The Analysis of Under Graduate Students' Translation Work of News Text from English to Indonesia

Eva Fauziah[1], Erni Haryanti[1], Muhammad Muttaqin[1], and Rendi Aridhayandi[2]

[1]State Islamic University of Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung, Jl. A.H Nasution No.105, Bandung, Indonesia
[2]Universitas Suryakancana, Jl. Pasir Gede Raya, Cianjur, Indonesia

Keywords: Translation work, quality of translation, the method used of translating news text

Abstract: News as a part of formal text almost translated in a different language. It needs the different translation method to build the best quality of translation work. The purposes of this study are to find the quality of the students' translation work of English news text to Indonesia and to describe the English education department students' method of translating English news text to Indonesia. This study was conducted at one of a university in Indonesia. The study uses the qualitative method; the samples are 12 under graduate students of English education department. The quality of students' translation work gathered from the document analysis and the assessment adopted from Larsons' criterion. Meanwhile, the students' translation method that compiled by Newmark was analysed from the interview. After doing the analysis, the English Education Department students' translation work quality is dominated by the fair level for the accuracy, clarity and naturalness. Then, the methods that were used by the students are word for word method, free translation method, faithful translation method, adaptation translation method, and literal translation.

1 INTRODUCTION

Translation is one of the demanding tasks. It is used to exchange the information, and transfer the knowledge to different languages. Translation changes the meaning of a word or sentence in an original language into a target language and need to consider many things to identify the equal meaning, such as linguistic, and cultural contexts. If the translator cannot translate appropriately, the result may not be able to understand especially the information and the messages. So, a translator has to consider which the precise meaning that fit the meaning in the source language to be translated into the target language.

One of the major translation processes is in translation method that used by the translator. According to (Munday, 2013), the concept of a translator in general is about product and the translation process. The process of translating engages a translator who delivers the language of source text into another language of a target text.

According to (Catford, 1965) translation is a process to substitute a text in one language for a text in other languages. The statement tells that translation is transferring the meaning of a text from source text into target text and many kinds of text usually translated by translator such as news text. News text is part of report text that always uses in educational language. In Indonesia, the translator commonly comes from those who graduated from English major, and the specific one is English Education Department that have translation subject. That is a crucial issue if the translator steers the process of translating text especially news text, it will affect the readers' perspectives. (Darwish, 2006) stated that news is about what someone says has happened and will happen. The statements explain indirectly about how important the writer who writes news and also the translator who translate news.

Translating narrative text as the common sample text of informal text for the students of English Education department, they need to improve their skills of translating a formal text such a news text. Also, the process such method that has the possible effect of translating text should have attention. Whereas, the students only have the assessment of their translation work after translating some text there is no discussion about the students' method in

the class. Moreover, to know how important news text as one of source text to be translated, the researcher found the previous research that analysed translating news text.

The first previous research was "The English Students' Difficulties in Translating English News Headlines" (Hendar, 2011). The research analysed the problems faced by English students of Widiyatama University in understanding and translating the specific kind of English news text that is news headlines. Meanwhile, translating process deals with some approaches to translation, such a method that should be analysed. Moreover, the recent research found is "An Analysis of Translation Method and Quality of Passive Voice in I Am Number Four Novel" (Prasmawati, 2016). The research analysed method and quality of translation work of a novel that the kind of the text is narrative text.

However, the previous researchers that are mentioned have the differences with this research. The majority, there is no specific research analyses method and quality of translation work of news text especially made from the English Education students who learn translation. Therefore, this research analyses translation made by the under graduate students in translating English news text to Indonesia seen from how he/she uses the method and the quality of the translation made by the method.

2 NEWS TEXT

News is the information about something that has just happened or will happen soon. News text is a factual text that enables to help people to get information from national up to worlds' events. According to (McLelland, 1995) news was the circulation of reports of events within a community, which process could have specific social consequences. News represented in a writing text such as newspaper and spoken text such, television, radio or internet.

