

## STUDENTS' STRATEGIES AND ERRORS IN JOURNALISTIC TEXT TRANSLATION

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**Abstract:** Journalistic text plays an important role in information transfer such as the latest events, issues, or problems from parts of the world. With the rapid development of digital platforms, journalistic texts can be accessed easily through the internet, which arouses the need for translation as a means to bridge understanding between languages. Therefore, this study aimed to investigate EFL students' strategies and errors in journalistic text translation. The students had to translate the journalistic texts from Indonesian (source text) to English (target text). The method of this research is comparative analysis in which students' texts were compared side by side with the source texts. Next, analysis was performed by referring to translation strategies adapted from Newmark (1988), Hoed (2006), Baker (2011), including transference, calque, naturalization, accepted translation, paraphrase, modulation, transposition, cultural equivalence, addition, omission, and explication. Based on the translation quality assessment model adapted from Nababan et al. (2012), the translations made by the students have decent quality for accuracy and a medium level of competence in producing acceptable translations. However, the translation products have a high degree of readability which means they are easy to understand. Based on the classification proposed by Sukur et al. (2020), the finding shows that the errors made by the students in translating journalistic texts include a lack of cultural background knowledge, situation concordance, use of unsuitable words to the context, and failure to understand speech act. With some suggestions to overcome those challenges, this study is expected to provide pedagogical insight for translation courses regarding the practice of journalistic text translation.

**Keywords:** journalistic; translation; strategies; errors; translation quality assessment

### INTRODUCTION

Journalistic text translation occupies a significant role in the globalization era where the use of digital media is expanding rapidly. The flow of information and news has been broadening across countries. This leads to the rise of the need for accurate and reliable translation, especially in the field of journalistic text.

In the era of Society 5.0, people's daily lives have been integrated with the use of technology such as the computer and the internet. This makes the access to information in present days almost limitless and it is only on the tip of fingers. One of the accessible information is journalistic text which includes news, editorials, columns, and many more. In this context, journalistic text is defined as a writing product that has a factual nature. It means that this type of text presents comprehensive information on problems to be published in mass media including newspapers, magazines, tabloids, bulletins, and so on (Wahjuwibowo, 2015). With the rapid development of digital technology, journalistic text can be accessed through the internet, which is later known as 'online journalism' (Amarasinghe, 2020). It refers to the activity of journalistic content distribution through the internet such as via websites, social media, and other forms of online communication.

Journalistic text, especially news, allows people not only to be aware of the local issues but also of the latest updates on global news. Therefore, it gives insights into bilateral relations, the current world's problems, and the latest trends. In addition, given various cultures in the world, translation especially in journalistic also allows exchange of information between society groups (Guessabi, 2021). Therefore, quality journalistic texts are needed to avoid misunderstandings in the transfer of information between countries with different languages.

Since there is language diversity in the world, translation plays a significant role in bridging the understanding. It allows people from other parts of the world to get certain information. As asserted by Mohammed (2023), journalistic texts cover extensive materials and aspects with a high percentage of culturally distinctive language in which journalistic content makes translation fairly challenging.

Compared to the other types of text, journalistic writing is interesting to be further explored. According to Anjani and Rahman (2022), authors of journalistic texts are expected to be able to produce concise, smooth, straightforward, informative, and attention-grabbing writing. It should be neutral, objective, and accurate (Lijun & Yingping, 2020). This makes journalistic text have a special style of writing which is referred to by Wahyudin (2016) as 'bahasa jurnalistik', literally journalistic language, or journalistic writing style. This characteristic indeed becomes a challenge for the translator in reproducing equivalences. Regarding its translation, journalistic translation should be oriented towards the target language. Journalistic text, especially news, is perceived to have a complete domestication of the source texts to fit the interest of the target readers (Valdeón, 2022). Therefore, translators should be able to choose the most effective translation strategies.

