

**The Analysis of Translation Process in Writing Text at The Seventh Semester  
Students of Universitas Al-Washliyah (UNIVA) Labuhanbatu**

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**ABSTRACT**

The aims of the research is to find out the Analysis of students translation process in writing text at Al-washliyah University of Labuhanbatu. In this study the researcher want to know how is the student's translation process in writing text, what kind of translation process used in the seventh semester students. According to Larson translation classified into two main types; they are form-based and meaning-based translation. Form-based translation attempts to follow the form of the source language and is known as literal translation, while meaning-based translation uses the meaning of source language text in the natural forms of the receptor language and is known as idiomatic translation. At the seventh semester students of Al-Washliyah university of Labuhanbatu, most of them still using literal translation in translating the text, in this research the researcher want to 1. find out kind of translation used in the seventh semester students of UNIVA Labuhanbatu, 2. To know how students translation process at the seventh semester students of UNIVA Labuhanbatu. here the researcher has interviewed and observed them and the researcher has gotten result by giving the test in the seventh semester that The Translation process in the seventh semester students of Al-Washliyah university of labuhanbatu is not maximal because in the test that given to the students, some words still not suitable with the text. most of them still using literal translation and some of them have used idiomatic translation. Because in the test that given to the students some word that they translated still

not suitable with the text that given. But their translation is becoming better and better because they already know what translation process that useful for them. And some of them already understand when they must use literal translation or idiomatic translation.

Keyword: Translation, Literal, Idiomatic, Writing

## **INTRODUCTION**

English language plays an important role in connecting country to other ones. It means that by knowing this language, we will be accepted in many countries if we are visited them. Language is the system of communication in speech and writing that used by people of a particular country or area. Language also serves as a link between someone to another people, between man and the world, where as the delivery of information and communication of experience. Writing is one of language skills and productive skill that will be learnt by students in junior high school, senior high school and University. Students will be able to express their ideas and feeling by English writing. Text is the verbal record of communicative event.

(Halliday. M.A.K. & Hasan. R., 1996) state: “Text connectedness in terms of reference, substitution, ellipsis, conjunction, and lexical cohesion. The word text is used in linguistics to refer to any passage, spoken or written, of whatever length.” Process of Writing, (Harmer, 2005) “written text has a number of conventions which separate it out from speaking, apart from differences in grammar and vocabulary, suggests the process of writing into four main elements. They are planning, drafting, editing (reflecting and revising), and final version”. Planning, Before starting to write or type, they try and decide what it is they going to say. When planning, writers have to think about three main issues. Drafting, Refer to the first version of a piece writing as a draft. This first go at a text is often done on the assumption that it will be amended later. As the writing process procedure into editing, a number of drafts may be produced on the way to the final version. Editing (reflecting and revising), After writers have produced a draft,

usually read through what they have written to see where it works and where it doesn't. Final versions, Once writers have edited their draft, making the changes they reader being necessary, they produced their final version

## **THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

Analysis is the process of systematically applying statistical and/or logical techniques to describe and illustrate, condense and recap, and evaluate data. According to (shamoo, A.E. Resnik, 2003) various analytic procedures “Scientific investigators work in different ways to attain new knowledge and have many different motives for conducting research provide a way of drawing inductive inferences from data and distinguishing the signal (the phenomenon of interest) from the noise (statistical fluctuations) present in the data”.

### Types of Writing text

There are five types of writing text. They are narration, description, exposition, recount and letter writing.

The types of writing are:

#### a. Narration

Narration tells "what happened". It tells a story. It is the kind of writing found in novels, short stories, and biographies. Narration usually follows time order.

#### b. Description

Description tells how something looks or feels or sounds. It talks about such features as size, shape, color, sound, or taste. Description sometimes follows space order.

#### c. Exposition

Exposition is writing that explain something. It often answer the questions what, how, and why. Its purpose is to present ideas and to make them as clear as possible. It can be said that exposition follows logical order. This means that paragraphs are arranged in such a way that the reader can understand the writer's thought. In logical order, the writer guides the reader from one idea to another.

d. Recount

In (Harahap, 2012)AS. Honby says that “recount is to tell somebody about something, especially something that you have experienced. Recount to tell past events for the purpose of informing or entertaining. Events are usually arranged in a temporal sequence. It's usually found or presented in journals, diary, personal letter, biography, travel report, police report, sport report, history, etc.

e. Letter writing

There are three main types of letter, namely: formal letter, business letter, and personal letter. Formal letter is normally used for invitations to an important dinner, dance, or other ceremony and is phrased in the third person.

