CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of the Study

Translation is an important element in the process of communicating English by those who are not native speakers of the language. Translation can be interpreted as an activity of transferring a language to another language. Words in the source language are translated by searching for the exact equivalent words in terms of meaning and culture in the target language. According to Newmark, Machali Translation is the process of recreate where the source language is translated into the target language without changing the actual meaning. Translation purpose to present two languages cross-cultural communication among people so there is no misunderstanding.

According to Sinambela, E (2007) Translation by dictionary definition consists of changing from one state or form to another, to turn into one, own or another's language. However, it is not easy to master a large English vocabulary. One strategy to overcome the lack of vocabulary mastery is to use dictionaries.

According to the Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia, Kamus adalah buku referensi yang berisi kata-kata dan ungkapan yang biasanya disusun menurut abjad dan menjelaskan arti, penggunaan atau terjemahannya Dalam perkembangannya, kamus tidak hanya muncul dalam bentuk buku atau cetak, tetapi juga muncul dalam bentuk digital atau elektronik.

Electronic dictionary is a translation tool which includes dictionary calculator and dictionary application found on mobile phones and tablets.

In the era of globalization, many students already have smartphones with dictionary functions. When students want to find the meaning of a word, they only need to type it to display the meaning of the word. Unfortunately, there are still many schools that do not allow students to bring their smartphones to school. Otherwise, several problems with the usage of electronic dictionary are found in the classroom during the learning process. Sometimes there are students who open translation application to translate directly the whole of the text, or sometimes the students open the other application when they feel bored. it is certainly a crucial problem for student and also a teacher. The teacher must control the student regularly during learning using an electronic dictionary.

The advantage of using an electronic dictionary is that it can provide users with a faster and more effective way of access to find unknown words in advance. Compared with printed dictionaries, it is better. In the electronic dictionary, there are also examples of the pronunciation of words in phonetic form. Students can repeat the word until they understand how to pronounce it. In addition, it is simple because it can be easily carried around.the perspective of translation quality, electronic dictionaries can provide better results. This is consistent with the research conducted by Kučiš, Seljan and Klasnić (2009). As we all know, the use of electronic dictionaries can improve translation quality and improve translation consistency. Kučiš and others also emphasized that electronic dictionaries can also improve users work efficiency. The role of electronic dictionaries in English learning can be

ignored. The ability to use electronic dictionaries is a concrete manifestation of English learning ability.

Electronic dictionary is used to help students translate English texts, read textbooks or complete tasks. In addition, the dictionary will definitely help them understand the course. However, according to research conducted by Riema, the electronic dictionary given the meaning of words beyond. Therefore, the use of electronic dictionaries in English classes is still a question of whether the quality is good. Translation quality refers to the accuracy with which messages in the source language text are converted into the target language and the readability of the translated text by the target readers. In particular there study which examined the quality of translation.

This study to measure the quality of students translation, but the present study would like to analyze in depth students translation using electronic dictionary: U-dictionary application. The reason the researcher researches this case because the researcher has found some students in translating paragraphs and the result are not yet accurate, therefore the researcher researches and understands the student's translation. The researcher wants to know how be quality students translation by using that electronic dictionary in translating analytical exposition text and what the most common errors made by the students are.

1.2 The Problem of Study

Based on the background of the study above, the writer identifies the problem of this study is formulated as the following : How is the students translation quality assisted by the use of electronic dictionary in translating text English into Indonesian at SMA Swasta Gajah Mada Medan ?

1.3 The Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study to find out the description of translation quality the students assisted by the use of electronic dictionary in translating text English into Indonesian at SMA Swasta Gajah Mada Medan?

1.4 The Scope and Limitation of the Study

The scope of the study focus on the analysis the quality of translating hortatory exposition text done by Swasta Gajah Mada Medan. There are three aspect in translation quality according Nababan (2012) type such us accuracy, acceptability, readability. In this writer focus on readability only.

