An Analysis of Students' Ability In Trans*lating The Analytical Exposition Text In Eleventh Grade Of SMK N 11 Medan*

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Abstract

The objective of this research are (1) to find out the kinds of translation students used in translating analytical exposition at SMK N 11 Medan.(2) to find out students' ability in translating the analytical exposition text in 11th grade students of SMK N 11 Medan. This research was conducted by using descriptive qualitative research. The source of data was taken from 11th grade of SMK N 11 Medan .There are 2 class of 11th grade which consist of 67 students. The sample was chosen XI-CK as take as the sample of research . To get the result students work, the writer asked students to translate analytical exposition text. After that the writer collected and check it. The result of this study showed that the students are able to translate the analytical exposition text. From 30 samples there were 25 students (83%) able to translate the analytical text and there were 5 students (17%) unable to translate analytical exposition text. The writer also analyze the score medium of the students. Based on the the Instructional System of Development Produce on SMK N 11 Medan is 70 and the score medium the students is 70,6. It means that the students are able to translate analytical exposition text in eleventh grade of SMK N 11 Medan. It can be seen from the median of students score which is higher that (KKM) that is determined in the school (70,6 > 70)

Keyword: ability, translation, analytical exposition

1.Introduction

English has been formally taught only from the elementary school to the university since the independence of Indonesia in 1945. The government of Indonesia has introduced the national education law which required that English should be taught in primary schools in Indonesia through the anticipation of political, economic, education and cultural globalization. This government policy is not excessive because in this era globalization english is so important. In career development, English competence is very important, because of that, the students in Indonesia must understand English to increase their knowledge so they prepare themselves to face this global competition.

Based on the writer's experience when the writer was teaching practice program (PPL) SMK N 11 Medan, the writer found that many students can't translate a text well especially analytical exposition text. The student did not know how to explore their idea. They were still confused in translate the text because less of vocabulary also the students do not understand the aim of the text so change the meaning in to another meaning. The teacher began to teach by asking the students about the material, then the teacher only give an explanation . After that, asking the students to translate the text, hopefully students know how to learn the structure from the sentences. The writer chose analytical exposition as a topic because it is learnt by students on eleventh grade of Senior High School. The writer interested to measure the students' ability and the writer want to know the level of the ability.

Based on reasons above, the writer decides to undertake a study about to find out the ability of the students and the writer will conduct the study "An Analysis Of The Ability Students' In Translating Analytical Exposition In Eleventh Grade At SMK N 11 Medan".

The objectives of the study are summarized as to find out what kinds of translation used of students in translating analytical exposition text, and to find out students ability of Eleventh Grade students in Translating analytical exposition Text.

There are some kinds of translation such as : word-for-word, literal, faithful, semantic, adaptation, free, idiomatic and communicative. The writer focuses in translating analytical exposition. In this study the writer focuses on the ability of the students in translating the analytical exposition in eleventh grade at SMK N 11 Medan.

The significances of the study is presented as follows :

1. Theoretical Significances :

   The findings are expected to be significant for the student's ability in translation. The theories of semantic translation method is giving theories is how to make a good translation.

2. Practical Significances:

   The researcher comes conclusion that:

   1. the writer, the result of the research can be useful for the knowledge of teaching.
   2. the English teacher, it can be used as an alternative strategies their translation in order to understand English well.
   3. the students, the result of the research can enrich and comprehend their knowledge about translation.
   4. the other researchers, it can be used as a basic information or additional knowledge in doing further research on translation.

Translation

Translation is both sciences an art. It means of an international co-operation and nation integration. It is though translation that we can bridge the distance 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 distinch culture and tradition- and countless dialects some of which are creatively as vibrant as any of our developed language its translator.

According to Jeremy Munday (2004:5) Translation is the communication of the meaning of source language text by means of target language text. Besides that, translation is a process that performed in language, a process changing a text in source language. Translation is consists of giving the meaning of sorce language into target language. The form of language is called source language and which is changed is called target language. Translation is complited 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 very different from the source language form.

Translation consists of changing from one state or form to another, to turn into one's own or another's language translation is basically a change of form. When we speak of the form of a language, we are referring to the actual words, phrases, clauses, sentences, paragraphs, etc., which are spoken or written. These forms are reffered 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 by the form of the receptor target language.

Translation is a process that performed in language, a process changing a text in source language. Translation consist of giving the meaning of the source language into target language. The form of language is called source language and which is to change is called target language. Translation is complicated 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 very different from the source language form.

According to Basil Hatim and Jeremy Munday (2004:3) said that "translation is a phenomenon that has a huge effect on everyday life." The first of these two senses relates 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). The second sense centers on the concrete translation on the *product* produced by the translator.

The definition of translation also mentioned by Catford(1965:1) who says that " translation is an operation performed on languages: 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).

According to Basnett (1991:13), translation involves transfer of meaning contained in one set of language signs through competent use of dictionary and the process also involves a whole set extra linguistic criterion. The good translations should be accurate, natural and communicative in meaning.

According to Roger T. Bell (1991:5) translation is the expression in another language (or target language) of what has been expressed in another. Sources language, preserving semantic and stylistic equivalences.

Basically, all the statements above about translation have the same ideas.in the sense that translation is a process of replacing or transferring messages, thought, ideas, meaning, or information from the sources language to the target language. The main point of the translation ia that a translator may not change the meaning of the message of the original text.

The Kinds of Translation

There are some kinds of translation according to many experts of translation. To make the process on translation easier, the experts of translation give some method of translation as Peter Newmark (1988: 45-47) elaborates the methods, they are word of word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, semantic translation, adaptation translation, free translation, idiomatic translation, communicative translation. The explanations about the method of translation are explained below.Those methods describes in V diagram below (Newmark; 1988).

Source Language Emphasis	Target Language Emphasis
Word-for-word	Adaptation
Literal	free
Faithful	idiomatic
Semantic	communicative

1) Word of Word Translation

Newmark (1988: 45) states that the word-for-word translation method in the target text (TT) placed directly under the version of the source text (ST). This translation method is also called translation between lines or interlinear translation. Translation method is highly dependent on the level of words, so that the wording is very maintained. In performing its duties, the translator is just looking for a synonym of the source language (SL) into the target language (TL). The wording of the translation sentence is identical to the wording in the source language sentence (SL). Every word is translated one-on-one based on common sense or out of context, whereas words are associated with a culture translated literally. This method is generally used on the stage of pre-translation on which the translator is difficult to translate the text to understand the mechanism or the source language and are typically used in the analysis phase or the early stages of the transfer.