Besides, "Reading news is a social habit in the structure of many societies. It is a habit that people of different cultures acquire on their daily basis routines to get knowledge and be aware of what is happening in their own countries and worldwide" (Schmitt, 2000). It is interesting to analyse because people use a news as the information's sources.

In educational writing text, News text is almost same with report text. Both of them deliver factual messages. The reason for choosing English News

text as the text to be translated is language learner can learn about what is going on in the "real" English language. Besides, writing news is often needs to sound professional and well thought out. Because of that, a thorough translation is needed when the translator translate English news text into Indonesia.

According to (Nord, 2005), the translator is a text-producer in the target culture to make a communicative instrument for the target culture. In translating text especially news text, the translator cannot reduce or increase the message. Translator temptation is tested to get the high quality of translation work.

House (2001) stated that translation only gives readers access to a message which already exists. It means that translator should take the best way to escape the alteration meaning or the original sense of the source text (news text). It could be seen from the translation quality. Translation work should assess to know how the quality of the translated text is.

3 TRANSLATION

Translation is part of language learning and it is about translating source language text into other target languages. (Newmark, 1993) stated that translation is able to transfer written message from a language into a written message of other language. Moreover, (Catford, 1965) said that translation is language dissection of substituting a text in one language for a text in another. The message from a source language should be translated by representing the message with the closest natural equivalent meaning which can be accepted in a target language.

The point in translation is a translator may not change the significance of the message of the source text to exchange the language information, and the meaning should be equivalent to maintain the high quality of the translation. To make the high quality in translation, the translator should comprehend the translation process through knowing the method to translate. (Catford, 1965) also defined translation as "one of the most important mediators between societies and cultures. It means that translation is the best way in mediating communication process. Furthermore, the purposes of translation according to (Newmark, 1993) translation is to facilitate foreign language learning.

From the translation purposes above, translating in translation is used in language learning especially a skill that should achieve in language learning even

though it is not a part of the four skills of a language they are reading, speaking, listening and writing.

3.1 Translation Process

The process of translation can define as the translation activities. The process of translation is used by a translator as the guide in translating a text. The process needs to be understood by the translator because they can choose good ways in the translating a text in the aims to get a good quality of the translation.

In translating, the translator passes reading the source text, matching the closest meaning and does the whole of analysing, transferring meaning, and restructuring the text. (Larson, 1998) stated that translation consists of studying the grammatical structure, lexicon, communication situation and cultural context of the source text, analysing it to decide its meaning, and then reconstruct the meaning which is appropriate in the receptor language and its cultural context.

As the same process of translation, (Nida, 2003)) explained a simple procedure of translating process.they are *analysis* that is about the surface structure of the text then *transfer* that is the analysed materials are redesign in the mind of the translator from a language to another language, and *restructuring* that is the transferred material is restructured to produce the message fully acceptable in the receptor language.

Newmark (1993) explained in detail about the course of translating that translating begins with choosing a method of approach, secondly translating with four levels more or less conscious in mind; they are the SL level, the referential level, the cohesive level and the level of naturalness. The statement focused on the degree of naturalness as the main process because it binds the translation theory to translate theory and to translate theory to practice. In fact, translator plays the operation of translating as remote to produce an excellent translation work.

All the process that has been explained may be adapted to the method that translator use. Methods are needed to produce a good translation quality, so, in the next sub-topic; the researcher discusses the prime matter of the methods that can be used in translation.

3.2 First Section

The goal of translating is to transfer the messages from the SL into another language that has a good quality. To achieve the target, a translator needs a method that uses in the process of translating a text. Method of translation plays to choose the steps to translate; it could be word-level up or the textual level before translating the text depends on the translator needed and decide the suitable one for certain text and target readers.

In fact, the method influences the result of the translation work quality. It means that methods are very influential to the translated text that is used by translators in a way to rich the purpose and intention of the translator.