Furthermore, journalistic text has a 'headline' that has to be presented interestingly to catch the readers' attention. Not only must a translator reproduce the equivalence with the same effect to the readers, but it also requires the translator's creativity in presenting the headline. One of the styles in writing headlines is the frequent use of simple present tense. It is common although journalistic text, like news, sometimes informs about past events. The present progressive tense sometimes can be used to inform about the process of events. For future events which use the finite verb 'is going', it is mostly omitted. For instance, it can be found in the headline "Justin Bieber to Perform in Jakarta" which tells about future events. Most beginner translators such as students are mostly not aware of this style. They tend to use the complete sentences in the past or future tenses when translating events because that is how they are taught in grammar or writing classes. In fact, journalistic text headlines frequently use the simple present tense.

With the rapid development in journalism and its coverage, journalistic translation still provides areas to be further explored (Chaal, 2019). There are several previous studies conducted which are related to the topic of this research. Naratama (2017) on his studies regarding the implications of translation strategies towards the journalistic translation quality and Anjani and Rahman (2022) on her study on German to Indonesian translation were still focused on journalistic translation performed by professionals. Hence, it is interesting to explore the topic of journalistic translation demonstrated by university students. It is expected to provide insight into how journalistic text translation is performed in the context of education, i.e., Translation Course.

Through translation courses, students have the opportunity to experience translation practice, especially journalistic translation. They can achieve further comprehension of translation, culture, and media. It certainly will prepare them for the real professional world in the field of communication and media. Therefore, this study aimed to investigate the students' understanding of the translation theories that have been received in the class and how they use them in translating journalistic text. This study also identified some common errors made by the students due to their inability to understand the meaning and misuse of translation strategies.

## **METHOD**

This study investigates the translation of journalistic texts performed by the English Education Study Program students of Universitas Palangka Raya during a Translation Course. They were required to translate news from Indonesian to English and to produce communicative translation products. The students had to work in groups, so there are six texts with different topics and translations. Since the objective of this study is to identify the students' strategies and errors in translating journalistic text, the method used is comparative analysis. The source text is compared side-by-side with the target text translated by the students. The strategies are identified based on the theories adapted from Newmark (1988), Hoed (2006) and (Baker, 2011).

The first strategy is Transference. It happens due to the lack of equivalence in the target text, so that a translator takes the words directly from the source text. This case occurs when translating new terms, as in the field of technology, which has rapid expansion of innovation. The second strategy is Naturalization. It is a translation strategy in which the translator naturalizes the word from the source language into the target language. What it means by naturalization is that a certain word is accepted into the target language by undergoing an adjustment in the phonetic system. The third strategy is Calque. It also can be perceived as literal translation in which the translator renders the literal meaning of the words into the target text. However, sometimes the word may not fit the context because of differences in the collocation system between the source language and target language.

The fourth strategy is Accepted Translation. In several cases, two different languages can have predetermined or commonly accepted equivalence for a certain word. Therefore, a translator does not need to look for another version of equivalence. For instance, the Indonesian term 'syarat dan ketentuan' is translated into 'terms and conditions'. The fifth strategy is Paraphrase. It is one of the translation

strategies that is oriented to the target language. It renders the same messages in different word choices or structures from the source text. This strategy often makes a more communicative translation result, yet reduces the original style of the source text author. The sixth strategy is Modulation. It allows translators to reproduce the meaning and message of the source text from different perspectives or meanings. For instance, the change from passive voice in Indonesian to active voice in English. The seventh strategy is Transposition. Since there are almost no languages that have the same system, a translator needs to use transposition. It deals with shifts that can occur in the level of category, structure, or unit of the language. For example, two sentences can be translated into one by combining the two clauses.

The eighth strategy is Cultural Equivalence. In translation, translators often deal with culturally distinctive features such as metaphors, idioms, phrasal verbs, sayings, etc. which resemble a specific way of communication of a certain society group. If a translator can reproduce that feature with its equivalence, for instance, idioms to idioms, then it is perceived as cultural equivalence. The ninth strategy is Addition. Additional information is sometimes needed in the target text to give context to the readers. With more detailed information, the readers can understand the message more easily. The tenth strategy is Omission. It is one of the strategies that is frequently used in journalistic translation. There are several considerations for the translator, such as the relevance and significance of the information to the target readers. It also can be influenced by the ideology of the editorial or media team. It is addressed as extra-textual factor (Putri, 2019) or extra-linguistics factor (Akhiroh, 2021) in journalistic translation. The last strategy is Explication. It is a strategy used by translators to present information explicitly. It is done by extracting the implied message which is considered important to the reader.