Here are a few examples of translation using the example of translation methods word by-word:

1. ST : Look, little guy, you-all shouldn't be 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

Literal translation or also known as a straight translation (Linear Translation) is among the translation of the word-by-word translation and free translation (Newmark, 1988: 46). In the process of translation, the translator seeks grammatical constructions of the source language (SL) equivalent or close to the target language (TT). The literal translation is regardless of the context. This translation originally is done as translating word-for-word, but the translator then adjusts the wording in accordance with the grammar of the target language. Some of the main issues of translation are linked to the strategies of literal and free, from and content. Example area follows:

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

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

2. ST : It's raining cats and dogs.

TT :Hujan kucing dan anjing

3) Faithful Translation

In translation faithful, a translator 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 words are translated based on cultural contents, but deviations of grammar and choice of words 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 texts of the law or legal documents), aspects of form (in the poems), the form of metaphor (in the translation of literary texts), the form of the term (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 examples of translation:

1. ST : Amir is a broker 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 morerigid and does not compromise to the principle of target language (TT) or more bound bylanguage 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 case 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

play 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. Examples of this adaptation is the translation of a play by Shakespeare called "Machbeth" adapted by the poet W.S. Rendra. He 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, 2000: 53).

6) Free Translation

Free translation is a translation method that is more about the content of the source text form (Newmark, 1988: 46; Machali, 2009: 53). This method is usually in the form of paraphrasing longer than its original shape, intended to fill or clearer message received by users of target language. Translation is pedantic and long-winded, even the translation looks like not a translation. Soemarno (2001: 33-37) gave the following example:

1. ST : The flowers in the garden.

TT :Bunga-bunga yang tumbuh di kebun.

2. ST : How they live on what he makes?

TT :Bagaimana mereka dapat hidup dengan penghasilannya?

7) Idiomatic Translation

Larson and Choliludin (2006: 23) says that the idiomatic translation uses natural forms in the target language, according to the grammatical constructions and lexical choice. A truly idiomatic translation does not seem like the 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, Salina!

TT : Permisi, Salina!

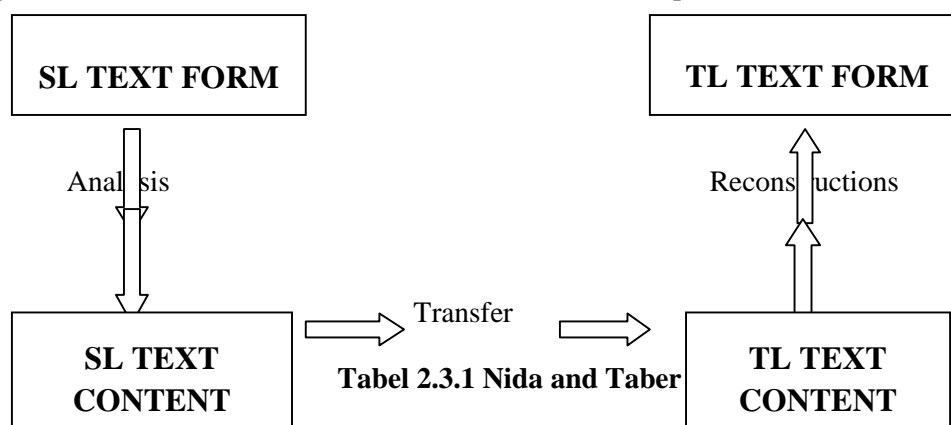2. ST : I can relate to that.

TT : Aku mengerti maksudnya.

8. Communicative Translation

According to Newmark (1988: 47), communicative translation attempts to translate the contextual meaning in the source language (ST), both aspects of language and aspects of its contents, to be accepted and understood by readers of the target language (TL). Machali (2009: 55) adds that this method is observing the principles of communication, namely the pulpit readers and translation purposes. This method is very concerned by readers or listeners of TT but not expected to have any difficulties and ambiguities in the text of the translation. This method is also very tended to the effectiveness of language translation. The phrase Awas Anjing Galak! can be translated into Beware of the dog! instead Beware of the vicious dog! Because the translation of the that sentence has already hinted that the dog was vicious.

The Process of Translation

The difficulty in the translation process, procedures must aim at the essence of the message and faithfulness to the meaning of the source language text being transferred to the target language text. In the words of Nida and Taber (1974): Translating consists of reproducing, in the target language, the nearest equivalent to the message in the source language, in the first place in the semantic aspect and, in the second place, in the stylistic

aspect. To a great extent, the quality of translation will depend on the quality of the translator, i.e. on her/his knowledge, skills, training, cultural background, expertise, and even mood! Newmark (1995b) distinguishes some essential characteristics that any good translator should have: Reading comprehension ability in a foreign language, knowledge of the subject, sensitivity to language (both mother tongue and foreign language), competence to write the target language dexterously, clearly, economically and resourcefully. As stated in the definitions of translating above, a translation is a process. So, in translation there are procedures or steps. The process of translation needs to be understood by the translator because by that process they can take good ways in the translation. The process of translation can be understood an an activity that is done by the translator when they transfer a meaning from the source language to the target language. The process of translation Nida and Taber consists of three steps as follows:

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┌──────────────────┐                    ┌──────────────────┐
│                  │                    │                  │
│  SL TEXT FORM    │                    │  TL TEXT FORM    │
│                  │                    │                  │
└──────────────────┘                    └──────────────────┘
        │                                       ▲
     Analysis                             Reconstuctions
        ▼                                       │
┌──────────────────┐                    ┌──────────────────┐
│   SL TEXT        │   ⇒  Transfer  ⇒   │   TL TEXT        │
│   CONTENT        │                    │   CONTENT        │
│                  │  Tabel 2.3.1 Nida  │                  │
└──────────────────┘     and Taber      └──────────────────┘
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1) An Analysis of Sources Language text

Every translation activity start by analyzing the source language text, because the translator always meets the sources language at the first time according to Nida and Taber (1974). To know the message 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 words. The other purpose is to help the translator to change the complex sentence into the simple sentence.

2) The Transference of Message

According to Nida and Taber (1974) fter the translator can understand the meaning and 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 souces language words.

3) Restructurisation

According to Nida and Taber (1974) restructurisation is the process of transforming the source language message 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, and they also must consider to whom the translation is made.

The Principles of Translation

According to Savory (1957,12) said that a translation should be able to pass itself off as an original and show all the freshness of an original composition. That means a translator should transfer the meaning nearest equivalent, taking into consideration the probable thought of the author, the probable thought of author's reader and his own readers and the period of history in which the original author lived,etc. Beside that a translator's knowledge of the translated language (source language and target language) must be wide; it must also be critically applied so that no detail is likely to be missed. He also explained about six principles of translation.

According to Machali (2000: 11) states that there are two requirements for a good translator. As a translator, she or he should have an intellectual requirement and practical requirement. The intellectual requirement is divided into five factors: 1). Good ability on the source English 2). Good ability on the target language 3). Knowledge of problem that will be translated 4).The application of her/his knowledge and 5). Skills of translating.

