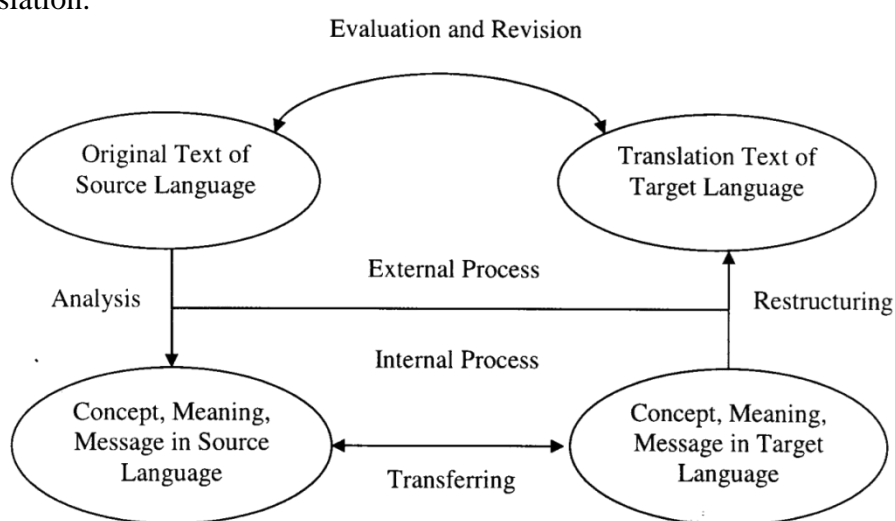


Figure 2.2 Translation Process

From the statement and the diagram, it can be concluded that during the translation process, translators can pay attention to the whole text, one sentence, one clause, one group of words or even one word or referred to as translation unit. The unit of translation is the smallest segment of the utterance whose signs are linked in such a way that they should not be translated individually. So, if there is something unequivocal words from ST to TT, the translation is fail and needed to translate the new ones until the translators get the equivalent words from ST to TT.

Procedure is used to analyze the smallest meaning of the words in the text. When more than one procedures, through their characteristics, equally dominate the translation of a word or expression, the procedure is called *combination procedure*, El Shafey (2012:38-40) ; (1) Transference is the SL (source language) word is brought into the target language text (TLT); (2) Naturalization is the SL word is brought into the TLT and the writing is adjusted to the TLT writing system; (3) Using cultural equivalent is the SL word is replaced with the TL cultural word; (4) Using synonym is the SL word is translated into neutral TL word; (5) Using descriptive equivalent is the translator explains the description and/or function of the idea embodied in the SL word. Usually it results in long wording;

More explanation can be seen as follows; (6) Using recognized translation is the SL word is replaced with previously recognized translation of the SL word in the TL; (7) Using componential analysis is SL word is replaced with a more general TL word plus one or more TL sense components to complete the meaning

which is not embodied within the first TL word. At a glance it is like descriptive equivalent, but much shorter and does not involve the function of the idea of the SL word; (8) Reduction is SL word or phrase, as a translation unit, is replaced with a TL word or phrase which does not embrace part of the SL word meaning; (9) Expansion is SL word or phrase as a translation unit, is replaced with a TL word or phrase which covers the SL word meaning plus something else; (10) Addition and note is an addition or note is added after the translation of the TL word or phrase. This addition is clearly not a part of the translation;

Furthermore, El-Shafey had more explanation about the translation procedure, they are: (11) Deletion is SL word or phrase, as a translation unit, is dropped in the TL; (12) Modulation is the SL word or phrase, as a translation unit, is translated into a TL word or phrase; and this involves change in the point of view. The translator sees the phrase from different point of view, perspective or very often category of thought in translating it. The general types: (a) abstract for concrete („*sleep in the open*“ for „*tidur berataplangit*“); (b) cause for effect („*you are a stranger*“ for „*saya takmengenal Anda*“); (c) one part for another („*from cover to cover*“ for „*darihalaman pertama sampai halaman terakhir*“); (d) reversal of term (the French „*assurance-maladie*“ for English „*health insurance*“); (13) Literal translation is if a SL word or phrase, as a translation unit, is translated into a TL word or phrase, without breaking the TL syntactic rules. The procedures are presented by El Shafey shows to the readers more detail about the words chosen by the translators.

5. Report Text

Scientific texts are a part of informative texts as they provide information for their readers (Yıldız (2015:257)). Scientific texts enable readers to get knowledge on a specific scientific issue. By this way, readers can get the required information on what they need. The purpose of such texts is to discuss a scientific problem which forms the subject of their study. This is why the language should not have ambiguous meaning, to avoid misunderstanding of the words. Scientific texts provide meta-language and readers should have background knowledge in order to understand them. In a scientific text, it is also possible to come across some technical terms which can only be understood by target readers. Therefore scientific texts include a common message for its readers different from some other kind of texts such as stories, poems, and etc.