1.5 The Significances of the Study

There two kind of significances in a scientific study. The two significances of the study are stated as the following:

1. Theoretically significances

The result of the study can be used as alternatives research to be useful for readers to enrich knowledge about the quality use of electronic dictionary.

2. The practically significances

The find of the study are expected to be useful for:

For the teacher: This study will provide references to teachers in assessing the quality of translation. The result of this study is also expected to be evaluation material related to translation.

For the student: This study is advantages for students to give them information how to make a quality translation text.

For other researcher: It can provide useful references for further research and researchers who are interested in conducting research in the field of translation.

CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Theoretical Framework

In This chapter, write describes some related theories and literature to the problem of this study in order to give relevant knowledge in the field. The theories are used in context aimed to clear concepts how to reach the goal of the research. The theoretical framework of this thesis is presented as the following.

2.2 Translation

According to Ghazala (1995), "translation is generally used to refer to all the process and methods used to convey the meaning of the source language in to the target language". Ghazala's definition focuses on the notion of meaning as an essential element in translation. That is, when translating, understanding the meaning of source text is vital to have the appropriate equivalent in the target text thus, it is meaning that is translated in relation to grammar, style and sounds. Catford in Sutopo said, "Translation is the replacement of textual material in one language source language by equivalent textual material in another language target language. According Sinambela, E (2018:4) translation is both sciences an art. It means of an international co-operation and nation integration. It is though translation that we can bridge of culture and geography. Translation has central role to play in a vast subcontinent like india, with fifhteen major regional language, each proud of its culture and tradition and countless dialects some of which are creatively as vibrant as any of our develop language it is translator. Bell (1991:4) states that translation is a representation of a text in one language by a representation of an equivalent text in

second language. In other words, translation is not as simple as it seems. It is not only a process of finding equivalence from one language to another using dictionary but also a process of adapting the style and the culture without changing the meaning. Language accurately, thus the readers can easily understand the message, which is in context to be the same as when the original readers understand the SL text.

Translation consists of changing from one state or form to another, to turn into one's own or the another's language translation is basically a change of form when speak of the form of a language, we are referring to the actual word, phrases, clauses, sentence, paragraphs, etc., which are spoken or written these forms are refer to as the surface structure of a language. It is the structural part of language which is actually seen in print or heard in speech. In translation the form of the source language is replaced is by the form of the receptor target language.

Translation in general may be regarded as an art and a skill. It as an art implies that this knowledge cannot be taught freely Stated by Sinambela,E (2014). Translation is complicate process. However, a translator who is concerned with transferring the meaning will find that the receptor language has a way in which the desired meaning can be expressed even though it may be every different from the source language form.

According To Hatim and Munday (2004:4) said that "translation is phenomenon that has a huge effect on everyday life" the first of these two senses related to translations as a *process,* and the second to the *product* the first sense focuses on the role of the translator in taking the origin or *source text* (ST) and turning it into a text in another language the *target text* (TT).

According translation mentioned by Catford (1965 : 1) who says " translation is an operation performed on language : a process of substituting a text in one language for a text in another ".Furthermore, Catford (1965: 20), translation may be defined as there placement of textual material in one language (source language) by equivalent textual material in another language (target language).

2.2.1   The Kind of Translation

There are kind some kind of translating according to many experts of translation. To make the process on translation easier, the experts of translation as Peter Newmark (1988: 45-47) elaborate the method, they are word of word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, semantic translation, adaptation translation, free translation, idiomatic translation, communicative translation. The methods of translation are discussed below. Those method describe in below (Newmark :1988)

1. Word of Word Translation

This is analyzed as interlinear translation, with the target language (TL) immediately below the source language (SL) words. The SL word order is preserved and the words translated singly by their most common meanings, out of context. Cultural words are translated literally. The main use of word- for word translation is either to understand the mechanics of the source language or to construe a difficult text as a pre-translation process.