After the strategies were identified, the target texts were assessed using a translation quality assessment model adapted from Nababan et al. (2012). The assessment refers to three aspects. First, accuracy deals with the degree of completeness of the messages, meanings, effects, and writing style of the source text reproduced in the target text. This aspect examines whether there is distortion or alteration of meaning in the translation or even mistranslation. Accuracy may also include how figurative languages, which is a culturally distinctive feature, are translated. If a certain figurative language is translated into its equivalence in the target language, it potentially will have a high degree of accuracy. The second one is acceptability which deals with how natural the translation sounds to the target readers. Not only does it ensure the translation follows the grammatical structure of the target text, but also acceptability examines whether the translation reproduces the message in the forms of sentences that suit how the target readers communicate. It includes word choices and collocation. In short, acceptability shows whether a translation sounds like a 'translation' or a fully communicative text that has a smooth and natural text. The last one is readability which is used to analyze the clarity of the translation. Sometimes, a translation may present messages in ineffective and long sentences that are difficult for the readers. The longer the sentence is, the less clarity it has. Readability also deals with the word choices in terms of how familiar the words are for the readers. A translator must adjust the word choices to the profile of the readers. Using too many technical words for non-expert or general readers may result in difficulties in comprehending the meaning.

## FINDING AND DISCUSSION

### *Translation Strategies*

Based on the comparative analysis of six different Indonesian journalistic texts and their English translations, there are 13 translation strategies commonly used by the students of the Translation Course at the English Education Study Program of Universitas Palangka Raya. These strategies are identified on the word up to sentence level. Therefore, one sentence may have more than one translation strategy used. The identified strategies include calque, accepted translation, transference, modulation of perspective, modulation of meaning, omission, transposition on intrasystem, transposition on structure, transposition on unit, paraphrase, explication, addition, and cultural equivalence.

**Table 1. Translation Strategies Used by Students**

No	Translation Strategies	Frequency	Percentage
1	Calque	57	26.67%
2	Accepted translation	26	12.86%
3	Transference	23	10.95%
4	Modulation on Perspective	20	9.52%
5	Omission	20	9.52%
6	Modulation on Meaning	12	5.71%
7	Transposition on Intrasystem	12	5.71%
8	Transposition on Structure	9	4.29%
9	Paraphrase	9	4.29%
10	Explication	8	3.81%
11	Cultural Equivalence	7	3.33%

12	Addition	4	1.90%
	Total	210	100%

The table above shows a significant number of usage for calque and transference followed by several source-language-oriented strategies. It indicates that the students demonstrated the use of foreignization in translating journalistic texts. Apart from domestication which focuses more on delivering the translation in the target language style and culture, foreignization is a translation ideology that still preserves the style of source text within the translation. Therefore, foreignization makes a translation products sound like a 'translation' which has strange dictions and writing structures (Venuti, 1992). Meanwhile, journalistic translation should produce a smooth and natural new text, in which the reader cannot tell whether it is a translated or original text anymore. Dewi and Wijaya (2021) put a clear classification regarding the relationship between strategies and ideologies. Strategies such as calque, transference, modulation, transposition, omission, explication, and addition belong with foreignization ideology while cultural equivalence and accepted translation belong with domestication. Paraphrasing should also belong with domestication since it reproduces the message in other words that can be easily understood by the target readers.

Based on the categorization, domestication only has 20.48%, while foreignization reached 79.52% in the process of journalistic translation performed by the students. The more detailed discussions on each translation strategy are as follows.

### 1. Calque

Calque is a translation strategy in which a translator reproduces the message of the source text into the target text in a literal way. The reader may still find the same language elements in the target text even though there are some adjustments in the structure. Accumulatively, this strategy was used 57 times, which makes it the most common strategy used by students in translating journalistic texts.

**Table 2. Calque Strategy**

Text 4	Source Text	Target Text
Sentence 30	Akhirnya majelis hakim yang diketuai Reni Retnowati menjatuhkan vonis <b>penjara seumur hidup</b> kepada Pak De karena dianggap bersalah melakukan tindak pidana <b>pembunuhan berencana</b> .	Finally, the panel of judges chaired by Reni Retnowati sentenced Pak De to <b>life imprisonment</b> because he was proven to have committed the crime of <b>premeditated murder</b> .