From the statement, report text could be one of the category called as a scientific text. Sunarti (2015:61) states report text (informational report) is a text which is used to classify, describe or to present information about a subject. According to Fridaus and Sunaryo, report text is a kind of text which describes the way things are, with environment. It belongs to genre which is called “report text” or “information report” and the information in report text can be about science, field and technology this text describes information about something in our environment. The other definition comes from Dirgeyasa (2016:70) states that report text is to describe the way things around our environment are described. Report genre usually tells the natural and non natural phenomena or even social phenomena. In the other word, report text is one of the genre which provides

information factually. It describes and clarifies about the natural or non natural phenomena which happened in the world.

6. Structure of Report Text

Report text also has own characteristic, it is like in the structure of a report text. According to Sunarti (2015:61) the structure of the text is: a) general opening statement, b) series of paragraph about the subject, and c) a concluding paragraph (optional). More explanation from Dirgeyasa (2016:71) states that the rethorical structure of the report text consist of: (a) topic or tittle; (b) the general statement or general calssification; and (c) description. However, in many cases, the generic structure of report genre may consist of two element that is; (a) the general statement or general classification and (b) decription. Here, in detail, rethorical structure and textual elements of report genre :

The Generic Structure And Textual Elements

Text Elements	Functions
Title	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It is usually in the form of noun phrase. ▪ The topic can be natural, non-natural or social environment such as Tsunami, Satellite, Multi-level Marketing, or APEC organization. ▪ It should be clear, interesting and provocative so that the reader will be interested in reading.
General Statement(s) or Classification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It is a matter of particular statement relating to the topic ot tittle discussed. ▪ In some cases, the general statement can vary to one sentence or more describing one of the characteristics about the topis or tittle.
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It tells what the phenomenon under discussion is. ▪ It tells what the phenomenon discussion is like in terms of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Parts (and their functions) - Qualitites, and

- Habits or behaviors, if living; uses, if non-natural
- Or it consists of information and elaboration about the topic or title.

Every genre of text has their own characteristics. Report text as the informative text also has their characteristic, it can be seen from the statement previously. It is made for making the differences in each genre of text.

7. Language Features of Report text

According to Sunarti (2015:61) states that, the language features of report text are: a) the use of technical language related to the subject, b) the use of generalised terms, and c) the use of the timeless present tense. In Dirgeyasa (2016:72) explain that, in general the common grammatical patterns of report text include: (1) it uses technical language related to subject; (2) it uses formal and impersonal language; (3) it has many “being” and “having” verbs; (4) it tends to use the declarative sentence (positive and negative); (5) it uses the present tense I it is dominantly used in torder to uncover the realities and/ or general facts) e.g. Adelaide is popular with international students; (6) it uses the verbs describing and classifying (is, are, has, belongs to); (7) it focuses on scientific or technical reports on classes of things (dogs). In general, the related vocabulary usages of the report text in common are usually (Dirgeyasa 2016:73): (1) it focuses on the generic participant; (2) it uses the relational processes to state what is and that which it is; (3) there is temporal sequance; (4) nouns and noun phrases are used rather than personal pronouns; (5) action verbs are used to describe behaviours (climb, eat, move).

From the notions above, the language features of certain genres are used to make different and distinctive communicative purpose, readers, and context in terms of when it happens, how could it be happened, or why it happens.

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESEARCH

A. Research Design

In this research descriptive qualitative method was designed by applying naturalistics design. This method was used in order to discover, identify, analyse and describe about the translation method in the students' performance on translating a report text. It was also known as a method of analyzing the work of the students. Naturalistics design allowed the researcher to analyze the behavior of the students in translating a report text in the translation method common used. Through naturalistics design, it was possible to define which translation methods tend to use in translating a report text done by the students.

B. Source of Data

The data were obtained from the students' working in translating a report text from English into Bahasa Indonesia. The research was done in Muhammadiyah University of Sumatera Utara especially in the forth semester English Department by using snow ball sampling. It meant that the data were collected continuously until the data needed were obtained.

C. The Technique of Data Collecting

The data of this research were collected by doing some following steps, they were: (1) Giving the students text of a report text; (2) They did the

translation; (3) Collecting the students' translation of the report text; (4) Read the translations.

D. The Technique of Data Analyzing

The data were analyzed through qualitative analysis. The activities of qualitative analysis consisted of data reduction, data display and conclusion drawing (Sugiyono, 2016). Based on the following theory, the research applied the following steps:

a. Data Reduction

In this step, the researcher concluded, group, and focus on the main problem of the research. The researcher identified the research problem and then classified the focussing of the main problem from data to non data. The researcher grouped the translation methods used in translating a report text. The reduced data were clearer and easier to describe to the researcher until the data needed were founded.