The Translation Strategy

Loescher in Mauorane Zakhir, et.al (2009: 121) states that translation strategy as" a potentially conscious procedure for solving a problem faced in translating text, or any segment of it " as its is stated in this defenitions, the notion of consciousness is significant in distinguish strategies which are used by the learners or translation.

Krings in Mauorane Zakhir, et.al (2009 : 121) defines translation strategy as "translator's potentially conscious plans for solving concrete translation problem in the framework of a concrete translation task," and Seguinot and Mauorane Zakhir, et.al (2009: 121) believes that there are at least three global strategies employed by the translator (i) translation without interruption for long as possible; (ii) correcting surface errors immediately (iii) leaving the monitoring for qualitative or stylistic errors in the text to the revision stages.

Venuti in Mauorane Zakhir et,al (2009: 121) also indicated that translation strategies, involves the basic of choosing the foreign language to be translated and developing a method to translate it". He employs the concept of domesticating and foreignizing to refers to translation strategy.

The Translation Text

According to Gill Paul (2009) said translation, there are various of inference and appropriately depends partly on the type of the text that is translate in literary work but of idiolectal and cultural inference often enriches the translation.At the start of the translation activities,the first thing encountered by the students is a completing text that include words, phrase, clause, sentences, and paragraphs. To make they know about the text that they want out in their target language, the students must know the type of the text first. Other sense, a text consist of a few sentences that the students must be carefully in analyzing the text so that the key point of the message are delivered. It means must follow the process in translation, and also the steps, so that they able to to mastering the meaning of the text in order to get the right information based on the text. And also they know the vocabulary in foreign language, in this context is English.

Kinds of Text

In English study, there are many kinds of text that used in writing in general.According to Pardiyono (2007:2) states there are various kinds of genre. They are narrative, descriptive, news item, spoof, analytical exposition, recount, report, procedure, hortatory exposition, anecdote, explanation, discussion. All of the text above

are difference meaning and context, if the reader do not analyze it carefully. They also must to know the generic structure, grammatical feature of the text. To understand the content of the text, the reader need a process of translating the text grammatically, in this study the writer only use Analytical Exposition the text grammatically.

The Analytical Exposition

According to Siahaan (2008: 51) analytical exposition is an expository text. It is about the truth of a fact of certain object. It is written to expose the truth of the fact of the object to the reader. The aim is just to expose the truth of the fact. In this case, it just to persuade them to believe it, However, the purpose to take a certain course of action related to the truth of the fact of the object.

Pardiyono (2007) said "Analytical Exposition is a text containing three components.the first is the thesis of the thesis of the text. This component introduces the main object to analyze in the text. This component introduces the main object to analyzed in the text. It also introduces the central ideas. This sub-component limits the are of the discussion from a certain point of view. The second component contains some arguments. These components include the elaboration of the thesis statement and the last component is a reiteration.

The thesis is a sentence. It is the beginning of the text. Its function is to introduce a topic and indicate the writer's position. It also outlines the main arguments to be presented. The arguments function as the body of the text. Each of them function to restate the main argument outline in the preview. Then it develops and support each point/ argument. The reiteration is the last part of an analytical exposition. It functions to provide a restatement of the writer's position.

Example of Analytical Exposition

Masalah Menjadi Orang Gemuk

Menjadi terlalu gemuk umumnya dikenal sebagia kelebihan berat badan atau obesitas. Hal ini hanya didefinisikan karena terlalu banyak lemak dalam tubuh. Kegemukan berpotensi menyebabkan risiko tinggi masalah kesehatan.

Terlalu gemuk diakui sebagai factor utama untuk penyakit jantung. Karena kelebihan berat badan, jantung akan bekerja lebih keras. Hal ini dapat menyebabkan serangan jantung. Selain itu, obesitas berpotensi naik kolesterol darah dan tekanan darah. Selain itu, karena terlalu gemuk dapat mengubah jumlah gula dalam darah. Hal ini akan menyebabkan diabetes dan penyakit serius lainnya.

Selain semua itu, karena terlalu gemuk sering dihindari oleh banyak wanita muda. Mereka mengatakan bahwa terlalu gemuk akan mengganggu penampilan kecantikan fisik mereka.

Studi lebih serius diperlukan untuk melihat efek dari obesitas. Namun cukup jelas bahwa kelebihan berat badan tidak cukup baik untuk hidup sehat.

Previous Research

In the research the writer review some report of related researchers about translating the analytical exposition text. The writer uses some graduating paper as following :

Adi Putra Lumbangaol (2015) "*An Analysis of on the student ability in writing report text*" he uses report text as data source and analyzed the ability from report text. The writer identified that the students write the report text. After the writer explained how to
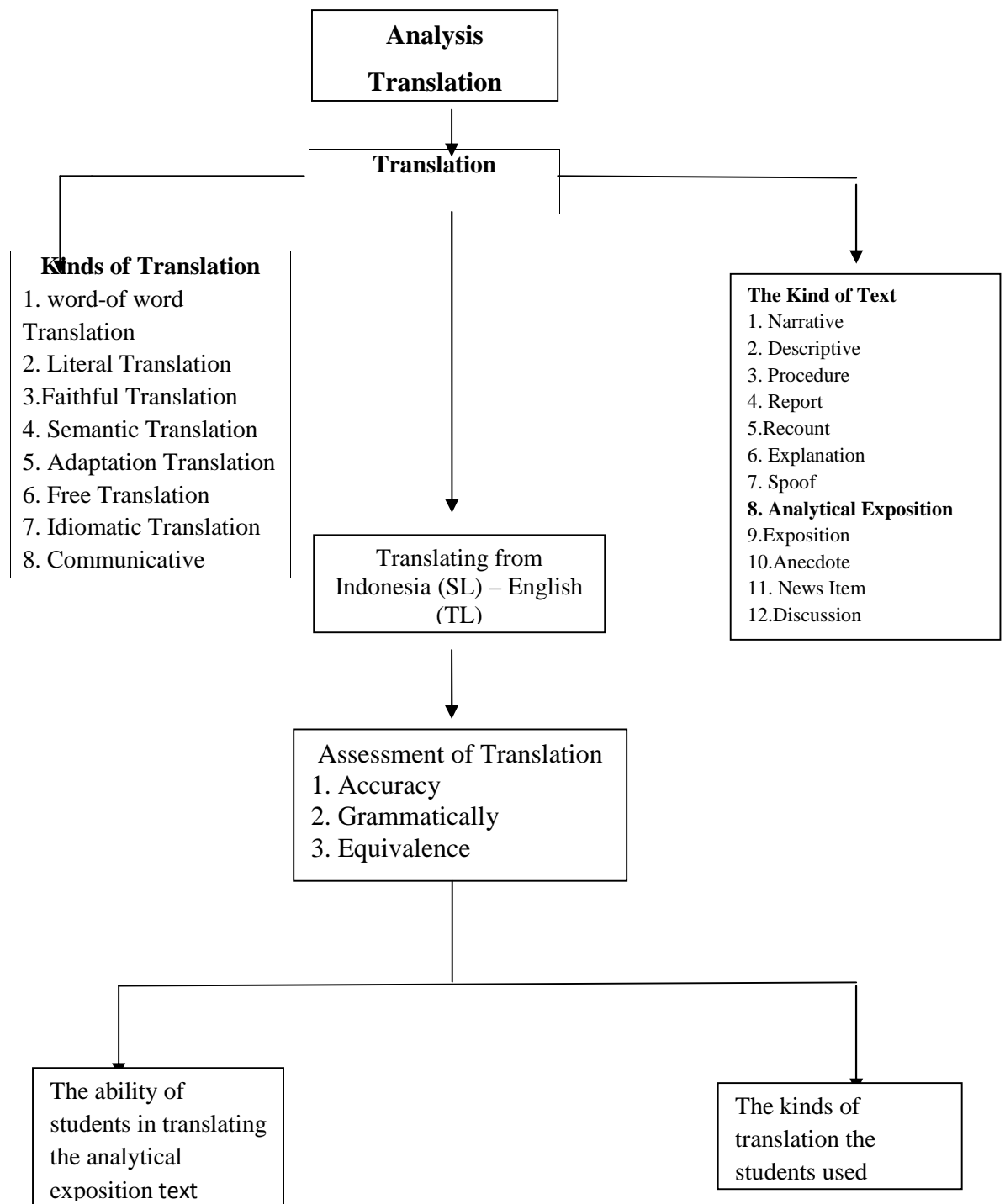
write the text the students got the knowledge about writing. It means that after analyzing the answer sheet the writer got that the ability of the students.