The data above shows two cases of calque translation. The first one is 'penjara seumur hidup' which is translated into 'life imprisonment'. In a literal way, 'penjara', which is the head noun, means 'imprisonment' while 'seumur hidup', which is the modifier, means 'life'. However, the structure of the target text changes according to English grammar which regulates any head noun that must be placed after any modifier. The same case also happened in the translation of 'pembunuhan berencana'. The head noun 'murder' is placed after the modifier which is 'premeditated'.

### 2. Accepted Translation

Accepted translation achieved the second most-used translation strategies used by the students. This is because news texts often discuss matters related to several fields that already have their equivalences in terminology. Therefore, translators do not need to look for other equivalences anymore since there are widely accepted translations.

**Table 3. Accepted Translation Strategy**

Text 1	Source Text	Target Text
Sentence 3	Juru Bicara <b>Kemenkes</b> Mohammad Syahril menyebut terdapat sejumlah kondisi kesehatan yang perlu diwaspadai di antaranya saat terjadi keringat berlebih, kulit terasa panas dan kering, hingga rasa berdebar atau jantung terasa berdetak lebih cepat.	<b>Ministry of Health</b> Spokesman Mohammad Syahril said several health conditions need to be watched out for, including when there is excessive sweating, the skin feels hot and dry until palpitations or the heart feels faster.

This strategy is mostly used in translating institution names, technical terms, and many more. In the data above, the translator does not need to look for another equivalence for 'Kemenkes' which stands for Kementerian Kesehatan. It is already widely known as the 'Ministry of Health'.

### 3. Transference

A translator can use transference in several cases such as in translating new terms, terms that do not yet have a specific translation, or other considerations which do not require certain terms to be translated. Transference means that the translator just transfers the source text into the target text as is. This strategy may be best for certain terms that are widely known by people in the original language. During the

journalistic text translation performed by the students, transference became one of the most common translation strategies, with a percentage reaching 10.95%.

Table 4. Transference Strategy

Text 3	Source Text	Target Text
Sentence 3	Kasat Resnarkoba Polrestabes Surabaya <b>AKBP</b> Daniel Marunduri mengatakan sehari-hari selain sebagai penguasa, tersangka merupakan kuli bangunan.	The head of the Narcotics Unit at Surabaya Police, <b>AKBP</b> Daniel Marunduri, stated that the suspect, who worked as a construction worker, was also involved in drug dealing.

One of the transference cases can be identified from the text above. 'AKBP' stands for 'Ajun Komisaris Besar Polisi'. It is a rank in Indonesian Police that actually can be translated into 'Police Grand Commissioner Adjutant' although it is not widely known. Due to the difference in the police ranking system between Indonesia and English-speaking countries such as The United States or The United Kingdom, there is no exact equivalent for the term. It may be equal to the 'Chief of Police' or 'Commissioner of Police' who is mainly in charge of managing large police departments. This consideration certainly becomes the factor for the translator to use transference in this context.

#### 4. Modulation on Perspective

Modulation of perspective deals with the alteration of how the reader perceives the target text. It includes the change of perspective of the text from passive to active voice and vice versa.

Table 5. Modulation on Perspective Strategy

Text 4	Source Text	Target Text
Sentence 7	<b>Mobilnya ditemukan</b> warga tengah terparkir di pinggir Jalan Dupa, Kalibata, Pancoran, Jakarta Selatan, sekitar pukul 22.00 WIB.	<b>The locals found her car</b> parked on the side of Jalan Dupa, Kalibata, Pancoran, South Jakarta, at around 10 p.m.

Based on the text above, the source text was written in passive voice while the translation has an active structure. The use of passive and active voice is sometimes bound to the culture of a certain community. For example, Indonesian people tend to use passive voice in communicating because they have an indirect way of speaking. Meanwhile, the active voice which is more direct is considered less polite in Indonesia. It certainly differs from English which tends to use a straightforward language style by using active voice. These kinds of differences should also be considered by translators since they do not only translate the text but also the culture.