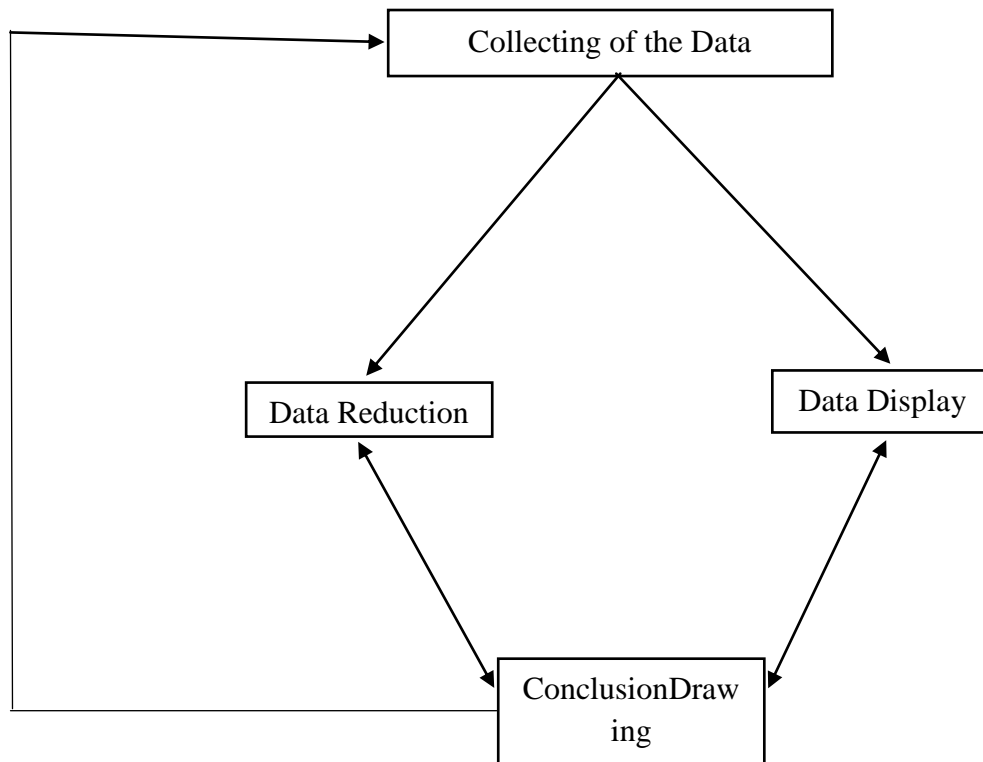
b. Data Display

In this second step, after the researcher reduced the data from the students. Then, the translation method from the students' writing were described in simple words by the resaercher for making it easiser to understand.

c. Conlusion Drawing

The third activity was conclusion drawing. The researcher did the analysis deeply to the data and informations were obtained which the data and the informations could be the new hypotesis and the knowledge. So the researcher

could find the translation method used by the students commonly and which translations method were compatible in translating a report text. The researcher's work was seen by looking at the diagram below:



CHAPTER IV

DATA AND DATA ANALYSIS

A. Data

As already mentioned in the previous chapter, the data were obtained from the translations of the students in University Muhammadiyah of Sumatera Utara especially in the fourth semester who translated a report text. After identifying the students' translation method, the researcher only found three translation method from the eight translation method that were used by the students in the fourth semester.

B. Data Analysis

Having analyzed the collected data, it were found out some translation method and causes of the the used of the translation method by the students:

1. Faithful Translation

Faithful translation tries to translate such as how the grammatical structure of the source language. So, the translation sometimes sounds awkward. The faithful translation was found in the students' translationuch as follows:

Due to a lack of natural predators, the dodo evolves to making its nest on the ground where the female dodo will lay a single egg. (Karena kurangnya predator alami, dodo berkembang untuk membuat sarangnya ditengah dimana dodo betina akan meletakkan telurnya satu per satu.) (Tr2/1)

The clause “the female dodo will lay a single egg” was translated into “dodo betina akan meletakkan telurnya satu persatu”. Then from the clause, it is taken the phrase “a single egg”, in the source language has a meaning that dodo only lay one egg for one time of pregnancy. The translation “a single egg” into “telurnya satu persatu” get misunderstanding by translating it that way in Bahasa Indonesia. It means that dodo will put one egg in one nest and dodo will lay more than one egg in one time of pregnancy. It will be better if the translator translates it just by “telurnya”. In Bahasa Indonesia if there is not repeating so it means that the thing is singular. The clause “the female dodo will lay a single egg” is better translated into “dodo betina akan meletakkan telurnya”. It will be more communicative.

Then, the faithful translation also occurred in the data as follows:

The incubation period of the dodo egg is estimated to be between 4 and 6 weeks, when the dodo chick will hatch and be reared by its mother before becoming independent as it grows older. (Masa inkubasi telur dodo diperkirakan antara 4 dan 6 minggu; ketika burung dodo akan menetas dan dibesarkan oleh induknya sebelum menjadi mandiri karena dodo akan tumbuh semakin tua.) (Tr2/2)

The translator translated the phrase “to be between 4 and 6 weeks” was translated into “antara 4 dan 6 minggu “, whereas in the target language (Bahasa Indonesia) between = antara means that there is distance between two things. Then “and” in the translation was translated such how the true meaning in the target language, while if it is analyzed in Bahasa Indonesia “dan” is one of

conjunctions which connects between words or clauses in the same level. But, the translation showed between “4 and 6 weeks” was the same, whereas “4 and 6 weeks” is actually to show the distance of the time. Furthermore, “and” in this case shows the distance between the time “4 and 6 weeks”. In Bahasa Indonesia, if there is relation with the time, it uses the conjunctions “sampai”. It means that the word “and” in this translation should be translated “sampai” not “dan”. As long as the translation can be considered in the target language and actually between “sampai” and “dan” still in the category of conjunction in Bahasa Indonesia and English even, hence it can be accepted officially in the target language. So, the translation “to be between 4 and 6 weeks” should be translated into “antara 4 sampai 6 minggu”. It is more suitable and acceptable in the target language.