### The Function of Writing

Written language serves a range of function in everyday life, including the following:

a. Primary for action

Public sign, e.g. on roads and stations; product labels and instruction on food, tools or toys purchased, recipes, maps, television and radio guides bills; menus, telephone directories, ballot papers, computer manual monitors and printouts. To social contact. Personal correspondence letters, postcard, greeting cards.

b. Primarily for information

Newspaper (news, editorial) and current affairs magazines, hobby magazines, non-fiction books, including textbooks, public notices, advertisement, etc.

c. Primarily for entertainment

Light magazines, comic strips, fiction books, poetry and drama, newspaper features, film subtitles, games (including computer games).

### Translation

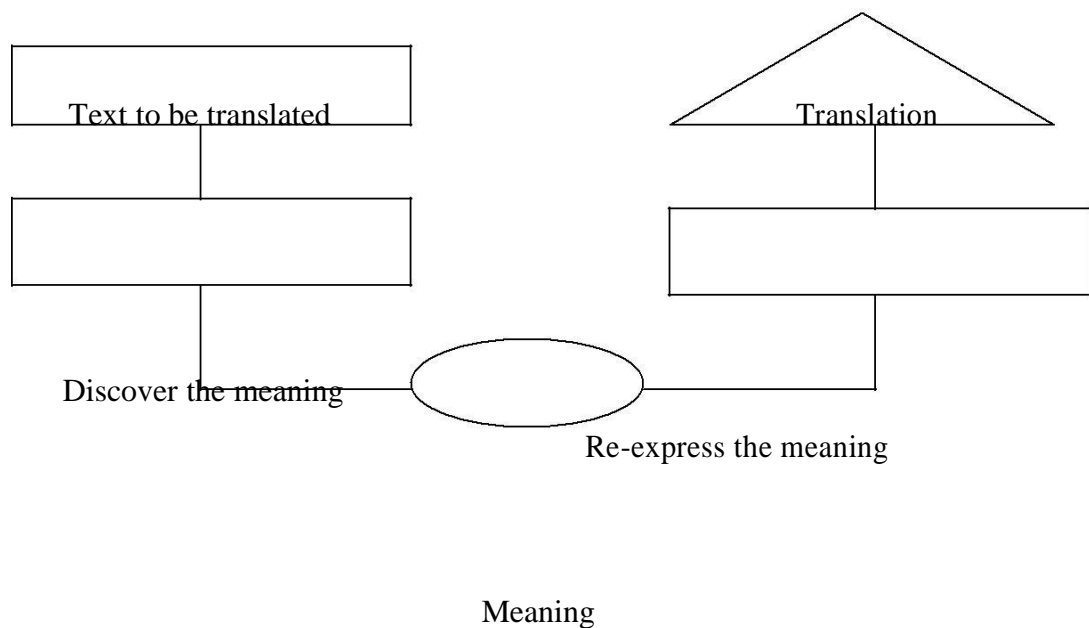
Translation is an activity which is closely related to the language. It deals with transferring message between two different languages; source language and target language.

### The Process of Translation

According to (Larson, 1995) when translating a text, the translator's goal should be to reproduce in the receptor language a text which communicates the same message as the source language but using the natural grammatical and lexical choices of the receptor language. His goal is an idiomatic translation which makes every effort to communicate their meaning of the SL text into the natural forms of the receptor language".

The following diagram is presented by Larson as the translation process.

Source Language      Receptor Language



Translation process by (Larson, 1995)

## Types of Translation

The types of translation could divide based on the language that involved in the process of the translation. (Bassnet, 2002) states that there are 3 types of translation. They are:

- a. Intralingual translation or *rewording* (an interpretation of verbal signs by means of other signs in the same language).
- b. Interlingual translation or *translation proper* (an interpretation of verbal signs by means of some other language).
- c. Intersemiotic translation or *transmutation* (an interpretation of verbal signs by means of signs of nonverbal sign systems).

## **METHODOLOGY**

Location of the study was conducted at Al-Washliyah University Of Labuhanbatu Jl. H. Adam Malik/ Jl. Sempurna Rantauprapat. Al-Washliyah University that professionalisme in carrying out their duties for the creation of nation dedicated. The writer will choose the eleventh grade students. There were six classes on the average each class have 40 students. The writer will choose one class of the students from the whole class as subjek in this study. The writer will select 40 students in her research. The object of this research is The Use of English Comics to Improve Students Ability in Story Telling. There were four kinds of instruments used to get the data in this research. They are observation sheet, interview guidelines, questionnaires, and test form. Observation sheet and interview guidelines were used to get qualitative data, and to obtain quantitative data, questionnaires and test form were used. Two both research methods were applied to support each other. Both methods can be used together or combined.