Example:

1. ST : look, little guy, you- all shouldn't doing that

    TT : Lihat, kecil anak, kamu semua harus tidak melakukan ini

2. ST : I Like that clever student

    TT : saya menyukai itu pintar anak

2. Literal translation

The SL grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest TL *equivalents, but* the lexical words are translated singly, out of context. As a pre-translation process, this indicates the problems to be solved.

Example:

1. ST : look, little guy, you all shouldn't be doing that

TT : Lihat, anak kecil, kamu seharusnya tidak berbuat seperti itu.

2. ST : It's raining cats and dogs

TT : hujan kucing and anjing

3. Faithful translation

In translation faithful, a translation seeks to produce the contextual meaning of the original text to the right within the limits of the grammatical structure of the target text Newmark (1988.46). Here the word are translated based on cultural contents, but deviations of grammar and choice of word are still left. This translation is sticking to the intent and purpose of ST, so the translation sometimes still seems stiff and often foreign. By using this method of translation, the translator retains the formal aspects (especially in the text of the law or legal documents), aspects of form (In the poems), the form of metaphor (in the translation of literary texts), the form in the text (in the text informatics), so that the readers fully see the loyalty in terms of shape in TT, although the translation is not commonly known. This translation is often called the ''Translationese'' hoed (2006:57).

Consider the following example of translation

1. ST : Amir is a broke in bursa efek Jakarta

    TT : amir seorang pialang di bursa efek Jakarta

2. ST : the government opened a bonded zone

   TT : pemerintah sudah membuka sebuah kawasan berikat

4. Semantic Translation

   Semantic translation is more flexible than faithful translation. Faithful translation is   does not compromise to the principle of the target language (TT) or more bound by language resources, while the semantic translation is more flexible in the target language (Newmark,1988:46, Machali,2000:52). Unlike the faithful translation, semantic translation should consider aesthetics of the source text as a way of compromising meaning to reasonable limits. Consider the following.

Example:

ST : he is a book-worm

TT : dia (laki laki) adalah seorang yang suka sekali membaca

5. Adaptation Translation

   Newmark (1988:46) called that adaptation is the most free translation method or the freest form of translation and closest to target language (TL). The term adaptation is acceptable here, as long as no sacrifice or declination of the theme, characters or plot in ST. indeed, the adaptation method is widely used to translate poetry and drama. In this cases there is a shift in the culture of the source text (ST) to target text (TT). It means that the source text (ST) is rewritten and adapted to the target text (TT). If a poet is adapting a paly to play, he should retain all the characters in the original script and storyline also must be retained, but the dialogue of ST can be adapted and tailored to the culture of TT. example of this adaptation is the translation of a play by Shakespeare called " Machbeth" adapted by the poet W.S Rendra.H kept

all the characters in the original script and the plot of story was also well maintained, but the dialogue was adapted and tailored to the culture of Indonesia machali

 (2004: 53)

6. Free Translation

Stated that free translation tries to reproduce the content of the original text into the target language without pay attention in its original form. In short, the text is paraphrasing, and adding with some supported information which doesn't exist in the original text but still in the context. This translation method try to transfer general massage in a different language.

Example:

SL : Helps boost skin's natural whitening ability from deep inside

TL : Membantu mencerahkan kulit dari dalam

It can be seen, the words "boost", "natural", and "ability" are in translated but the massage of source language still can be received properly that this product helps make skin brighter. Thus, in this translation, the translator transfers the material of SL in such a way that the reader can easily understand the message with paraphrasing it shorter than the original

7. Idiomatic Translation

Larson and Choliludin (2006:23) satated that the idiomatic translation uses natural forms in the target language, according to the grammatical constructions and lexical choice. A truly translation does not seem like translation. The translation is as if writing results directly from native speakers. Then a good translator will try to translate idiomatic text.

Newmark (1988:47) adds that idiomatic translation reproduces the text message with the phrase of target language that is more natural and familiar than the source text.

1. ST : Excuse me, salima!

   TT : permisi, salima

2. ST : I can relate to that

   TT : aku mengerti maksudnya

8. **Communicative Translation**

Communicative translation tend to translate a text in its social function. This result of this translation is natural, clear, and brief like it is not a translation result. This method taking care of communication principle and try to give the same effects to the reader but not translating freely like free translation.