2. Semantic Translation

This method is more flexible than faithful translation. Because in this method, the translator tries to translate by focusing on the aesthetic of the source language but the meaning in the target language keep in reasonable. The semantic translation was founded in teh data, as follows:

Dodo or Raphus Cucullatus is a medium-large sized flightless bird which is inhabited the tropical forests on the tiny island of Mauritius that is situated in the Indian Ocean. (Raphus Cucullatus adalah burung berukuran sedang yang tidak bisa terbang menghuni hutan tropis di pulau Mauritius yang terletak di lautan India.) (Tr/1)

The phrase “medium- large sized” was translated as “sedang “.If the translators translate it completely, then it will be “menengah berukuran besar”. There will not be founded in the Target Language meaning. In Bahasa Indonesia, “medium-large sized” can be described that the phrase shows something not too big and not too small, so it can be translated “berukuran sedang”. The translators translated the phrase flexibly and functionally. Flexibly means that the translators do not focus only the word by word of the phrase because they know if the phrase is translated word by word then there will be no meaning. So the translators tried to translate it as how the context of the culture in the Target Language. Functionally means that the translators tried to translate easily to be understood in the Target Language.

Furthermore, the semantic translation also occurred in the data as follows:

This long-living tree is now in danger of extinction since it depends on the dodo for its own reproduction; its seed can only germinate (sprout) after going through the digestive system of the dodo (the seed has a very thick coating). (Pohon tua ini kini juga sudah punah biji pohon ini tidak akan tumbuh karena perkembang-biakannya memerlukan dodo; bijinya hanya bisa berkecambah (tunas) jika melalui sistem pencernaan dodo (bijinya memiliki lapisan yang sangat tebal)). (Tr1/3)

The phrase “long-living” was translated “tua” whereas if the translators translated it word by word then it will be “lama-hidup”. In Bahasa Indonesia, the word “lama” describes about something old. So, the phrase “long-living” is more effective to be translated into “tua”, because the word in the target language is

already known than “lama hidup”.

3. Communicative Translation

This method tries to translate without any difficulty for the readers to understand about the text. This method focuses on how the situation of the readers through the culture, background of the readers and else . The communicative translation was founded almost all of the text, one of the data can be seen as follows:

Dodo is an extinct animal which has been declared extinct since 1681 after a century of its discovery in 1590s. (Dodo adalah hewan langka yang telah dinyatakan punah sejak 1681 setelah abad penemuannya pada 1590an.)

(Tr1/1)

The word “an” was not translated. The word “an” in Bahasa Indonesia is used to show singular noun and written as “se-“, for instance “se-ekor”. Even though, the word “Dodo is” describes such the bird is only one, but actually it is not to show the amount of the dodo birds. But, it is to show the name of the bird only. If the the translators translated “Dodo is an extinct animal..” into “Dodo adalah seekor hewan punah..”, it seems like only one dodo bird that had been extinct, whereas all the dodo birds had been extinct . So, it will be better “an” is not to be translated.

Furthermore, the communicative translation was showed in the following data:

Despite having wings, the dodo is unable to fly as they are quite too small and weak to support the rounded body of the dodo. (Walaupun mempunyai

sayap, dodo tidak bisa terbang karena sayapnya terlalu kecil dan lemah untuk mengangkat tubuh bulat burung dodo.) (Tr1/3)

The word “they” was translated by “sayapnya”. Because, the word “they” refers to the “wings”. If the word “they” is not changed , then the translation “Despite having wings, the dodo is unable to fly as they.....” is translated into “Meskipun tak memiliki sayap, dodo tidak bisa terbang karena mereka...”, the word “mereka” in the target language can make misunderstanding to the readers. Because the translation “mereka” has two possibly. It can be referred to “sayap” or “dodo”. In the source language, if the noun is plural then it will be easy to look at the structure, and the structure of the source language showed “they” refers to the word “wings”, because “they” is one of pronoun which shows for the plural of noun. So, it will be better if it is translated “sayapnya” because actually “they” refers to “sayapnya”.

CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

From the data and data data analysis, it can be drawn that there were some translation method found to be used by the students in translating report text. Namely, there were faithful translation, semantic translation and communicative translation. Firstly, faithful translation is used to defend the aim of the source language that make the translation sound unacceptable and uncommunicative, because the translators just focus on the structure of the grammar in the source language without any consider in the meaning of the target language. Then, the semantic translation is used because there are some words in the target language have limited meaning and keep with the aesthetic of the source language by considering in the target language too. The last is communicative translation, this method is the most used by the students in translating a report text. This method considers the situation of the readers who do not want any difficulty when they read the translations. The translators should be clear and exact to translate about the text because the object of the text has been proved scientifically. Hence, the translation must be communcative to avoid misunderstanding to the readers.

Secondly, from the data analyzed students' translation in report text, the translation method realized were two faithful translation, three semantic translation, and nine communicative translation. From each amount of the data, it can be concluded that faithful translation which meant the students tend to keep the grammar structure originally, whereas the translations can be unacceptable and

uncommunicative. The students also translate it in semantic translation, because from the data analysis was founded that there were some words which did not have any meaning and also the meaning was so limited in the target language. Hence, the students translated it semantically to find out the meaning of the words. And the last is communicative translation, almost of the students used the communicative translation, because in translating a report text must be clear and communicative to avoid misunderstanding to their readers.

Finally, the result of current study in the students's translation of report text by fourth semester students of English education that the translation method is not only the way used to translate the text, but also the translators must know the aim and the purpose why she/he uses the translation method in translating the text.

B. Suggestions

After analyzing of the data and find out the translation method used by the students in a report text, the researcher hopes the teachers should be more concern of the students knowledge in translation. In this case the translators must have deep comprehension in translation knowledge, because translation is not only translate the word from source language into the target language but also translation is to learn about the culture of the language to get good translation. Because nowadays, translation is widely used in this era such kind of job. Hence, the students of UMSU need more practice to do this.

Each language has their own features, by learning this subject, it can encourage the students' knowledge in languages. Finding new things by

languages are something fun, so make the translation as part of us to increase the interest of the students to learn more about translation.

The researcher also hopes that learning translation and applying the translation method in practicing especially in translating a report text can make the students realize how important translation skill is nowadays. Furthermore, By learning and applying translation method can develop their knowledge in vocabulary and the culture of the language in each country.

APPENDIX

TABLE 4.1

No	Data Description		Code	Reflection	Conclusion	Translation Method
1	Due to a lack of natural predators, the dodo evolves to making its nest on the ground where the female dodo will lay a single egg.	Karena kurangnya predator alami, dodo berkembang untuk membuat sarangnya ditanah dimana dodo betina akan meletakkan telurnya satu per satu.	Tr2	The clause “the female dodo will lay a single egg” was translated into “dodo betina akan meletakkan telurnya satu persatu”. Then from the clause, it is taken the phrase “a single egg”, in the source language has a meaning that dodo only lay one egg for one time of pregnancy. The translation “a single egg” into “telurnya satu persatu” get misunderstanding by translating it that way in Bahasa	The translation is too close with the grammar structure and it sounds unacceptable in target language.	Faithful translation

				<p>Indonesia. It means that dodo will put one egg in one nest and dodo will lay more than one egg in one time of pregnancy. It will be better if the translator translates it just by “telurnya”.</p> <p>In Bahasa Indonesia if there is not repeating so it means that the thing is singular. The clause “the female dodo will lay a single egg” is better translated into “dodo betina akan meletakkan telurnya”. It will be more communicative.</p>		
2	The incubation period of the dodo egg is	Masa inkubasi telur dodo diperkirakan antara 4 dan 6	Tr2	The translator translated the phrase	The translation is to close with the	

	<p>estimated to be between 4 and 6 weeks, when the dodo chick will hatch and be reared by its mother before becoming independent as it grows older.</p>	<p>minggu; ketika burung dodo akan menetas dan dibesarkan oleh induknya sebelum menjadi mandiri karena dodo akan tumbuh semakin tua.</p>	<p>“to be between 4 and 6 weeks” was translated into “antara 4 dan 6 minggu”, whereas in the target language (Bahasa Indonesia) between = antara means that there is distance between two things. Then “and” in the translation was translated such how the true meaning in the target language, while if it is analyzed in Bahasa Indonesia “dan” is one of conjunctions which connects between words or clauses in the same</p>	<p>grammar structure of the source language, so the result sounds unacceptable in the target language.</p>	
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			<p>level. But, the translation showed between “4 and 6 weeks” was the same, whereas “4 and 6 weeks” is actually to show the distance of the time. Furthermore, “and” in this case shows the distance between the time “4 and 6 weeks”. In Bahasa Indonesia, if there is relation with the time, it uses the conjunctions “sampai”. It means that the word “and” in this translation should be translated “sampai” not “dan”. As long as the translation</p>	
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				<p>can be considered in the target language and actually between “sampai” and “dan” still in the category of conjunction in Bahasa Indonesia and English even, hence it can be accepted officially in the target language. So, the translation “to be between 4 and 6 weeks” should be translated into “antara 4 sampai 6 minggu”. It is more suitable and acceptable in the target language.</p>		
1	Dodo or Raphus Cucullatus is a medium-	Dodo atau Raphus Cucullatus adalah burung	Tr1	The phrase “medium-large sized” was	The translators translated it flexibly and	Semantic translation