## **DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION**

## Data Analysis

In this chapter, the researcher wants to analyze the students' translation process in writing text at the seventh semester student of Al-washliyah university of Labuhanbatu. In this study the researcher wants to know, how is the students' translation process at the seventh semester students of UNIVA Labuhanbatu, what kind of translation type used in the seventh semester students of UNIVA Labuhanbatu and what the problem which the students face in learning translation.

Table 4.I

Students data

No	Name of students	NIM
1	MAHARANI NASUTION	11240510317
2	ANNISA DHYANDRA	13240510387
3	CHOMSIYAH SIREGAR	13240510389
4	HARINI PRATIWI ARORY RITONGA	13240510395
5	KIKI CHARMILA SIREGAR	13240510398
6	MUTIARA SANI OKTAPIYANTI	13240510402
7	SARI RAMA DANI	13240510404
8	TUSRIANA	13240510405
9	AYU OKTAVIANI PUTRI	13240510411
10	JULIANA RITONGA	13240510412
11	LAYLA FADHILAH	13240510399
12	MASNIAR	13240510401
13	EMMIDA RAMBE	13240510393
14	DIAN NOVITA SARI	13240510392
15	MASRI AGUSTINA	13240510415
16	FEBRIANASAH TANJUNG	13240510394
17	DARHAYANI	13240510391
18	KHAIRUN ZARIYAH RAMBE	13240510397
19	NIA KURNIA SIREGAR	13240510403

20	SYARIFAH MARDIYAH	13240510407
21	MAISYAROH	13240510400
22	MELYANA	14240510417
23	YENNI RESLIANI	14240510418

## B. Discussion

In this chapter is discussion about the analysis of students' translation process. From all of data in chapter IV the students know about translation process and here the researcher want to know how is the students' translation process, what kind of translation process used in the seventh semester.

Table 4.2

Students translation

No	Name	sentences	Translation by students	Kind
1	NKS	A	Daerah liar binatang-binatang akan datang dan menerkam	Literal
		B	Gretel menangis sangat sedih dan berkata ke Hansel “ ini sudah berakhir untuk kita”.	Literal
		C	Dan segera menjadi orang dewasa ketika sedang tertidur.	Literal
		D	Hansel membungkuk dan mengisi kantong jaketnya dengan benda-benda karena banyak serangan tiba-tiba.	Literal
2	AD	A	Hewan-hewan bus akan datang membuat mereka menangis dan mencabik-cabik tubuh mereka.	Literal
		B	Gretel menangis dalam perih dan berkata ke Hansel “ kita akan mati”	Literal
		C	Dan secepatnya setelah orangtua mereka tertidur.	idiomatic

		D	Hansel membungkuk dan mengisi kantongnya dengan kerikil tersebut sebanyak yang bisa ia kumpulkan.	idiomat ic
3	CS	A	Daerah liar binatang-binatang akan datang dan menerkam	Literal
		B	Gretel menangis sangat sedih dan berkata ke Hansel “ ini sudah berakhir untuk kita”	Literal
		C	Dan segera menjadi orang dewasa ketika sedang tertidur.	Literal
		D	Hansel membungkuk dan mengisi kantong jaketnya dengan benda-benda karena banyak serangan tiba-tiba	Literal
4	HPA	A	Daerah liar binatang-binatang akan datang dan menerkam	Literal
		B	Gretel menangis sangat sedih dan berkata ke Hansel “ ini sudah berakhir untuk kita”	Literal
		C	Dan segera menjadi orang dewasa ketika sedang tertidur.	Literal
		D	Hansel membungkuk dan mengisi kantong jaketnya dengan benda-benda karena banyak serangan tiba-tiba	Literal
5	KCS	A	Hewan liar akan segera datang dan mereka akan menangis	Literal
		B	Gretel menangis tersedu-sedu dan berkata kepada Hansel “ ini sudah berakhir “	idiomat ic
		C	Dan tak lama orang tuanya tertidur.	idiomat ic
		D	Hanel bungkuk dan mengisi kantong jaketnya dengan batu.	Literal

## CONCLUSIONS

Based on the result of the study, the conclusions are drawn as follows; The Translation process in the seventh semester students of Al-Washliyah university of labuhanbatu is not maximal because in the test that given to the students, some words still not suitable with the text but it is becoming better and better because they already know what translation process that useful for them. and some of them already understand when they must use literal translation or idiomatic translation.

In this research the researcher want to know what kind of translation process used in the seventh semester students of Al-Washliyah university of labuhanbatu and after doing some interview, observation, and test the researcher has gotten the result that the seventh semester students still use literal translation in translating the text.

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