The second previous research was written Nur Jamilah, Siti (2012*) "Semantic Translation as a result of Google Translate in Bahasa Indonesia"* at University of Pesantren Tinggi Darul Ulum Jombang. She got the scores from the student is highest in the last meeting increased from 45,267 to 88,53. The result of the study showed that semantic translation could improve introvert students' translation ability.

Framework of the Research

Translation is a set of actions performed by the translator while rendering the source text into another language. In process of translation, there are many things that we need to be sure such as grammatical structure, form, lexical meaning and also shift in translation .In translating sometimes the learner finds some problem. In the following, the writer drawn a conceptual framework.

The aim of translation is to know the ability of students' about translate the analytical exposition which is the study comes from kinds of text. For translation, there are some kinds of translation such as : word-for-word, literal, faithful, semantic, adaptation, free, idiomatic and communicative. From the answer sheet of students the writer found out what kinds of translation the students used. Based on the explanation above the writer is going to analytical exposition as text to know the students ability in translating.

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                        ┌─────────────────┐
                        │    Analysis     │
                        │   Translation   │
                        └────────┬────────┘
                                 │
                        ┌────────▼────────┐
                        │   Translation   │
                        └─────────────────┘
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Kinds of Translation
1. word-of word Translation
2. Literal Translation
3. Faithful Translation
4. Semantic Translation
5. Adaptation Translation
6. Free Translation
7. Idiomatic Translation
8. Communicative

The Kind of Text
1. Narrative
2. Descriptive
3. Procedure
4. Report
5. Recount
6. Explanation
7. Spoof
8. Analytical Exposition
9. Exposition
10. Anecdote
11. News Item
12. Discussion

Translating from Indonesia (SL) – English (TL)

Assessment of Translation
1. Accuracy
2. Grammatically
3. Equivalence

The ability of students in translating the analytical exposition text

The kinds of translation the students used

Figure 1: The Conceptual Framework of the an analysis of students' ability in *Translating the Analytical Exposition(Sinaga Yessy Gusti, 2018).*

2. Research Design

The research is a kind of qualitative research. The writer used a descriptive qualitative data analysis in which categories of reaction are divided directly from part of data without an organizing scheme. Qualitative method concern with studying human behaviour within the context in which that behaviour will occur naturally and in which that behaviour will not affect the normal behaviour of the subject. (Bodgan and Taylor 1975:5) stated that descriptive qualitative data is research procedure which produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words of humans and their behaviour can be observed that the background as a whole. This method attempts to present data from the perspective of the subject or observed group. The result of the study is to find out the ability of eleventh grade in translating analytical exposition text at SMK N 11 Medan.

The Subject of Research

According to Arikunto (2010:174) is stated that population is set of all elements in the research area, so the research is called population research. The population of the study is student of eleventh grade of SMK N 11 Medan. There are 2 classes of students classic and non- classic.

According to Arikunto (2006:38) sample is a group of individual who represent the whole individual in the population. Sample of research will be taken by using random sampling technique. The writer chooses classic (CK) as the sample of this research. The classes consist of 30 students.

In this study, the researcher used a translation the analytical exposition as instrument of the data and will use writing test as instrument of collecting the data. In this case the data are taken from the source by translating analytical exposition in English and students will translate to Indonesia, the form of the test can be used written. Then, the result can be observing from the answer sheet of students.

The data is collected by applying documentary technique. The technique of collecting the data:

1. Explaining the students how to do the test.
2. Giving the students task to tanslate an analytical exposition.
3. Analyzing the result of translating analytical exposition.
4. Collecting the students test after finishing doing the test.

After collecting the data through text, the writer then analyzed the data based on the steps below :

To get students' score in translating analytical exposition text , the data were calculated to determine the ability by the formula :

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%$$

P = Persentage of the students who get each score.

F = Frequency of student's score

N = Total number of the students who do the test

Table 3.5.1 The Criteria of Student's Level Mastery

No.	Level of Mastery	Score
1.	Excellent	90 – 100
2.	Very Good	80 – 90

3.	Good	70 – 80
4.	Sufficient	60 -70
5.	Poor	≤ 50

Scoring the Text

According to Heaton (1989:79) said that, the result of the students it can be seen based on criteria.

Table 3.5.1 Scoring Criteria of the Text

Aspects	Criteria	Score
Accuracy	1.Messages are delivered	31-40
	Half message are delivered	11-30
	Message are deviate	0-10
Grammatically	The placement of word are correct but grammar is true	21-30
	The placement of words are wrong and grammar are wrong	11-20
	The placement of words are wrong and grammar are wrong	0-10
Equivalence	Language choice is correct	21-30
	Language choice is correct but the deviate in context	11-20
	Language choice is wrong and the meaning is not in context.	0-10

Indicator Text

1. Assessment of accuracy , if the messages made by students are covered, the students get score 40, and if the half messages made by students are covered, the students get score 30 but if the message are deviate the students get score 10.

2. Assessment of grammatically ,If the placement of word and grammar are true, the students get score 30, and if the placement of word is true but grammar wrong the students get score 20, but if the placement of word and grammar are wrong the students get score 10.

3. Assessment of equivalence, If language choice is correct, the students get score 30 and if language choice is correct but deviate in context the students get score 20 and if language choice is wrong and language is not context the students get score 10.