#### 5. Omission

In certain contexts, a translator can choose whether to translate or omit parts from the source text. This omission may be due to several considerations, including the relevance of the information towards the target readers, the significance of the information towards the whole message, or preference as well as the interest of the editorial team of the media since it is about journalistic text translation.

Table 6. Omission Strategy

Text 5	Source Text	Target Text
Sentence 11	"Saat bersyukur, ini <b>akan</b> mengaktifkan neurotransmitter seperti dopamin yang meningkatkan kebahagiaan.	"When you are grateful, it activates neurotransmitters like dopamine which increase happiness.

In this case, the word 'akan' which means 'will' does not have a significant meaning to the whole message. By omitting 'akan' which indicates a future event, it does not affect the sense that neurotransmitters will certainly be activated when someone is expressing gratitude.

#### 6. Modulation on Meaning

The second type of modulation deals with the alteration of meaning. It does not mean that a translator can translate a certain term into a completely different term. It rather provides the reader with a term that has a broader or narrower meaning, such as the use of hypernym and hyponym. It also may include the use of synonyms. Of course, the translator should also consider the context where this strategy will be appropriate.

Table 7. Modulation on Meaning Strategy

Text 6	Source Text	Target Text
Sentence 10	" <b>Peristiwanya</b> terjadi pada Rabu ini sekitar pukul 08:32 WIB," katanya.	"The <b>phenomenon</b> happened on Tuesday around 08:32 pm," he said.

The data above shows that the translator uses 'phenomenon' as the translation of 'peristiwa'. However, the 'phenomenon' term is quite neutral and can be used in addressing good or bad events. The word 'peristiwa' in this context refers to the flame burst that happened at Cipali Toll Rest Area. This term may be better if translated into 'incident' because it was caused by human activity.



### 7. Transposition on Intrasystem

Each language in the world has its uniqueness that makes them different from each other. Therefore, Intrasystem transposition is a translation strategy used by translators to adjust the translation according to the system of the target language.

**Table 8. Transposition on Intrasystem Strategy**

Text 4	Source Text	Target Text
Sentence 13	Dari hasil autopsi yang dilakukan ahli forensik Rumah Sakit Cipto Mangunkusumo Jakarta, <b>dr. Abdul Mun'im Idries</b> , ditemukan lima peluru yang bersarang di tubuh Ditje.	The autopsy was conducted by Cipto Mangunkusumo Hospital forensic expert, <b>Dr. Abdul Mun'im Idries</b> . In Jakarta, he found five bullets lodged in Ditje's body.

As shown by the text above, Indonesian and English have different systems for writing academic degrees. The Indonesian language uses 'dr.' to address doctors who have medical competence. Meanwhile, English uses 'Dr.' with capitalization on the first letter to address the same. Indonesian people would use 'Dr.' to address someone who has a doctorate in the study, which is equivalent to 'Ph.D.' in English.

### 8. Transposition on Structure

Another aspect that makes languages differ from one another is the structure. Indonesian and English certainly have different phrases, sentences, or text structure. A translator should be able to reproduce the message in the target language with structures that can be understood by the target reader.

**Table 9. Transposition on Structure Strategy**

Text 4	Source Text	Target Text
Sentence 11	Luka tembak itu terdapat di belakang <b>telinga kanan</b> , dada, pundak, <b>ketiak kanan</b> , dan <b>punggung kanannya</b> .	The gunshot wounds were behind the <b>right ear</b> , chest, shoulder, <b>right armpit</b> , and <b>right back</b> .

The most common structure transposition between Indonesian and English languages is on the noun phrases. Indonesian has a head noun in front of modifiers, while English has it after the modifiers. This can be seen in the case of 'telinga kanan' which is translated into 'right ear'. The head noun in Indonesian is 'telinga' which means 'ear' in English. The same case also can be found in the next noun phrases in the sentence which are 'right armpit' and 'right back'.

### 9. Paraphrase

Paraphrasing is a method in writing that is used to convey the same message but in a different way. One of the techniques in paraphrasing is synthesizing several elements from the source text and rearranging them into a new structure of sentence, paragraph, or even text.

**Table 10. Paraphrase Strategy**

Text 3	Source Text	Target Text
Sentence 1	Polisi di Surabaya meringkus pengedar narkoba. Ratusan paket siap edar disita dari tangan tersangka.	Police in Surabaya have arrested a drug dealer and seized hundreds of ready-to-distribute packages from the suspect.