Newmark's theory helps the researcher to analyse the data in the way how to analyse the translation method in translating a text. This theory more easy to be understood and one of the materials teaching translation learning in Translation 1 subject in English Education Department of the State Islamic University of Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung. There are the definition and the example of translation methods that can be used in translating text:

3.2.1 Word for Word Translation Method

This method is usually drawn as interlinear translation. The SL word-order is selected and the words translated one by one by their most common meanings, far from contextual meaning. Example:
SL : I have lunch
TL : aku punya makan siang

3.2.2 Literal Translation Method

The SL grammatical models converted to their nearest TL equivalents, but the lexical words are translated one by one, out of context. Example:
SL : by the way
TL : dengan jalanan

3.2.3 Faithful Translation Method

A faithful translation fitted to reproduce the nearest contextual meaning of the source language within the constraints of the TL grammatical structures. Example:
SL : she knows well about the accident
TL : dia tahu sekali kejadian itu

3.2.4 Semantic Translation

Semantic translation differs from 'faithful translation' only in as far as it must take more account of the real value (that is, the beautiful and natural sound) of the SL text. Example:
SL : he is an airhead

TL   : dia adalah orang yang bodoh

3.2.5 Adaptation Translation

This method is the free form of translation. It is used mainly for plays (comedies) and poetry. The SL culture changed to the TL culture, and the text rewritten. Example:
SL   : the walking dead
TL   : mayat hidup

3.2.6 Free Translation

Free translation imitates the matter without the manner or the content without the source form; it is usually a paraphrase much longer than the source and not the translation at all. Example:
SL   : I am with you
TL   : kamu tidak sendiri

3.2.7 Idiomatic Translation

Idiomatic translation reproduces the original 'message' but tends to change nuances of meaning by preferring idioms where these do not present in the source language. Example:
SL   : I am on the ball
TL   : aku mengerti

3.2.8 Communicative Translation

Communicative translation tries to render the precise contextual meaning of the original like a way that the content and the language are comprehensible to the readership and readily acceptable. Example:

SL   : watch your step
TL   : hati-hati

Besides, (Larson, 1998) made two categories for translation method. They are form-based or literal translation and meaning based or idiomatic translation. By literal translations, the translation has compiled the form of the SL. On the other hand, the idiomatic translation attempts to distribute the meaning intended by the SL writer in a natural form of the target language.

Moreover, technical methods and organizational methods are mentioned by (Nida, 2003) as the translation methods. The translation methods in Technical methods such as Analysis of the source and target languages, the translator does to analyze SL before translating it and make some decision of the semantic and syntactic approximations. The translation methods in organizational methods such

as Constant reevaluation of the experiment made, adopting it with the presenting available translations of the same text.

3.3   Quality of Translation

Meaning is essential in translation, and it must be held constant for maintaining the quality of the translation. In this case, the quality of translation cannot judge by the translators' point of view. According to (House, 2001), translation quality is a problematical concept if it is taken to involve individual and externally motivated value judgment alone. Moreover, (Martínez Melis and Hurtado Albir, 2001) said that translation is assessed using translations. To know about translation mastery, the translator needs to evaluate their translation quality by translation quality assessment. According to Cambridge dictionary, assessment is the act of deciding the amount, quality, or importance of something, or the judgment that is made. It attempts to classify the work concerning its service. As (Shiyab, 2013) said that Assessment is a concept that involves evaluating a person's performance, be it academic or non-academic.

By doing the assessment, the researcher can find the quality of the translation work. According to House (2001), a theory of translation is not possible without a reflection on the role of one of its core concepts: equivalence in translation; and look for equivalence leads directly into a discussion of how one would go about evaluating the quality of the translation. So, while translation competence is graded through performance, translation performance is judged through criteria of the assessment.

Definition of translation quality assessment is assessing and analyzing the quality of translation work in line with the category of the quality of translation work. According to(Benhaddou, 1991), a translation quality assessment model is text oriented; it takes the text as the core unit of analysis. Moreover, (Angelelli and Jacobson, 2009) said that the notion of quality is central to the translation fields.

The conclusion that can take is the higher the quality of the translation work, the more likely the skill of a translator. In the next session, the researcher explains the form of translation quality assessment to grading the translation work of news text English to Indonesia.