<p>large sized flightless bird which is inhabited the tropical forests on the tiny island of Mauritius that is situated in the Indian Ocean.</p>	<p>berukuran sedang yang tidak bisa terbang menghuni hutan tropis di pulau Mauritius yang terletak di lautan India.</p>		<p>translated as “sedang “.If the translators translate it completely, then it will be “menengah berukuran besar”.</p>	<p>functionally so that the translations can be understood easily.</p>
	<p>Dodo atau Raphus Cucullatus adalah burung yang berukuran sedang yang tidak dapat terbang menghuni hutan tropis di pulau Mauritius yang terletak di lautan India.</p>	Tr2	<p>There will not be founded in the Target Language meaning. In Bahasa Indonesia, “medium-large sized” can be described that the phrase</p>	
	<p>Dodo atau Raphus Cucullatus adalah burung berukuran sedang yang tidak dapat terbang menghuni hutan tropis di pulau kecil Mauritius yang terletak di Lautan India.</p>	Tr3	<p>shows something not too big and not too small, so it can be translated “berukuran sedang”. The translators translated the phrase flexibly and functionally. Flexibly</p>	

				<p>means that the translators do not focus only the word by word of the phrase because they know if the phrase is translated word by word then there will be no meaning. So the translators tried to translate it as how the context of the culture in the Target Language. Functionally means that the translators tried to translate easily to be understood in the Target Language.</p>	
2	The dodo is a medium-large sized bird that adapts to a life without	Dodo adalah burung berukuran sedang yang beradaptasi	Tr1	The phrases “medium-large sized” is translated flexibly and	The translators translated it flexibly and functionally

	large ground-dwelling predators, which lead to the dodo to behave quite unusually for a bird.	untuk hidup tanpa hewan predator di tanah, yang membuat dodo bertingkah laku bukan selayaknya seekor burung.		functionally. The phrase “medium-large sized” has been explained already in the explanation before because they get the same.	so that the translations can be understood easily.
		Dodo merupakan burung yang berukuran sedang yang menyesuaikan kehidupan tanpa hewan predator di tanah, yang menyebabkan dodo berperilaku tak biasa untuk seekor burung.	Tr2		
		Dodo adalah burung berukuran sedang yang menyesuaikan kehidupannya tanpa hewan predator di tanah, yang menyebabkan dodo berperilaku yang tak selayaknya seekor burung.	Tr3		
3	This long-	Pohon tua ini	Tr1	The phrase	The

	<p>living tree is now in danger of extinction since it depends on the dodo for its own reproduction; its seed can only germinate (sprout) after going through the digestive system of the dodo (the seed has a very thick coating).</p>	<p>kini juga sudah punah biji pohon ini tidak akan tumbuh karena perkembang-biakannya memerlukan dodo; bijinya hanya bisa berkecambah (tunas) jika melalui sistem pencernaan dodo (bijinya memiliki lapisan yang sangat tebal).</p>		<p>“long-living” was translated “tua” whereas if the translators translated it word by word then it will be “lama-hidup”. In Bahasa Indonesia, the word “lama” describes</p>	<p>translators translated it flexibly and functionally so that the translations can be understood easily.</p>	
		<p>Pohon tua ini sekarang dalam bahaya kepunahan karena tergantung pada dodo untuk perkembang-biakannya; benih (bibit) yang hanya dapat berkecambah setelah melalui sistem pencernaan dodo (bijinya memiliki lapisan yang sangat tebal).</p>	Tr2	<p>about something old. So, the phrase “long-living” is more effective to be translated into “tua”, because the word in the target language is already known than “lama hidup”.</p>		

		Pohon tua ini sekarang dalam bahaya kepunahan karena perkembangbiakannya bergantung dari pencernaan dodo; bijinya hanya bisa berkecambah (tunas) setelah melalui sistem pencernaan dodo (bijinya memiliki lapisan yang sangat tebal).	Tr3			
1	Dodo is an extinct animal which has been declared extinct since 1681 after a century of its discovery in 1590s.	Dodo adalah hewan langka yang telah dinyatakan punah sejak 1681 setelah abad penemuannya pada 1590an.	Tr1	The word “an” was not translated. The word “an” in Bahasa Indonesia is used to show singular	The translations are translated easier to be understood and communicatively.	Communicative translation.
		Dodo merupakan hewan punah yang telah dinyatakan punah sejak tahun 1681 setelah satu abad penemuannya di 1590an.	Tr2	noun and written as “se-“, for instance “se-ekor”. Even though, the word “Dodo is” describes such the bird is only one, but actually		