To know the score who students able and unable, According to Kothari (2004:25) the formula of to find out the percentage score

$$P = \frac{R}{T} X\ 100\%$$

Where :

P= the percentage of students who are able

R= the number of students are able

T= total number of student

The Data

Based on the research conducted on February 6, 2018 at SMK N 11 Medan the writer got the data which are needed to be analyzed in this chapter. the data were got from

the eleventh grade and the study is only took one class to find out the data .The data were collected after 30 students asked to translate analytical exposition text from Indonesia to English. After collecting the data, the writer analyzed the students' answer sheets. From the identification the writer found out that none of the students could translate the text correctly. The data were taken to answer the research problem. Through to identify the students' ability, the writer classified the some categories as well: accuracy, grammatically, equivalence also the writer classifying what kind of translation the students used in translating analytical exposition text. The data can be seen on the table below.

Table 4.1.1
The Data of Students's Score

No	Name of Students	Score
1.	IAS	90
2.	RCS	90
3.	LP	90
4.	IA	90
5.	FAU	90
6.	MAS	80
7.	SRS	80
8.	AMP	80
9.	SAR	80
10.	KB	80
11.	NP	80
12.	SSKL	80
13.	KB	70
14.	AV	70
15.	SSKL	70
16.	JK	70
17.	TL	70
18.	MCH	70
19.	TS	70
20.	HC	70
21.	CK	70
22.	N	70
23.	HC	70
24.	MRP	60
25.	RS	60
26.	PAR	50
27.	WS	50
28.	ABDD	50
29.	SFB	40
30.	MRP	40

3. Data Analysis

After the data had been identified. The writer classified the result about their ability. To get score 100 in translating analytical exposition, there were 3 component namely content, accuracy, grammatically, equivalence. After scoring the students' translating paper and students' answer sheet for completing analytical exposition text, the writer got the data calculation below.

Students 1

Become a fatter people, usually over all people is have a overweight body. The meaning just too much in body. Weightbody can make healthy problem.

Become a fatter people is a factor to stroke, because is a weight body, stroke will work with lebih keras. This is can make stroke. Beside it, weight body make naik kolestrol parah and tekanan darah. And the other, because weight body can change a count sweetest dalam darah. This is can make stomach problem and seriously healthy.

The each another, because too fat always far form many young girls. They say that, too fat people will broke the show beauty of them.
Study with seriously recognize to see an effect form weight body. But enough know that the weightbody not enough good for healthy life.

The student translate text about masalah menjadi orang gemuk. From this text above, the writer analyze 3 part: accuracy, grammatically, equivalence.

1. Assessment of Grammatically

No	Source Language	Target Language	Should
1.	Menjadi terlalu gemuk umumnya dikenal sebagai kelebihan berat badan atau obesitas.	Become a fatter people, usually over all people is have a overweight body**.**	Being too fat is commonly known as overweight or obesity.
2.	Jantung akan bekerja lebih keras.	Stroke will work with lebih keras.	The hard will work harder
3.	Hal ini akan menyebabkan serangan jantung	This is can make stroke	It can lead to the heart attack
4.	Obesitas berpotensi naik kolesterol darah dan tekanan darah	Weight body make naik kolestrol parah and tekanan darah	Obesity potentially rises blood cholesterol and blood pressure.
5.	Selain semua itu, karena terlalu gemuk sering dihindari oleh banyak wanita muda.	The each another, because too fat always far form many young girls.	Beside all of that, being too fat is often avoided by many young woman.

2.

Assessment of Equivalence

No	Source Language	Target Language	Should
1.	Terlalu gemuk akan mengganggu penampilan kecantikan fidik mereka	Too fat people will broke the show beauty of them.	Too fat will bother their physical beauty apperance

Assessment of accuracy based on answer sheet of student, the message of translating text who made by student are delivered. Assessment of grammatically, the writer got some mistake in placement of word i.e **Become a fatter people, usually over all people is have a overweight body.** This sentences haven't tell anything because the translate do not complete. Also there were grammar are wrong i.e,**1. stroke will work with lebih keras 2. This is can make stroke 3.weight body make naik kolestrol parah and tekanan darah 4. The each another, because too fat always far form many young girls.** Assessment of equivalent, the writer found language choice is correct and the meaning is not in context i.e **too fat people will broke the show beauty of them**.

After analyzing the text the writer concluded that the students able to translate the analytical exposition text. Based on accuracy he able translate text and the message are delivered. In grammatically he made the placement of word and the grammar are wrong, the students made grammar are wrong because less vocabulary. In equivalence, the language choice is correct but the meaning deviate in context. It is scored 70 and categorized good.

Students 2

To be very fat is commonly know as overweight or obese this is only definition cause very lemak in body. Obesitas been potensial becoming very high problem in healty.

To fat is problem number one for heart, cause obesity jantung will work morehard thing will make heart disease beside obesity make high over cholesterol and tensi up. Beside cause too fat will change a sugar in blood this thing will make diabetes and other really hard.

Beside at all, cause over weight is hide by very much younger girl. They say that overweight will disturb their beauty this study is serious need for look the effect from obesity this enough that over weight is not good enough for healthy life.

Study very seriously make to see for obese but enough clear overweight not enough good to live healthy.

1. Assessment of Grammatically

No	Source Language	Target Language	Should
1.	Terlalu gemuk diakui sebagai factor utama untuk penyakit jantung.karna kelebihan berat	To fat is problem number one for heart. cause obesitas jantung will work morehard	Being to fat is recognize as a major factor for heart disease.due to the overweight,

badan, jantung akan bekerja keras. Hal ini dapat ini dapat menyebabkan serangan jantung. Selain itu, obesitas berpotensi naik kolesterol gula dan tekanan darah.	thing will make heart disease beside obesitas make high over cholesterol and tensi up.	the heart will work harder.it can lead to the heart attack futhermore, obesity potentially rises blood cholesterol and blood pressure.

From the text above, assessment of accuracy based on answer sheet of student, the message of translating text who made by student are delivered. Assessment of grammatically based on answer sheet, the writer got some mistake in placement of word and grammar are wrong i.e **To fat is problem number one for heart. cause obesitas jantung will work morehard thing will make heart disease beside obesitas make high over cholesterol and tensi up.** Assessment of equivalent, the writer found language choice is correct.

After analyzing the text the writer concluded that the students able to translate the analytical exposition text. Based on assessment of accuracy, he able translate text and the message are delivered. In grammatically he made the placement of word and the grammar are wrong, the students made grammar are wrong because less vocabulary. In equivalence, the language choice is correct but the meaning deviate in context. It is scored 80 and categorized very good.

Students 3

Being overweight is commonly known as much khalori in body or obesity. This is only defined because too much fat in the body obesity has the potential to a high of health problem.