Example:

SL : Experience your spot-less rosy white skin.

TL : Untuk kulit tampak putih merona noda tersamarkan

The translation of the sentence above is included in communicative translation because both the TL language can provide the meaning from SL in such a way that maintains the communication principle, tends to be simple, clear, and brief but not freely translated the information that shows the product makes skin spot-less rosy white.

2.2.2 The process of translation

The translation process is an activity of a translator when doing a translation by putting translation approaches into practice. It deals with the steps taken while doing

a translation task. The process of translation need to be understood by the translator because by that process they can take good ways in the translation. The translation processes proposed by Nida and Tander consist of here steps as follow:
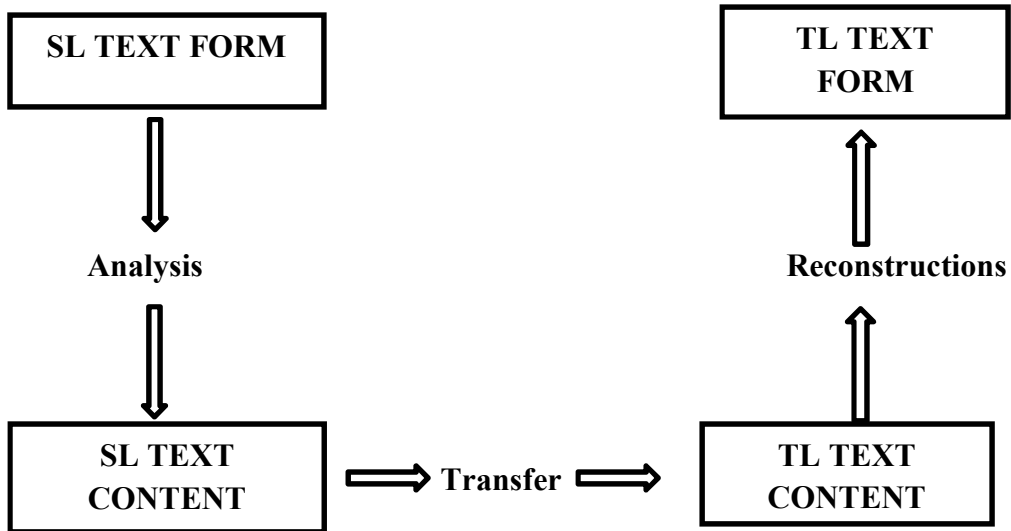
SL TEXT FORM		TL TEXT FORM

Analysis   Reconstructions

SL TEXT CONTENT	⇒ Transfer ⇒	TL TEXT CONTENT

Table 1 Nida and Taber

1. **An analysis of sources language text**

    Every translation activity start by analyzing the source language text, because the translator always meets the source language at the first time according to Nada and Tander (1974). To know the massage of the source language, the translator must read it, and then the translator will understand the text content. The analysis of source language covers many aspect like sentences, clauses, phrases, and word. The other purpose is to help the translator to change the complex sentence into the simple sentence

2. **The Transference of Massage**

    According to Nida and Tander (1974) after the translator can understand the meaning the structure of the sources language text, they can catch the content

message. The next step is to transfer the content, the meaning and the message of the source language into the target language. In this step, the translator must find the meaning of the sources language words.

3. **Reconstructions**

According to Nida and Tender (1974) Reconstructions is the process of transforming the source language massage into a proper stylist form in the target language so in this step, the translator must pay attention to the language style in order to fix the language style is appropriate with the text type they also must consider to whom the translation is made.

2.2.3 Translation Product

The definition of product it can be said 'product' is a translated text based on its content, massage, and meaning from one language to another language by considering the linguistic and non linguistic element. Because it can be said that the product of translation is not just a replacement from a particular language to another.