		Dodo adalah hewan punah yang telah dinyatakan kepunahannya sejak tahun 1681 setelah satu abad penemuannya pada tahun 1590an.	Tr3	it is not to show the amount of the dodo birds. But, it is to show the name of the bird only. If the the translators translated “Dodo is an extinct animal..” into “Dodo adalah seekor hewan punah..”, it seems like only one dodo bird that had been extinct, whereas all the dodo birds had been extinct . So, it will be better “an” is not to be translated.		
2	Dodo's extinction is an example of human exploitation.	Kepunahan dodo adalah contoh dari eksploitasi manusia.	Tr1	The translations are already easy to be understood and communicati	The translations are easy to be understood and communica-	
		Kepunahan dodo adalah	Tr2			

		contoh dari eksploitasi manusia.		vely. Even though they are	tively.
		Kepunahan dodo adalah contoh dari eksploitasi manusia.	Tr3	translated such as faithful translation but the grammar stucture of the source language have the same meaning such as how the target language culture. So, ther is no big deal at all.	
3	Despite having wings, the dodo is unable to fly as they are quite too small and weak to support the rounded body of the dodo.	Walaupun mempunyai sayap, dodo tidak bisa terbang karena sayapnya terlalu kecil dan lemah untuk mengangkat tubuh bulat burung dodo.	Tr1	The word “they” was translated by “sayapnya”. Because, the word “they” refers to the “wings”. If the word “they” is not changed , then the translation	The translations are easy to be understood and communicat ive.
		Walaupun memiliki sayap, dodo tidak bisa terbang karena sayapnya terlalu kecil	Tr2	“Despite having wings, the dodo is unable to fly as they.....”	

		<p>dan lemah untuk mengangkat tubuh bulat burung dodo.</p>		<p>is translated into “Meskipun tak memiliki sayap, dodo tidak bisa terbang karena mereka...”, the word “mereka” in the target language can make misunderstanding to the readers. Because the translation “mereka” has two possibly. It can be referred to “sayap” or “dodo”. In the source language, if the noun is plural then it will be easy to look at the structure, and the structure of the source language showed “they” refers to the word</p>	
		<p>Walaupun mempunyai sayap, dodo tak dapat terbang karena sayapnya terlalu kecil dan lemah untuk mengangkat tubuh bulat burung dodo.</p>	Tr3		

				<p>“wings”, because “they” is one of pronoun which shows for the plural of noun. So, it will be better if it is translated “sayapnya” because actually “they” refers to “sayapnya”.</p>	
4	<p>The dodo is also known to have been fearless of the European invaders which ultimately lead to the extinction of the species.</p>	<p>Dodo juga diketahui ketidaktakutannya pada orang Eropa yang membawanya menuju kepunahan spesies tersebut.</p>	Tr1	<p>The words “to have been fearless” was translated by “ketidaktakutannya”, “tidak takut”, and “akan ketidaktakutannya”. If the translators translated it word by word then it will be “telah tidak takut”. In Bahasa Indonesia, the word “telah”</p>	<p>The translations are translated such how the target language and communcati -ve.</p>
		<p>Dodo juga diketahui tidak takut pada pemburu Eropa yang membawanya menuju kepunahan pada spesiesnya.</p>	Tr2		
		<p>Dodo juga diketahui akan ketidaktakutannya pada para</p>	Tr3		

		<p>pemburu Eropa yang membawanya menuju kepunahan pada spesiesnya.</p>		<p>means “something is going on”, and it is paired with the predicate, because “telah” has closer relation with predicate. The word “telah” also has opposite with “akan”. Hence, “to have been” can be translated “akan”. So, it is suitable and acceptable in the Target Language (Bahasa Indonesia).</p>	
5	<p>The dodo eats ripe fruit that fell to the ground, eating the fruit of the Tambalacoque tree (which is often called the dodo tree).</p>	<p>Burung dodo memakan buah- buahan matang yang jatuh ke tanah, buah yang sering dimakan adalah buah dari pohon Tambalcoque (yang juga sering disebut</p>	Tr1	<p>The word “eating” was translated it by “buah yang sering dimakan”, and “ia memakan”. The translators gave some addition of</p>	<p>The translations are communicative.</p>

		dengan pohon Dodo).		word for completing the meaning of “eating”.	
		Dodo memakan buah matang yang jatuh ke tanah, ia memakan buah dari pohon Tambalacoque (yang sering disebut pohon Dodo).	Tr2	The additions are such as “buah yang sering di-” and “ia me-”, and all the addition actually for completing the translation	
		Dodo memakan buah matang yang jatuh ke tanah, ia memakan buah dari pohon Tambalacoque (yang juga sering disebut pohon Dodo).	Tr3	and the aesthetic of the target language is better than it is translated just by “memakan”	
6	Due to a lack of natural predators, the dodo evolves to making its nest on the ground where the female dodo will lay a single egg.	Karena kurangnya predator alami, dodo berevolusi untuk membuat sarang mereka ditengah dimana dodo betina	Tr1	The clause “the female dodo will lay a single egg” was translated into “ dodo betina akan meletakkan telurnya”.	The translations are commuucative and acceptable in the target language.
		akan meletakkan telurnya.		The phrase taken from the clause “a single	

				egg” is translated into “telurnya”. The phrase in the source language has an explanation that dodo only lay one egg for one time of pregnancy. In Bahasa Indonesia, if there is not repeating of a noun, it means that the word is in the singular term. By translating “telurnya”, it explains that the dodo only have one egg for one time of pregnancy”.	
		Karena tak adanya predator alami, dodo berevolusi membuat sarangnya ditanah dimana dodo betina akan meletakkan telurnya.	Tr3		
7	The incubation period of the dodo egg is estimated to be between 4 and 6 weeks, when the	Masa inkubasi dari telur dodo diperkirakan antara 4 sampai 6 minggu, ketika burung dodo anakan akan	Tr1	The translator translated the phrase “to be between 4 and 6 weeks” into	The translations are flexibly and communicative.