Being overweight be approved is main factor for heart disease because overweight the heart will harder this can to a heart attack in addition. Obesity has the potential to rise blood cholesterol and blood pressure in addition because overweight can change a count sweatest in blood. This is can make stomach problem and seriously healthy.

Over all, because overweight always far from many young girl. They saying is over weight can broke show the beauty of them study with seriously recognice for see effect from obesitas but enough, if overweight not enough for good health life.

1. Assessment of Grammatically

No	Source Language	Target Language	Should
1.	Menjadi terlalu gemuk umumnya dikenal sebagai kelebihan berat badan atau obesitas	Being overweight is commonly known as much khalori in body or obesity	Being too fat is commonly known as overweight or obesity
2.	Terlalu gemuk sering	Overweight always	Being too fat is

		far from many young girl.	often avoided by many young woman.
F	dihindari oleh banyak wanita muda		

2. Assessment of Equivalence

No	Source Language	Target Language	Should
1	Karena terlalu gemuk dapat mengubah jumlah gula dalam darah.	Because overweight can change a count sweatest in blood.	Being too fat can change the amount of sugar in the blood.

From the text above, the writer analyze 3 part accuracy, grammatically, equivalence. Assessment of accuracy based on answer sheet of student, the message of translating text who made by student are delivered. Assessment of grammatically, the writer got some mistake in placement of word and grammar are wrong i.e 1. **Being overweight is commonly known as much khalori in body or obesity 2. Overweight always far from many young girl**. Assessment of equivalent, the writer found language choice is wrong. i.**e because overweight can change a count sweatest in blood.**

After analyzing the text the writer concluded that the students able to translate the analytical exposition text. Based on accuracy he could translate text and the message are delivered. In grammatically he made the placement of word and the grammar are wrong, the students made grammar are wrong because less vocabulary. In equivalence, the language choice is wrong .It is scored 90 and categorized excellent.

Students 4

Because too fat generally known be effect weight or obesity. This only defined because to much fat inside the body. Obesity has the potential to cause a high risk of health problems.

Too fat a first factor heart disease. Because overweight heart disease will work harder. This can cause heart attack. Other than that, obesity potentially rising blood cholesterol and blood pressure. Other than that, because being too fat can change the amount of sugar in the blood. This will lead to diabestes and other serious diseases.

Other than all that, being too fat is often avoided by many young women. They say that being too fat will disrupt their physical beauty appearance.
More serious studies are needed to look at the effects of obesity. But it's clear that being overweight is not good enough for healthy living.

1. Assessment of Grammatically

No	Source Language	Target Language	Should
1.	Hal ini menyebabkan diabetes dan penyakit serius laiinya.	This will lead to diabetes and other diseases serious.	This will cause diabetes and other serious disease.

2. Assessment of Equivalence

No	Source Language	Target Language	Should	Score
1.	Selain semua itu	Other than all that	Beside all of that	

From the text above, assessment of accuracy based on answer sheet of student, the message of translating text are delivered. Assessment of grammatically based on answer sheet, the writer got some mistake in placement of word and grammar are wrong i.e 1. **This will lead to diabestes and other diseases serious.** Assessment of equivalent, the writer found language choice is wrong. i.e **Other than all that,.**After analyzing the text the writer concluded that the students able to translate the analytical exposition text. Based on accuracy he could translate text and the message are delivered. In grammatically he made the placement of word and the grammar are wrong, the students made grammar are wrong because less vocabulary. In equivalence, the language choice is wrong .It is scored 90 and categorized excellent.

Students 5

Being too fat is commonly be acquainted as overweigh or obesitas this thing just in definition because too many in body. Overweight is potentially cause a high risk problem in sanitary.

Overweight as a principal factor for heart disease because overweight, a heart will active too hard. This thing can cause heart attack. The except, obesitas overweight is potentially naik kolesterol darah and blood pressure. The except , because overweight can change a total sugar in blood. This thing will make diabet a,nd other seriously disease. The all except because overweight often avoid by many young woman. They say if overweight will disturb they physical sweetnes appearance.

A serious study need to see effect from obesitas. However, clearly if overweight not enough for healthy life.

1. Assessment of Grammatically

No	Source Language	Target Language	Should
1.	Mereka mengatakan bahwa terlalu gemuk akan menggangu penampilan kecantikan mereka.	They say if overweight will disturb they physical sweetnes appearance	They said that becoming too fat will bother their physical beauty appearance.
2.	Selain itu, obesitas berpotensi naik kolesterol darah dan tekanan darah.	The except, obesitas overweight is potentially naik kolesterol darah and blood pressure.	Furthermore, obesity potentially rise blood cholesterol and blood pressure

2.Assessment of Equivalence

No	Source Language	Target Language	Should

1.	Terlalu gemuk dapat mengubah jumlah dalam darah .	overweight can change a total sugar in blood.	Being too fat can change amount of sugar in the blood.

From the text above, assessment of accuracy based on answer sheet of student, the message of translating text who made by student are delivered. Assessment of grammatically, the writer got some mistake in placement of word and grammar are wrong i.e. **1. They say if overweight will disturb they physical sweetnes appearance 2. The except, obesitas overweight is potentially naik kolesterol darah and blood pressure**. Assessment of equivalent, the language choice is wrong i.e **overweight can change a total sugar in blood** .

After analyzing the text the writer concluded that she able translate the analytical exposition text, based on accuracy he could translate text and but message are delivered. In grammatically she made the placement of word and the grammar are wrong, the students made grammar are wrong because she do not understand well about grammar . in equivalence the student made language choice is wrong. It is scored 70 and categorized good.

Students 6

Problem too fat is commonly known as obesity. It is simply defined because to much fat in the body obesity potentially lead to high risk of healthy problem.

Overweight is recognized as a major factor for heart disease. Too fat a first factor heart disease. Because overweight heart disease will work harder. This can cause heart attack. Other than that, obesity potential rising blood cholesterol and blood pressure. Other than that, because being too fat can change the amount of sugar in the blood. This will lead to diabestes and other serious diseases.

1. Assessment of Grammatically

No	Source Language	Target Language	Should
1.	Obesitas berpotensi naik kolesterol darah dan tekanan darah	Obesity potential rising blood cholesterol and blood pressure	Obesity potentially rises blood cholesterol and

From the text above, assessment of accuracy based on answer sheet of student, half message of translating text are delivered because he do not translate completelly . Assessment of grammatically based on answer sheet, the writer couldn't find mistake in placement of word and grammar neither assessment of equivalent, the writer could't find language choice.

After analyzing the text the writer couldn't conclude because he do not translate completelly. Based on accuracy the half message are delivered. In grammatically couldn't find the placement of word and the grammar are wrong neither equivalence, the writer couldn't find the language choice . It is scored 50 and categorized poor.

Students 7

To be very fat is commonly know as overweight or obeses. This is only definition cause very lemak in body. Obesitas been potensial becoming very high problem in healthy.