3.3.1 The Form of Quality Assessment

The function of translation quality assessment is to assess the quality of translated text whether it is good or bad. In the assessment, the researcher should have criteria or parameters reference to know what the high or the low quality of translation work is. As (Neves, 2002)said that the function of assessment parameters as a quality standard to be attained.

House (2001) stated that source text and target text must be analysed from various dimensions (semantically, pragmatically, textually, and so on.) to assess the translation quality. However, it does not mean that researcher should analyse the news text before analyse the translation work of news text. According to (Medadian & Mahabadi, 2015), the model of House is objective but did not suitable for educational purposes. Moreover, also it will take a long procedure to assess the quality of the translation.

Afterwards, (Nababan et al., 2012) described the function of translation quality assessment are accuracy to transfer message, clarity to express message into the target language, and the language naturalness of the translation. Therefore, quality of translation can be assessed from the degree of accuracy, acceptability, and readability. Those three concepts are similar with (Larson, 1998), he proposed three concepts to evaluate a good translation namely; accuracy, clarity, and naturalness. When the translator fills out the three concepts to translate the text, the quality translation work would be of high quality. So, we can see how far the individual translator, his/her competence can be taken into account.

As many experts classify the criteria of translation quality assessment, the researcher chose only Larson's criterion as a standard of grading the translation work of News text English to Indonesia. The following is a further elaboration of those three concepts.

According to (Larson, 1998)), accuracy means capable of or successful in reaching the intended target and correct in all parts. It means the translation is identical to the source language text and can answer "does the translation communicate in the same meaning as the language of origin?". (Agusman, 2011) stated that accuracy means that the messenger of the original language was transfer or render into the target language correctly.

According to (Pinto, 2001), one important measure of quality should be the clarity and readability of the final product. Therefore, (Larson, 1998) stated that clarity means the state of being clear, distinct and easily perceived and understood. Clarity deals with the appropriate message delivered and can answer "does the reader for whom the translator is intended understand it?"

Naturalness measures the source language text dynamics. It can answer "is the form of the translation easy to read and natural receptor language grammar style?" According to (Larson, 1998), naturalness refers to the effort done by the translator in making the translation product sound natural. Also, (Nababan et al., 2012) stated that the translated text is accepted if it is read as an original written in the target language and sounded natural for the target readers.

3.3.2 Method of Translation Quality Assessment

Besides the criterion of translation quality, the researcher should have a method to assess the quality of translation work. (Nerudová, 2012) mentioned two kinds of the major method approaches in evaluating translation work: formal Equivalence, subjective and mentalist and functionalist approaches and skopos theory. In the specific method, (Larson, 1998) stated six ways to test the translation. They are comparison with the source text, back-translation into the language of origin, comprehension checks, naturalness tests, readability tests, and consistency checks. Moreover, (Nababan et al., 2012) stated that there are various methods for assessing the quality of the translation, the methods such as cloze technique, reading-aloud technique, knowledge test, performance test, back translation, and equivalence-based approach.

Out of the methods that have been mentioned, the methods such as consistency check, naturalness check, and equivalence-based approach are used to assess the quality of translation work of news text. By using those methods, the researcher can be easy to assess translation quality in translating news text and finding some translation problems.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Research Design

Qualitative method is used in this research. According to (Creswell, 2012) "qualitative research does an inquiry approach useful for exploring and understands a central phenomenon." This method in

depth is used for describing, finding and knowing the problem that the researcher mentioned in the research questions.

The specific method of this research is case study. The purposes is to find the quality of translation work of English news text to Indonesia and describe the method of translating English news text to Indonesia at the under graduate students of English Education Department of State Islamic University.

4.2 Research Site

This research conducted in State Islamic University, located in Jl. A.H Nasution no 105 Bandung. The researcher chose this university because it has English Education Department students who learn translation especially translation of English to Indonesia.

4.3 Participant

The participants of this research are related to English Education students who learn translation English to Indonesia. Furthermore, the researcher took 12 students related to their score and accessible using purposive sampling to support this research close on completely. The researcher divided the participants into three students for excellent, three students for good, three students for fair and three students for bad.