From the case above, it can be seen that the translator synthesizes the two sentences from the target language into one sentence. By doing so, the target text sounds more straightforward for the target readers.

### 10. Explication

Source texts may provide a message which is not explicitly written in the text. This implicit meaning could hinder the understanding of the target reader. Therefore, a translator should make the message visible to the target readers by making it explicitly written in the translation.

**Table 11. Explication Strategy**

Text 4	Source Text	Target Text
Sentence 26	Pengakuan itu, menurut Pak De, dibuat karena tak tahan disiksa polisi.	The confession, according to Pak De, was made because <b>he</b> could not stand being tortured by the police.

The pronoun 'he' in the target text above was added by the translator to make it clearer who is the one tortured by the police based on the context. This pronoun clearly refers to 'Pak De', since there is no actor in the source text.

### 11. Cultural Equivalence

Language is an aspect that is strongly embedded in the culture of the speaker. Therefore, language always reflects how the speakers communicate with each other. This way of communication may differ from the other group of people which includes how they express certain meanings. People of particular

groups may have different word choices from the others to express the same meaning. It becomes the reason for a translator to find cultural equivalence to translate culture-specific utterances such as proverbs, sayings, idioms, metaphors, or other expressions with pragmatics.

**Table 12. Cultural Equivalence Strategy**

Text 4	Source Text	Target Text
Sentence 24	Seperti mimpi buruk yang jadi kenyataan, akhirnya Pak De duduk di kursi pesakitan dalam persidangan di Pengadilan Negeri Jakarta Selatan.	Like a nightmare come true, Pak De finally sat in the courtroom at the South Jakarta District Court.

The use of equivalent idioms, proverbs, and other figurative languages can make the translation sound familiar to the target readers. In the text above, it can be seen that an Indonesian simile 'seperti mimpi buruk yang jadi kenyataan' is translated into 'like a nightmare come true'. The translator perceives the style by translating it into the equivalent English simile. Therefore, English readers would find the translation more fluent and not sound like a translation.

## 12. Addition

The addition is a translation strategy that can be used by the translator to give extra information to the target text. The addition of the information is given to provide clearer information and a message in the target text.

**Table 13. Addition Strategy**

Text 5	Source Text	Target Text
Sentence 8	Kawasan yang kini menjadi kompleks perumahan Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat itu dulu merupakan kebun karet.	The area, which is now the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia housing complex, was once a rubber plantation.

For example, the text above gives additional information which is 'the Republic of Indonesia' for 'Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat'. It is because the translator wants to give clearer which House of Representatives referred to by the writer since Indonesia has levels for this institution, namely national and regional. By adding 'the Republic of Indonesia', the translator emphasizes that the writer referred to the National House of Representatives

## 13. Transposition on Unit

Transposition on unit deals with the change in language unit during the translation process. The language unit changes may happen from words into phrases, phrases into clauses, clauses into sentences, and vice versa. Transposition on the unit can happen due to the requirement of the target language.

**Table 14. Transposition on Unit Strategy**

Text 5	Source Text	Target Text
Sentence 11	Ketika merasa bahagia dan bersyukur, tentu tubuh akan memproduksi <b>bahan kimia</b> .	Naturally, when we feel happy and grateful, our body will produce <b>chemicals</b> .

The text above shows a transposition of the unit of the language from a noun phrase into a word. Translators sometimes will find cases like this where a text can have shorter or longer translations. It also depends on the message reproduction and the preference of the translator.

## Translation Quality Assessment Result

The students' translation products were assessed by using the assessment model adapted from Nababan (2012). The model assesses the translation from three aspects, including accuracy, acceptability, and readability. The results of the assessment can be seen in the following table.