From the translated text, the reader will see the text itself or it can be said that the translated text is a product without paying attention to the process of how the translator can translate it that way. To determine whether the translation is good or not, there are some experts offer some quality criterion.

2.2.3.1 Criteria of Good Translation

According Barnwell (1984:15) stated that product of the translation can be said as a good one if (i) the translator can change massages from SL into the appropriate TL, (ii) the translator can be reveal the meaning and massage from SL clearly in the TL, and (iii) the translator can reveal the translation naturally, so that when it is red not impressed as the translated text.

2.2.3.2 Translation Equivalence

The translation should be equivalence between ST and TL. Equivalence includes linguistic and nonlinguistic elements. Nord in dollerup and lindergard (1994:60) stated that equivalence in translation include the equivalence in (i) pragmatic, TL must has same or communicative effect as in the SL, (ii) linguistic, TL should be a mirror of SL in terms of linguistic aspects and (iii) semantic, the meaning or massage in TL must be in accordance with the meaning in SL. According Popovic in Bassnett and Mc.Guire (1991:25) there are four type of equivalence. The four type are (i) linguistic equivalence, equivalent to the linguistic level between SL and TL as every language has its own linguistic characteristics. In this case popopic exemplifies the word for word translation (ii) paradigmatic equivalence, equivalent at the grammatical level. This equivalence concerns more on the relation between elements in a sentence. In this respect popopic said equivalence is above lexical order; (iii) stylistic equivalence, equivalence between SL and TL style; and (iv) textual equivalence, equivalence at the textual level.

2.3 Quality of translation

Quality refers to whether the translation is acceptable. According to Kuchah (2006:217) quality is the standard something when it is compared to other things. Quality in translation is both the quality of an end product (the translated material) and the quality of the transaction (the service provide), Gouadec (2010:271). Translation quality refers to how accurately the message of a source language text transferred into the target language and how readable the translated text is for target readers. According to Baker (2006:77) defines equivalence as the relationship

between a source text (ST) and target language (TT). Johan in akil (2011: 3) determine the quality of translation by: (1) how accurate is it or is   it grammatically correct? (2) how clear is it or is it semantically? and (3) How natural is it or is it pragmatically accepted?. Larson (1984) mentions that the three most important features to be checked in translation quality assessment are accuracy, clarity, and naturalness. The accuracy is about the meaning or message of ST that should be fully transferred into TT without any omission. The clarity means that the translation should be communicative to the people using it. The forms of languages used should make the message of the ST easy to be understood. The naturalness means that the translation should not only   be accurate and communicative but also be natural in the receptor language. The translation is checked whether the grammatical forms are normally used in the target language. The composition of the translation should be natural and original in the receptor language. Nababan (2012) describe three translation quality rubric such as accuracy, acceptability and readability. it means that there is no an absolute rubricor parameter to measure translation quality.

Based on the statement above, the researcher decided to adopt Nababan's (2012) assessment for measuring the quality of translation. There several parameters were used to show the translation category. The score of qualitative parameter helped the researcher to categorize the translation quality.

2.3.1 Accuracy

A translator is required to be able to transfer the message and formof the SL into the TL. Accurate is a tool measure the equivalence between ST and TT. Larson (1984:490) stated the main objectives of accuracy test are as follow;

1) to check the equivalence of information in a text,

2) to find another problems by comparing ST and TT, after he/ she is sure about the existence of the information need.

A text can be called equivalence if ST is translate in TT with the same of meaning or massage. To have good accuracy aspect of translation, a translator needs to avoid addition and deletion of meaning.

Table: The Instrument of Translation Accuracy Assessment

Score	Qualitative parameter	Translation category
3	Meaning ST in sentence are translate accurately in target text; no distortion of meaning.	Accurate
2	Most of meaning in sentence ST are translated accurately in target; however can be found distortion of meaning or ambiguous or there is delete meaning which affect to the accuracy of translation.	Less accurate
1	Meaning of ST in in sentence of source text are not translated accurately in target text of deleted	Not accurate

2.3.2 Acceptability

Second, the aspect of acceptability refers to the appropriateness of translation to norm, rule and culture that exist in the target language, both on the micro level and macro. If the translation is not appropriate with binding norms

and cultural norms in the target language, the results the translation was deemed unacceptable. If the translation does not match rules, norms and culture of the target language, then the translation would be not natural and rejected by the target audience.