4.4 Data Collection Technique

Collecting data, according to (Creswell, 2012), means "individuals are identified and selected for a study, their permission is obtained to study them, and the information is gathered by asking people questions or observing their behaviors." Moreover, (Yin, 2011) argued that collecting data for qualitative research usually implies interacting with real-world situations and the people in them." From the consideration of the statements above, the researcher uses the instrument of Document Analysis and interview and also a validation of the source text.

The document analysis was obtained in this analysis. The students of English Education Department were given English news text that has proven by the lecture. The researcher also checked the score and did permission to the lecturer of translation. Moreover, the researcher chose interview to get information on how the students translate the English news text. The researcher arranged the questions based on the problem.

5 RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In this part consists of two sections based on the research questions. The first section presents the quality of the students' translation work of English news text to Indonesia, and the second section presents the method that students used in translating English news text to Indonesia.

5.1 The Quality of the Students' Translation Work of English News Text to Indonesia

In order to assess respondents' translation quality in translating news text, the document analysis has been done by the researcher by giving the English news text to the respondents to be translated. The respondent should translate 6 parts of news text there are P1 until P6. Then, the researcher analysed every part of the translation work and marked it with scoring 1 until 4 in the rubric of translation quality assessment.

5.1.1 Accuracy

In terms of accuracy, the transmission between ST and TT is correctly translated. On this stage, the quality of English news text is re-contextualized correctly in Indonesia language. Furthermore, this part tries to describe the accuracy quality of the students' translation work of news text form English to Indonesia.

First, there is no excellent accuracy of the translation work. Second, there are three translation works from R2, R4, and R9 that is good accuracy. Third, there is five translation works from R3, R5, R6, R7 and R11 that are fair accuracy. The last, there are four translation works from R1, R8, R10, and R12 that are bad accuracy.

According to (Larson, 1998), accuracy means correct in all details and capable of or successful in reaching the intended target. This translation work changed the original meaning of the source language and it makes this meaning inaccurate. According to Nababan et al. (2012) in general context, omission and addition will create the serious effect to the translated text of a law, medicine, technic, a religion that people used. . As (House, 2001) stated that translation only gives readers access to a message

which already exists. It cannot translate with any omission and addition.

The conclusion that can be taken from the data findings of students' accuracy translation work above is the dominant respondents almost fair in translating news text. It is caused by the difficulty in transferring the source text with context to the target language and the equivalence in meaning. Most of the respondents' translation work is still put addition or omission, redundancy and grammatical errors of TL.

5.1.2 Clarity

Clarity means readable, clear and easy to understand. According to (Nababan et al., 2012) clarity directs to the appropriate expression fit in language feature, norm, and culture of the TL. If the translation work is accurately in the aspect of meaning, it will dishonor if the act of expression is contradicted. Therefore, this part has discussed the findings of the translation works quality in clarity level.

The data finding of clarity is no excellent clarity level found. But, there are found two good clarity levels of translation work from R2 and R4, eight fair levels of translation work from R1, R3, R5, R6, R7, R9, R11 and R12, two bad clarity levels of translation work from R8 and R10.

The translation work is not only accurate but also clear and readable. The explanation above brings the messages become unclear and the reader may not understand it whereas (Larson, 1998) stated that clarity means the state of being clear, distinct and easily perceived and understood. Then, the two bad clarity levels that have been mention could be seen as the bad one while the translation work is unreadable.

5.1.3 Naturalness

According to House (2001), that translation is a mediator of language culture. Two languages may have the similar structure but for cultural it will differ from each other. Naturalness means that the meaning TT could be read as the meaning in ST. Moreover, (Larson, 1998) stated naturalness refers to the effort done by the translator in making the translation product sound natural.

Therefore, the data finding of naturalness is no excellent clarity level found. But, there are found two good naturalness levels of translation work from R2 and R4, seven fair levels of translation work from R1, R3, R5, R6, R7, R9, and R11, and three bad naturalness levels of translation work from R8, R10 and 12.