To fat is problem number on for heart, cause obesitas jantung will work morehard thing will make heart disease beside obesitas make high over cholesterol and tensi up. Beside cause too fat will change a sugar in blood this thing will make diabetes and other really hard penyakit.

Beside at all, cause over weight is hide by very much younger girl. They say that overweight will disturb their beauty this study is serious need for look the effect from obesitas this enough that overweight is not good enough for healthy life.

Study very seriously make to see for obese but enough clear over weight not enough good to live healthy.

1. Assessment of Grammatically

No	Source Language	Target Language	Should
1. F	Hal ini hanya didefinisikan karena terlalu banyak lemak dalam tubuh	This is only definition cause very lemak in body	It is simply defined as too much body fat inside
2.	Karena kelebihan berat badan, jantung akan bekerja keras	cause obesitas,jantung will work morehard	Due to the overweight, the heart will work harder
3.	Diabetes dan penyakit serius lainnya.	diabetes and other really hard penyakit	Diabetes and other serious disease

2.

Assessment of Equivalence

No	Source Language	Target Language	Should
1.	Karena terlalu gemuk sering dihindari oleh banyak wanita muda.	cause over weight is hide by very much younger girl	Being too fat is often avoided by many young woman.

From the text above, assessment of accuracy based on answer sheet of student, the message text who made by student are delivered. Assessment of grammatically based on answer sheet, the writer got some mistake in placement of word and grammar are wrong i.e. **1. This is only definition cause very lemak in body. 2. cause obesitas jantung will work morehard**. **3. diabetes and other really hard penyakit**. Assessment of equivalent, the language choice is wrong i.e **cause over weight is hide by very much younger girl**

After analyzing the text the writer concluded that she able translate the analytical exposition text, based on accuracy she able translate text and the message are delivered. In grammatically she made the placement of word and the grammar are wrong, the

students made grammar are wrong because she do not understand well about grammar also less vocabulary. in equivalence the student made language choice is wrong. It is scored 65 and categorized sufficient.

Students 8

Being too fat is known as overweight of obesity. This thing is only definite because too much lemak in the body. Obesity has potential to make high risk problem with health.

Obesity recognized as general factor for heart attack, because overweight make our heart work harder. This thing can make heart attack. In another case, overweight has potential to up your cholesterol and make your blood up. And overweight can change count of sugar in our blood. This thing cause the diabetes and another serious risk to our health.
Other of all, many woman don't want have obesity cause it can make they look ugly.

More serious study is needed to see effect of obesity but we can see obesity isn't good to our health.

1. Assessment of Grammatically

No	Source Language	Target Language	Should
1.	Karena terlalu banyak lemak didalam tubuh	because too much lemak in the body.	It is simply defined as too much body fat inside

2.

Assessment of Equivalence

No	Source Language	Target Language	Should
1.	Hal ini dapat menyebabkan serangan jantung	This thing can make heart attack.	It can lead to the heart attack

From the text above, the writer analyze 3 part accuracy, grammatically, equivalence. Assessment of accuracy based on answer sheet of student, the message of translating text who made by student are delivered. Assessment of grammatically based on answer sheet, the writer got some mistake in placement of word and grammar are wrong i.e 1. **because too much lemak in the body.** Assessment of equivalent, the writer found language choice is wrong. i.e **This thing can make heart attack.**

After analyzing the text the writer concluded that the students able to translate the analytical exposition text. Based on accuracy he could translate text and the message are delivered. In grammatically he made little the placement of word and the grammar are wrong. In equivalence, the language choice is wrong .It is scored 90 and categorized excellent.

Students 9

Being too fat umumnya dikenal sebagai advantages weight or obesity. This matter just explain because too many fat inside the body.

Fat potentially menyebabkan risk high health problem too a fat is a factor first for heart disease. Because advantages weight, disease want worker harder. This matter could menyebabkan lips disease. Order that, because too fat could mengubah amount sugar in blood. Besides that, because too fat sering dihindari by young woman. They say bahwa too fat want mengganggu look beautiful they fisik.

Study much seriously need to see effect from obesity. However enough clear bahwa advantages weight don't enough good for healthy living.

1. Assessment of Grammatically

No	Source Language	Target Language	Should
1.	Menjadi terlalu gemuk umumnya dikenal sebagai kelebihan berat badan atau obesitas.	Being too fat umumnya dikenal sebagai advantages weight or obesity.	Being to fat is commonly known as overweight or obesity
2.	Kegemukan berpotensi menyebabkan risiko tinggi masalah kesehatan.	Fat potentially menyebabkan risk high health	Overweight potentially leads high risk of health problem
3.	Karena terlalu gemuk dapat mengubah jumlah gula dalam darah	because too fat could mengubah amount sugar in blood	Being too fat can change the amount of sugar in the blood
4.	Terlalu gemuk sering dihindari oleh banyak wanita muda	too fat sering dihindari by young woman	Being too fat is often avoided by many young woman
5.	Mereka mengatakan bahwa terlalu gemuk akan menggangu penampilan kecantikan fisik mereka	They say bahwa too fat want mengganggu look beautiful they fisik	They said that being too fat will bother their physical beauty appearance
6.	Namun cukup jelas bahwa kelebihan berat badan tidak cukup baik untuk hidup sehat.	However enough clear bahwa advantages weight don't enough good for healthy living	However it is clear enough that overweight is not good enough for healthy life

Assessment of Equivalence

No	Source Language	Target Language	Should
1.	Jantung akan bekerja keras	disease want worker harder.	The heart will work harder

From

the text above, assessment of accuracy based on answer sheet of student, the message of translating text who made by student are delivered. Assessment of grammatically based on answer sheet, the writer got some mistake in placement of word and grammar are wrong i.e **1.Being too fat umumnya dikenal sebagai advantages weight or obesity. 2. Fat potentially menyebabkan risk high health 3. because too fat could mengubah amount sugar in blood 4. too fat sering dihindari by young woman 5**. **They say bahwa too fat want mengganggu look beautiful they fisik 6. However enough clear bahwa advantages weight don't enough good for healthy living.** Assessment of equivalent, the writer found language choice is wrong. i.e **disease want worker harder.**

After analyzing the text the writer concluded that the students unable to translate the analytical exposition text. Based on accuracy he could translate text but the message aren't delivered. In grammatically he made the placement of word and the grammar are wrong. In equivalence, she made the language choice is wrong .It is scored 40 and categorized poor.

Students 10

Become too fat commonly know as overweight or obese. It is only defined because too much fat in body. Obesity potentially lead to a high risk of healthy problems.

Too fat recognized as a major factor for heart disease, cuz overweight, heart will work harder. It can cause a heart attact .in addition, obesity potentially increase blood cholesterol. In addition because to fat can change the number of blood sugar. This will be a diabetes and serious disease other.