Score	Qualitative parameter	Translation category
3	The translations are natural; the technical terms are commonly used and familiar to the reader; phrases, clauses and sentences are in accordance with the rules of Indonesian language.	Acceptable
2	In general, the translation already feels natural; however, there are few problems in the use of technical terms or grammatical errors	Less acceptable
1	Target text is natural and technical term is not usual	Not acceptable

The instrument of acceptability will use the rate from 1 up to 3. The highest rate indicate that the acceptability assessment level is acceptable the technical of translated text. This instrument will be use in this research. This instrument will be proposed to the expert of language teaching teaching (lecturer) as respondent.

2.3.3 Readability

Readability according to Nababan (2012) is how easily written materials can be read and understood. Readability can be said as the easy indicator that a written text to be read by the readers and understood the content. In translation context, the readability is not only related to the readability of the target language text. This is appropriate with the reality of every translation process, which always involves two languages at once.

Based on the explanation above, readability assumed to measure how far the readers were able to understand the sentences in the surface level. The need of repetition in reading indicates that the text considered as less or unreadable.

Score	Qualitative parameter	Translation category
3	The translation is very easy to understand	High level of readability
2	Generally, translation text can be understood by the reader, however a certain text must be read more than once to get the meaning.	Medium Level of readability
1	The readers cannot understand the translation.	Low Level Of Readability

According Nababan (2012) divided into three aspect namely accuracy, acceptability and readability. In this study the researcher focus on Readability aspect of translation quality. Readability assumed to measure how far the readers were able to understand the sentences in the surface level. The need of repetition in reading indicates that the text considered as less or unreadable.

2.4 Tool of Translation

Translation is the transfer of the meaning of a text from one language to another. It is a way of sharing information between languages and therefore essential to address information inequality. The development of this translation using electronic dictionary is related to digital or electronic form. Electronic dictionary is a translation tool which includes dictionary calculator and dictionary application. In study the researcher use dictionary application. According Sipayung,K (2021:236) Translation tools can help people from different countries of different languages. It's as a bridge for them to get the meaning. Most people used various applications and web services

to translate one language to another language. These tools can help other people to conducts their jobs through translation. The translation is categorized as a translation draft. It means that human touch is needed for better translation.

2.4.1 Dictionary application

Electronic dictionary is an application to help translator that is available on a smartphone; this application usually has an offline or online types. In this study, researcher will use u- dictionary application as an electronic dictionary that will be used by students.

2.4.1.1 U- Dictionary

U-Dictionary is an application that translates short words and phrases, but you can also use the camera to directly look up a translation of a photo. Apart from that, the U-Dictionary app is able to translate words in 38 different languages. U-Dictionary has Free Offline Dictionaries for 10 India languages and 27 International languages, Collins Advanced Dictionary, Word Net Dictionary and English sample sentences. With offline mode, lookup words without internet connection. Other features such as synonyms, antonyms, and Text-to-Speech can only be accessed if there is an internet connection.

1. Features of u dictionary application

U dictionary application provides many features to make student easier in understanding target language and have deep understanding about it. They are Dictionary, Learning English, and Translator.

a. Dictionary

This is a word-for-word dictionary feature. In this feature students can type the words they want to know the meaning. The advantage of this feature.is when students search for a word they want to know the meaning, they are not only presented with the meaning of the target language of the word, but also complete with derivatives (such as nouns, properties, information, and tenses), synonyms, antonyms, idioms, examples of their use and pronunciation. This is very useful for students when doing text translation, where students will know the changes in the form of words according to their tenses and position.

b. Learning English

This feature provides students to learn English in fun way. It decides into four parts:

1. This feature provides students to learn English in fun way. It decides into four parts:

2. Dictation that provides sentence audio by native speaker, which update every day.

3. English Special provides British and American materials, pronunciation that compares these two confusing words, and quotes by some experts that can learn by student.