Summarized from the data findings of the naturalness translation work quality above, it can be said that most of the respondents were *fair* naturalness that is seven translation works from twelve respondents. Meanwhile, some respondents produced stylistically *bad* naturalness in translating news text. It can be proved that the most of respondents translate by translating the source language text in source language text in unnatural form, with strange language, linguistically unnatural and unusual. Based on the research findings of second research question about the students of English Education quality in translation work of English news text to Indonesia that was presented in the chart, it can be concluded that most of the respondents translated the source language text *fair* in accuracy, *fair* in clarity, and *bad in* naturalness.

5.2 The students' method of translating English news text to Indonesia

This part describes the kinds of the method that the students of English Education Department use to translate the English news text to Indonesia. The researcher investigated translation methods from the interview session.

This research is conducted with (Newmark, 1993) criterions of translation method. From 12 respondents that have been translating the English news text; the researcher finds five methods that applied by them. Those methods are: word by word translation, free translation, faithful translation, adaptation and literal translation. But, several of respondent mention others method. Two of them (R4 and R5) said sentence by sentence translation as the method to translate the English News text. The explanation of the methods is discussed in the next section, to discern the respondents' method in translating news text from English to Indonesia.

5.2.1 Word for word translation method

When the researcher gave the question "what is the method that you use in translate English news text?" There are 10 respondents from 12 respondents answered that they used word for word translation method as the method in translating English texts. They are R1, R3, R5, R6, R7, R8, R9, R10, R11 and R12

The respondents used this method to translate the word lonely. Even though they mention the method

they were used, some of them like R6 is not really known about the translation method that makes the uncertain answers. Different with R9 that give the clear answer that the word for words translation method is actually used. The statements from the respondents also reinforced the reason why they use word for words translation as their method to translate English news text. The reasons for using the Word for word translation method are to correct the error or miswords.

It could be concluded that the word for word method is used for several important parts or words such the difficult word in translating the news text that is not used for translating the whole text.

5.2.2 Free Translation Method

When the researcher gave the question "what is the method that you use in translate English news text?" there are respondents answered explicitly that used free translation method as the method for translating English text and answered implicitly used free translation method in translating the text. So, three respondents from 12 respondents those are R2, R11 and R12 were used free translation.

Free translation is used by them when translating news text clearly but there is no explanation of the reason for using the free translation method. According to (Catford, 1965) free translation belongs to *unbounded translation* which is unlimited to a particular rank. In the other hand, there is a respondent used free translation method in translating the news text but did not aware of his statements. It could be seen when the researcher gave the question "can you explain the process of translating news text?" In the first time the R9 statement is not used any method but actually R9 used free translation which is redesign the matter without the manner or the content without the form of the source ((Newmark, 1993). It means, R9 translated the text freely and unbounded.

5.2.3 Faithful Translation Method

When the researcher gave the question "what is the method that you use in translate English news text?" There are nine from twelve respondents (*R2, R3, R4, R5, R6, R7, R8, R11,* and *R12)* belong to faithful translation. Some of the respondents answered explicitly that used faithful translation method as the method for translating English text and the other respondents answered implicitly used free translation method in translating the text.

The respondents pay attention of the intentions of the text as (Newmark, 1993) stated that tralation attempts to be completely faithful to the intentions. Implicitly, there is several respondents' statement that turn to faithful translation method. It could be seen from the answer when the researcher gave the question "can you explain the process of translating news text?"

Indirectly, the respondent tried to distribute the meaning intended by the ST writer in a natural form of the target text by checking and understanding the context.

5.2.4 Adaptation Method

When the researcher gave the question "what is the method that you use in translate English news text?" There are five from twelve respondents using adaptation method. Only one respondent answered that used adaptation method as the choice in translating English texts and three respondents that implicitly used the method.