1. Assessment of Grammatically

No	Source Language	Target Language	Should
1.	Selain itu, karena terlalu gemuk dapat mengubah jumlah gula dalam darah.	In addition because to fat can change the number of blood sugar	In addition, being too fat can change the amount of sugar in the blood
2.	Hal ini akan menyebabkan diabetes dan penyakit serius lainnya.	This will be a diabetes and serious disease other	This will cause diabetes and other serious disease.

1. Assessment of Equivalence

No	Source Language	Target Language	Should
1.	Karena kelebihan berat badan	cuz overweight.	Because being too fat

From this text above, assessment of accuracy based on answer sheet of student, half message of translating text are delivered because he do not translate completelly . Assessment of grammatically based on answer sheet, the writer found mistake in placement of word and grammar i.e **1**. **In addition because to fat can change the number of blood sugar 2**. **This will be a diabetes and serious disease other**. Assessment of equivalent, the writer found language choice is wrong i.e **cuz overweight**.

After analyzing the text the writer couldn't conclude because he do not translate completely. Based assessment of accuracy, half message are delivered. In grammatically found the placement of word and the grammar are wrong neither equivalence, the writer didn't find mistake of the language choice at all. It is scored 50 and categorized poor.

Table 4.2.1
The Students' score in Translating Analytical Exposition Text Based on Classification Able and Unable

No.	Name of Students	Students' Score of Analytical Exposition Text	Classification Able and Unable
1.	IAS	90	Able
2.	RCS	90	Able
3.	LP	90	Able
4.	IA	90	Able
5.	FAU	90	Able
6.	MAS	80	Able
7.	SRS	80	Able
8.	AMP	80	Able
9.	SAR	80	Able
10.	KB	80	Able
11.	NP	80	Able
12.	SSKL	80	Able
13.	KB	70	Able
14.	AV	70	Able
15.	SSKL	70	Able
16.	JK	70	Able
17.	TL	70	Able
18.	MCH	70	Able
19.	TS	70	Able
20.	HC	70	Able
21.	CK	70	Able
22.	N	70	Able
23.	HC	70	Able
24.	MRP	60	Able
25.	RS	60	Able
26.	PAR	50	Unable
27.	WS	50	Unable
28.	ABDD	50	Unable
29.	SFB	40	Unable
30.	MRP	40	Unable

at show bellow were analyzed based on their ability and achievement in translating analytical exposition text. Total students who have been translating text was 30 students. There were 5 students categorized unable and 25 students categorized able .

This is the calculation of the students' score in translating the analytical exposition text to get the percentage of students who are able to translate analytical exposition text.

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \, X \, 100\%$$
$$P = \frac{2130}{30} \, X \, 100\%$$
$$P = 71 \, X \, 100 \, \%$$
$$P = 71$$

The standard of the ability was made on The Instructional System of Development Produce on SMK N 11 Medan, it said that:

1. If the median of the standard' score ≥ 70, it means that the students are able to translate analytical exposition text.

2. If the median of the students score under < 70, it means that the students not able to translate analytical exposition text.

The result show that the students can pass the KKM because the mean of their score is 70,6 where the KKM of the school is 70. It means that the students able to translate analytical exposition text.

Table 4.2.3

The total and percentage of the students who are able and unable

No.	Ability	Total Students	Persentage
1.	Able	25	83 %
2.	Unable	5	17 %
Total			**100 %**

Table 4.2.4

The Achievement in translating measure from the number of translation

No.	Students	The amount of paragraph	Persentage
1.	Student 1	11	85 %
2.	Student 2	13	100 %
3.	Student 3	13	100 %
4.	Student 4	13	100 %
5.	Student 5	13	100 %
6.	Student 6	13	100%
7.	Student 7	7	54 %
8.	Student 8	12	92 %
9.	Student 9	11	85%
10.	Student 10	7	54 %
11.	Student 11	9	69 %
12.	Student 12	13	100 %
13.	Student 13	13	100 %
14.	Student 14	13	100 %
15.	Student 15	13	100 %
16.	Student 16	7	54 %
17.	Student 17	11	85 %
18.	Student 18	11	85 %

19.	Student 19	13	100 %
20.	Student 20	13	100 %
21.	Student 21	7	54 %
22.	Student 22	13	100 %
23.	Student 23	7	54 %
24.	Student 24	11	85%
25.	Student 25	11	85 %
26.	Student 26	11	85 %
27.	Student 27	13	100 %
28.	Student 28	13	100 %
29.	Student 29	7	54 %
30.	Student 30	13	100 %

In process of translating the analytical exposition text, the writer found that students couldn't translate text at all, based on the case the writer made percentage the achievement in translating measure from the number of translation, with the formula :

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \, X \, 100\%$$

Where :

P = Percentages of achievement in translation

F = frequency of paragraph

N = amount the whole of paragraph

The Research Findings

After the writer analyzes the students ability, the finding of this study are presented as follows :

1. The highest score in translating analytical exposition text 90 and the lowest score in translating analytical exposition text 50.

2. The standard of the ability is made on the Instructional System of Development Produce on SMK N 11 Medan is 70. The final result showed that the students in SMK N 11 Medan are able to translate analytical exposition text because they got 71 .

3. The students on eleventh grade of SMK N 11 Medan are able to translate analytical exposition text.

4. Based on the result of translating analytical exposition text, the writer found kinds of translation who usually used by the students is Literal translation. because commonly translating from source language close meaning to target language and literal translation regardless of the context.

Discussion

1. Students are able to translate analytical exposition text because they have mastered the grammar that consist tenses, and equivalence consist language choice, meaning in context also the accuracy of translating. Then, they also know when tense is used.

2. The level of ability that the writer used based on KKM in the school. For example : In SMK N 11 Medan, KKM is 70. So, the writer makes the level of students' ability are 70.

3. Disadvantages of students in translating is less vocabualary indeed when the students don't understand the meaning mostly they changed the meaning based on their knowledge

4. Conclusion

1. The highest score in translating analytical exposition text 90 and the lowest score in translating analytical exposition text 50.

2. The standard of the ability is made on the Instructional System of Development Produce on SMK N 11 Medan is 70. The final result showed that the students in SMK N 11 Medan are able to translate analytical exposition text because they got 71 .

3. The students on eleventh grade of SMK N 11 Medan are able to translate analytical exposition text.

4. Based on the result of translating analytical exposition text, the writer found kinds of translation who usually used by the students is Literal translation. Because commonly translating from source language close meaning to target language and literal translation regardless of the context.

Related to the conclusion above, the writer has some suggestion be considered as a good input for further learning of translating. Therefore, the suggestion from the writer as follows:

1. The students should improve their knowledge in translating analytical exposition text.

2. The teacher should give more activities about translating, give the kinds of text and learning motivation.

3. The other researcher who are interested to do a research related with the translation skill, it can be one of the references for them in doing another research about translating analytical exposition text.

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