**Table. 15. Translation Quality Assessment Result**

Text	Degree	Accuracy	Acceptability	Readability
1	High	14.29%	14.29%	14.29%
	Medium	64.29%	42.86%	64.29%
	Low	21.43%	42.86%	21.43%
2	High	12.50%	12.50%	37.50%
	Medium	87.50%	75.00%	62.50%
	Low	0.00%	12.50%	0.00%
3	High	28.57%	28.57%	42.86%
	Medium	42.86%	28.57%	28.57%
	Low	28.57%	42.86%	28.57%
4	High	52.73%	56.36%	69.09%
	Medium	34.55%	32.73%	27.27%
	Low	12.73%	10.91%	3.64%
5	High	66.67%	33.33%	73.33%
	Medium	26.67%	53.33%	13.33%
	Low	6.67%	13.33%	13.33%
6	High	45.45%	63.64%	72.73%

Text	Degree	Accuracy	Acceptability	Readability
	Medium	27.27%	54.55%	18.18%
	Low	27.27%	18.18%	9.09%

### 1. Accuracy

Based on the accuracy aspect, the results show that three of the translations are dominated by high accuracy levels, with percentages varying from 45.45% to 66.67%. Meanwhile, the other three are dominated by medium accuracy levels, varying from 42.86% to 87.50%. The low accuracy level does not have a significant portion in each text. Therefore, most of the students' translations of journalistic texts have decent quality in transferring messages into English. The accuracy of the translation is surely affected by the choice of strategy used by the translator.

The strategy plays a significant role in determining the successfulness of message transfer between the source and target text. The accepted translation provides better accuracy since the translations are widely recognized and used by people. With accepted translation, the target readers have a better chance to have the same understanding as intended by the writer. In this journalistic translation, accepted translations are mostly used in translating the names of institutions and official institutions. The second strategy that has better accuracy is cultural equivalence. This strategy provides the equivalence for culture-specific utterances provided in the source text. Since the translators matched figurative language, idiom, and other specific styles of communication in the source text with the equivalent of their equivalence in the target text, the target reader can experience the same effect as the original reader. However, calque, which is the most frequent translation strategy used by the students, contributes significantly to the low inaccuracy of the message. For example, 'nomor polisi' was translated into 'police number' which is an unfamiliar term for the target reader. Meanwhile, a common English term for this context should be 'number plate'. The rest of the translation strategies provide various accuracy levels. It depends on the keenness of the translator in making the decision.

### 2. Acceptability

From the aspect of acceptability, the distribution is somewhat balanced among the texts for each level of acceptability. There are two texts translated with a dominant percentage of a high level of acceptability, namely 56.36% and 63.64%; two with a dominant percentage on medium level varying from 53.55% to 75.00%; and the last two texts with 42.86% on a low level of acceptability. Considering the quality, the students demonstrated a medium level of competence in producing acceptable translations. It means that most of the students' translations still could not achieve suitable acceptability for the target readers.

Besides accepted translation, cultural equivalence, and paraphrasing that provide better acceptability of translation, other strategies such as transposition and modulation play a substantial role. This is because transposition and modulation adjust the language structure in the translation according to the grammar and culture of the target language. On the other hand, calque which is a translation strategy that preserves the element and structure of the source language tends to provide a medium to low level of acceptability, although in several cases it can produce an acceptable translation.

### 3. Readability

Distinct from the two aspects above, high readability dominates in four translations varying from 42,86% to 73,33% while the other two have a medium level of readability. A low level of readability has a small amount of percentage. These results show that the students are capable of producing translations that can be understood by the target readers, regardless the accuracy of the message compared to the source text.

Readability may be the most uncomplicated aspect to achieve. Moreover, for English students who already learned the language structure and writing skills, it may be effortless. This factor makes the readability level in this journalistic translation quite high. Readability is mostly affected by strategies that are oriented to the source text, such as calque and transference.

#### *Students' Common Errors*

As individuals who are in the midst of a learning process, the students certainly often make errors in translation practices. Error is a thing that cannot be separated from human beings. Even a professional translator may make mistakes in translation. Therefore, this study tries to identify some common errors made by students during the journalistic translation practice. Those errors are identified based on the classification proposed by Sukur et al. (2020) as follows.