The other respondent use adaptation method that could be seen from the answer when the researcher gave the question "can you explain the process of translating news text?" The respondents' statements showed the analysis of the structure of the SL that was translated into the structure of the TL. As (Newmark, 1993) stated that the SL culture converted to the TL culture and the text rewritten.

5.2.5 Literal Translation

When the researcher gave the question "what is the method that you use in translate English news text?" There are three (R4, R6, R7) from twelve respondents using adaptation method. The three of respondents answered that they used Literal translation method as the choice in translating English news texts and three respondents that implicitly used the method.

Whereas another respondent mentioned the method in a different way that could be seen from the answer when the researcher gave the question "can you explain the process of translating news text?" the respondent seems to conceptualize the structure of the ST to be translated to TT with the appropriate structure.

From the respondent statement, the respondent aims to reproduce the linguistic feature of the source text. The method is directed to literal translation method as (Larson, 1998) said that form-based translation is an attempt to follow the form of the source language and is known as literal translation. Moreover, (Newmark, 1993) stated that in literal translation method, the SL grammatical structure are converted to their precise TL equivalents but the

lexical words are again translated singly, out of context.

5.2.6 Another Method

In the interview session, the researcher found method that was not present in (Newmark, 1993) criterions of translation method. It was sentence by sentence. So, to find what method they mean, the researcher analysed the categories related to the types of translation and translation process.

From the entire questions that researcher gave, there were several answers from three respondents that used sentence by sentence method. There were 2 (R4 and R5) from 12 respondents using sentence by sentence method.

The respondent were look for the clause of the text. Is the proportion can decrease or replaced by the first. They also re-read and analyse which is the right register, what kind of the right structure and is the culture or the richness of the text already delivered in the right way?

In case of analysing the statement from R4 that connected to the types of translation from (Catford, 1965), the respondent used total translation. The SL was replaced by TL especially in grammar and lexis. Then, R4 used faithful translation in translating the English news text. Similar to R4, the method that seems R5 used was a faithful translation. It has been explained in faithful method analysing. From the R4 and R5 statements, it can be concluded that the method (sentence by sentence) which they mentioned was a process of translating news text.

Moreover, to find the sense of the method that is used, the researcher analyses the connection between the method that is used by twelve respondents and the quality of their translation works from the table below:

Table 1: The analysis of the sense of the method that respondent use.

Respondent	Qualities			Methods
	Accuracy	Clarity	Naturalness	
R1	Bad	Fair	Fair	Word for word
R2	Good	Good	Good	Free and faithful
R3	Fair	Fair	Fair	Word for word and faithful
R4	Good	Good	Good	Faithful and adaptation
R5	Fair	Fair	Fair	Word for word, faithful and adaptation
R6	Fair	Fair	Fair	Word for word, faithful, adaptation and literal
R7	Fair	Fair	Fair	Word for word, faithful and literal
R8	Bad	Bad	Bad	Word for word and faithful
R9	Good	Fair	Fair	Word for word, free and adaptation
R10	Bad	Bad	Bad	Word for word
R11	Fair	Fair	Fair	Word for word, free, faithful and adaptation
R12	Bad	Fair	Bad	Word for word and faithful

The data table 1 showed different translation method produce different quality. From the table, it could be seen that: first, the methods that affect the bad quality of the three stages of quality are word for word and faithful translation method. Second, the methods that affect the fair quality of the three stages of quality are word for word, free, faithful, adaptation and literal translation method. The last, the methods that affect the good quality of the three stages of quality are free, faithful and adaptation translation method.

The researcher findings of the method that suitable for translating English news text are free, faithful and adaptation translation method. The three methods that mentioned are the method that produces the good quality in accuracy, clarity and naturalness stages and it found in R2 and R4 translation work.

6 CONCLUSIONS

Based on the data collection from the research. First, the quality of the translation work of news text from English to Indonesia can be known by using data analysis (translation quality assessment) in the form of translation test distributed to the respondents. Second, after analysing the data from the interview, the researcher concludes that the respondents used five methods that exist in Newmarks' translator methods criterion. Then, the method that suitable for translating English news text are free, faithful and adaptation translation method.

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