4. English quiz provides some question relate of spelling, vocabulary, pronunciation

c. Translator

In this feature, students can translate in long sentence even though paragraph, not word by word. On the translator menu, you can assess each available entry and even give your own suggestion box that provided at the bottom of the screen.

2.5 Previous of Study

The writer has found some relevant study of his proposal. The reseacher valuation these following relevant studies in attempt to strengthen this proposal.

The first research conducted by Jimmy Cromico (2015) entitled "Translation Quality of English-Indonesian by Using Google Translate". It aims to describe the translation techniques occur in the translation and the quality assessment that covers accuracy, acceptability and readability of the sentences of the scientific articles by Google Translate. The data in this study used a descriptive qualitative method. This data used accuracy, readability and acceptability as aspect to determinant of translation quality, while the researcher using readability as aspect.

The second research conducted by Vlasta Kučiš, Sanja Seljan, Ksenija Klasnić33 (2009) entitled *"Evaluation of Electronic Translation Tools Through Quality Parameters*". This study aimed to find out the difference of translation quality of texts obtained through traditional reference works and online electronic translation tools (corpus and multilingual terminology database) will be measured in three main categories: lexical, orthographic and punctuation; syntactically and stylistically using paired samples t-test. The discussion of this thesis help the researcher because translation was made with the support of electronic translation tools, using the example of a Slovenian bilingual corpus called Evrokorpus and the multilingual terminology database Evroterm. In the paper, the hypothesis that modern online translation tools contribute to the quality and consistency of expert translations, as well as to the acquisition of new competitive skills and knowledge is to be examined. The use of additional translation tools (online terminology base, created terminology base and online corpus) significantly influenced the quality and consistency of translation in general (25.31%), but also on all

levels (lexical, spelling and punctuation, syntactic and semantic) ranging from 22.66 – 29.96%. The hypothesis that modern electronic translation tools contribute to the quality and consistency of translation has been accepted with the probability of a type I error being lower than 0.1%. The differences among the results on the three mentioned levels are statistically significant at the level p<0.001.

The third research conducted conducted by Nida'an Aksanah (2019) entitled "The Quality of Students' Translation Assisted by The Use of Electronic Dictionary''. The similarities in the data based on Nababan's theory. The data in this study used a descriptive qualitative method. The data give text to the student, translate by student and the analyzed as data analysis process. The contribution of this research to the researcher is giving more information of the quality of translation. The differences of this research used twitter's as an application to translated and the researcher will use u- dictionary as an application to translated. This data used accuracy and acceptability as aspect to determinant of translation quality, while the researcher using readability as aspect.

The fourth research conducted by Muhammad Awaluddin Kamil (2014) entitled "An Analysis of English-Indonesian Translation Quality on Twitter Web Pages". The similarities in the data in this study used a descriptive qualitative method. The data give text to the student, translate by student and the analyzed as data analysis process. The differences of this research used Twitter Web Pages an application to translated. In this data used the data were gained from the analysis of the translation quality supported by the translation procedures and an interview to five English students majoring Translation as instrument. The good characteristics of translation are achieved since the clarity and naturalness of the TL are maintained despite several improper translations. This research is expected that the translators, in relation to the characteristics of good translation,

should create and choose natural and clear translation to achieve the goals to attain the real message of the text.

2.3 Conceptual Framework

As mentioned before this research study conducted the quality of translation. Quality of translation has aspect such as accuracy, acceptability, readability. And the researcher focus aspect on readability. This study will analyze the quality of translation used in translating a text. Following the literal review and conceptual framework, the analysis carried in this study is constructed in the figure below.