#### 1. Culture background knowledge

Indonesia has an incredible number of regions that provide it with various regional cultures that differ from each other. This factor makes translation from Indonesia to other languages challenging, especially if the source embeds a certain cultural style in communication. Indonesian media, in their articles, tend to



use traditional languages in order to interest the readers. It will be difficult for translators who come from different cultures. For example, in this translation practice, the students who mostly came from Central Kalimantan mistakenly perceived the Javanese term 'nyambi' as a name. It can be found in the translation of the news headline "Kuli Nyambi Pengedar Narkoba di Surabaya Ditangkap, 159 Paket Sabu Disita" into "Kuli Nyambi, A Drug Dealer in Surabaya, was Arrested and 159 Packets of Crystal Meth were Confiscated". Meanwhile, 'nyambi' can mean 'having a side job'. Therefore, it is better for translators who do translations from Indonesia to English to consider or learn about the regional cultures.

## 2. Situation concordance

Journalistic texts often include an abundant number of direct quotations from interviewees or related parties. Because of the difference in the intrasystem of language between Indonesia and English, errors in choosing suitable pronouns may occur. For instance, the Indonesian text provides names. Because Indonesians only use the pronoun 'dia' to address both man and woman, the students are often aware of the pronoun 'he' or 'she' in English. This of course led to the misuse of English pronouns and the distortion of meaning and context.

## 3. Meaning of the word

Students usually have a limited language repertoire which makes them have a narrow understanding of some terms. The first example of error occurred related to the meaning of the word profession 'peragawati' and 'fotomodel'. Since the students perceived that those two are the same profession, they only translated one of them and omitted the other. Meanwhile, 'peragawati' can mean 'fashion model' who mainly models on a fashion show, and 'fotomodel' means 'photo model' who mainly does modeling in photography. The second example is that the students are often confused about the level of state institutions. The study found that the students perceived 'Kementerian' which means 'ministry' the same as 'badan' or 'agency'. Instead, Kementerian is superior to Badan.

## 4. Speech act

Students who are not familiar with English speech acts are most likely to make errors in translation. For example, the expression "Yang benar, Pak?" was translated into "Is that right, sir?" At first glance, there seems to be no problem with this translation. However, if this expression is analyzed based on the context, it should mean "Are you sure, sir?" because this question ensures the authentication of information given by someone. This kind of problem often occurs in the case of translation performed by Indonesian EFL. Because of lacking of experiences in using English for daily communication, they often fall to the error of applying the same grammatical rule in the target text (Shiddiq et al., 2023).

### *Suggestion for Overcoming Errors*

Translation is an activity that needs a broad background knowledge. Since Indonesian has an enormous culture and traditional language, a translator should have adequate background knowledge of the culture to cope with this challenge. Another strategy for the translator to overcome this is to have a good sense of research. As a translator, someone should not translate the text promptly after receiving the source text. Instead, a thorough understanding of the context of the text should be built first by reading the source text and listing several unfamiliar words. After that, the meaning of those words needs to be studied by searching for relevant sources. In addition, the most important matter in understanding culture is building vocabulary through frequent exposure to the text, especially for junior translators.

The intrasystem of language also often becomes a challenge for translators. In the context of the difference in pronoun system between Indonesian and English, the translator should be more precise and careful in comprehending the context. Errors like the misuse of the pronoun he/she requires a good sense of the language use.

Junior translators also often fall to the misuse of collocations and inability to reproduce speech acts which leads to unnatural translation results. Translators certainly need tools to produce a good translation. It is better to consult a monolingual or collocation dictionary. At present days, a good dictionary can be easily accessed through the internet and some of them are free. If needed, they also can utilize the use of Artificial Intelligence technology to assist them in translation. For junior translators or those who are still in the education process, it will provide beneficiary support in improving translation qualities and preventing errors.

## **CONCLUSION**

The journalistic translation should be communicative since its function is to deliver information straightforwardly and clearly. Therefore, in translating journalistic texts, the translator should be oriented to the target language and culture because journalistic texts tend to use a casual language style. In other words, domestication is more appropriate in the context of journalistic texts. The translator can achieve this by utilizing translation strategies that emphasize the target language and culture. However, in an early stage of translation learning, the students tend to use foreignization ideology as indicated by the majority

of translation strategies that are source-language oriented. From a translation quality standpoint, this may somewhat provide decent accuracy. However, the acceptability aspect shows a low level of achievement since foreignization tends to preserve the source language style which will sound unfamiliar to the target readers. Furthermore, the study found several common errors that occurred in the journalistic translation performed by the students, namely cultural background knowledge, situation concordance, meaning of the word, and speech act.

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