	dodo chick will hatch and be reared by its mother before becoming independent as it grows older.	menetas dan dibesarkan oleh induknya sampai mereka mandiri.		“antara 4 sampai 6 minggu “. In the target language (Bahasa Indoensia)		
		Masa inkubasi telur dodo diperkirakan antara 4 sampai 6 minggu, saat burung dodo anakan menetas dan diasuh oleh induknya hingga ia mandiri.	Tr3	between=antara means that there is distance between two things. Then “and” in the translation was translated “sampai”. It is one of conjunctions which actually to show the distance of the time. So, “and” in this case shows the distance between the time “4 and 6 weeks”. In Bahasa Indoensia, if there is relation with the time, it uses the conjunctions “sampai”. It means that		

				<p>the word “and” in this translation should be translated “sampai” not “dan” because actually between “sampai” and “dan” still in the category of conjunction in Bahasa Indonesia or English.</p>	
8	<p>The dodo is probably thriving on the tiny safe-haven of Mauritius, before it is taken over by European settlers who hunt and eat the dodo, exploiting its naturally</p>	<p>Dodo mungkin bisa tumbuh subur di pulau Mauritius sebelum diambil oleh orang Eropa yang memburu dan memakan daging dodo, yang mengeksploitasi alam tanpa ampun.</p>	Tr1	<p>The word “fearless” was translated by “tanpa ampun”, but actually the meaning is “tidak takut”. So, in Bahasa Indonesia “tidak takut” means that a</p>	<p>The translations are translated easy to be understood and communicative.</p>

	fearless nature.	Burung dodo merupakan hewan yang berkembang subur di Pulau Mauritius sebelum diambil alih oleh pendatang dari eropa yang memburu dan memakan daging dodo serta mengeksploita si alamnya tanpa ampun.	Tr2	people can do everything as like as she/he wants to do without any worry for what will happen then. Because, the European wanted the dodo to be hunted and eaten, they did it such as necessary		
		Burung dodo mungkin saja dapat berkembang subur di Pulau Mauritius, sebelum diambil alih oleh pendatang dari eropa yang memburu dan memakan daging dodo serta mengeksploita si alamnya tanpa ampun.	Tr3	for their life. That why “fearless” was translated “tanpa ampun”.		

9	The animals brought along to the island often ransack the dodo's vulnerable nests, leading to the extinction of the entire species in just over 80 years of human contact.	Hewan- hewan yang dibawa ke pulau itu juga sering merusak sarang burung dodo, yang menyebabkan kepunahan seluruh spesies hanya dalam kurun waktu 80 tahun dari kontak manusia.	Tr1	The phrase "leading to" was translated by "yang menyebabkan" and "yang mengakibatkan", whereas the meaning is "yang mengarah ke". So, in Bahasa Indonesia, "yang mengarah ke" means that there is destination to go. But in other words, it has a meaning "tend to something", so it means there is cause and effect. In this case "leading to" can be translated such the translators did because in the target language, it	The translations were translated flexibly and communicatively.
		Hewan- hewan yang dibawa manusia ke pulau tersebut juga sering merusak sarang burung dodo yang mengakibatkan kepunahan seluruh spesies burung dodo dalam kurun waktu 80 tahun kontak dengan manusia.	Tr2		
		Hewan- hewan yang dibawa manusia ke pulau itu juga sering merusak sarang burung Dodo yang mengakibatkan kepunahan	Tr3		

		seluruh spesies burung dodo dalam kurun waktu 80 tahun kontak dengan manusia.		is acceptable.		
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CURRICULUM VITAE

PERSONAL DETAIL

Name : Adinda Permata Sari
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EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND

A. Formal Education

1. Elementary School at SD Negeri 106153 Klambir Lima from 2001 – 2007.
2. Junior High School at SMP Negeri 40 Medan from 2007 – 2010.
3. Senior High School at SMA Negeri 1 Hamparan Perak from 2010 – 2013.
4. Bachelor's Teacher and Education at University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara (English Department, Faculty of Teacher Training And Education) from 2013 – 2017.

B. Informal Education

1. English course at Best Education Centre Klambir Lima from 2006 – 2009.

EMPLOYMENT HISTORY

2013- 2017 : Private Teacher

February 2017 : LPIA (Lembaga Pendidikan Indonesia Amerika) Teacher

Sincerely your

Adinda Permata Sari