Table 2. Conceptual Framework of Analysis the Quality of Translation

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┌─────────────────────────────────┐
│   The Quality Of Translation    │
└─────────────────────────────────┘
                 │
┌─────────────────────────────────┐
│          Translation            │
└─────────────────────────────────┘
       │          │          │
┌──────────┐ ┌──────────┐ ┌──────────┐
│Translation│ │Translation│ │Translation│
│ process  │ │ product  │ │ method   │
└──────────┘ └──────────┘ └──────────┘
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Translation process	Translation product	Translation method
- Analysis - The transfer of massage - Reconstructions	- Criteria of good translation - Translation equivalence	1. word to word 2. literal 3. faithful 4. semantic 5. adaptation 6. free 7. idiomatic 8. communicative

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┌─────────────────────────────────┐
│    The quality of translation   │
└─────────────────────────────────┘
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- Accurately
- Acceptability
- readability

Qualitative   Parameter: (readability)
- High level of readability
- Medium level of readability
- Low level of readability

Students translation quality in translating English text into Indonesia

CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 The Research Design

According to John W. Creswell, research is a process of steps used to collect and analyze information to increase our understanding of a topic or issue. In this step, the researcher is required to choose what kind of method is appropriate to this study. The researcher was used descriptive qualitative since it describe the students" translation using electronic dictionary. This is relevant to Creswell's statement that "descriptive studies are design for finding fact about actual phenomena through the process of collecting data, classifying data, analyzing and interpreting based on the analysis result. Due to this study aimed to describe the using of electronic dictionary in English learning, especially in translation.

In this study content analysis was chosen to facilitate the researcher in analyzing the data from the document. According to Gubrium Content analysis was studies that is an in-depth discussion of the content of written information or printed in the mass media, which was recorded symbols or message systematically, then given interpretation. The researcher analyzed the student's translation sheet sentence by sentence for the readability parameter.

3.2 The Subject of Research

The subject of this writer was taken from the second year student of SMA Gajah Mada. The writer was took class XI which contains 15 students as the subject of the study and the raters translation quality is English lecture, English teacher and student.

3.3 The Instrument of Collecting Data

In order to fulfill the objectives of this research, the instrument was used observation to obtain the data. Documents were text analytical exposition as instrument of the data and use electronic dictionary in U- dictionary application to collect data. Translation Guide, the result of the text translation was checked by an English lecture, English teacher and student.

3.4 The Technique of Collecting Data

The data was collected by applying documentary technique. To get data from writer questions, the writer analyzed the students' translation sheets quality parameters readability. The instrument of readability was used the rate 1-3, if the score 1 is category as low level of readability (translation difficult to be understood), if the score 2 it is mean the moderate level of readability category (translation can be understood but parts more than once in order to understand the translation), and the score 3 is high level of readability category (very easy to understand). Translation Guide, the result of the text translation was checked by English lecture, English teacher and student. The writer was analyzed documenting paragraph by paragraph, classifying / arranging students' translation sheet according to the theory

of Mangatur Nababan. The translation counting the average score of each student's translation readability sheet and then draw of conclusions.

3.5   The Technique of Analyzing Data

After the documents of the students" translation sheet were collected, the analysis in conducted. The step of conducting the analysis was explained below:

1. Reading the content

   Throughout the analysis, the writer has to read the students translationsheet paragraph by paragraph.

2. The data collected using readability raters, in analyzed by English lecture English teacher, and student. Example the table of text :

No	The Text	Rater		
		R1	R2	R3
1	ST : TT:			
2	ST : TT:			
3	ST : TT:			

Note :

R1 : lecturer

R2 : teacher

R3 : student

The following scoring criteria:

1. If the score 1 is category as low level of readability (translation difficult to be understood)

2. if the score 2 it is mean the moderate level of readability category (translation can be understood but parts more than once in order to understand the translation),

3. and score 3 is high level of readability category (very easy to understand)

3. Calculating the average score

Using the formula:

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

X = result or conclusion of quality

F = the frequency of score

N = total number

4. Drawing conclusion. The conclusion was taken after the analyzing of the data was done.