



The Students' Ability in Translating Newspaper Headlines into English "A Case Study"

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Abstract

This study investigates the process of translating newspaper titles from Indonesian to English. This study aims to determine the ability of students to provide equivalent titles of English-language newspapers in Indonesia. In particular, this research is expected to be able to: Overcome the difficulties currently faced by students in translating newspaper titles, showing grammatical deviations that students have in trying to translate newspaper titles, provide evidence of mechanical problems that arise. This research uses a case study approach. There were 15 newspaper headlines which were delivered to as many as 15 respondents who were sixth semester students of the English Department. The data collection method is to talk about instructions to students before starting to translate newspaper titles. The collected data were analyzed using descriptive analysis method. The data obtained is classified into several aspects of analysis including grammatical errors. The results of the analysis show that students earn a percentage depending on their abilities (application of grammar knowledge) or skills, how to translate local newspapers into English, it is true. Therefore, the researcher suggests readers or students to keep themselves busy by reading local newspapers (fajar and kompas) and in English (example: Jakarta post). In this way, they can acquire globalization knowledge and also indirectly improve their vocabulary and grammar.

Keywords: *Translation; newspaper; headline; vocabulary; grammar*

Introduction

Humans need to communicate with others. In communicating with other people, they use language. With language they can express their feelings, thoughts and desires. Alwi (2004:21) says: Language is human speech in general, the expression of thoughts and feelings with words. Language as a medium of expression usually has patterns that must be considered because we know language is a kind of system in communication. This is also evidenced by the following opinion:

Language is a system of arbitrary sound symbols used by members of social groups to work together, communicate and identify themselves (Kramch, 1998:3).

In relation to language, Larson (1984:4) emphasizes that a translator must know the source language and the recipient language. Those who speak both languages well can often switch from one form to another very quickly without worrying too much about semantics. However, for complex texts, and where the translator may not be fluent in either language, learning the principles that will be presented here will enable them to make a more adequate translation.

In this era of globalization, English has played an important role in international communication. English has become the language of instruction in government offices and is the lingua franca of many countries. Also used as a medium of communication in international conferences, seminars, workshops and other purposes. Understanding English both written and spoken is very important not only in daily life but also in building communication between countries. With the rapid growth of English as an international communication, English has become a tool and foundation for people who want to continue to exist in this modern era. Understanding English will always imply an understanding of the rapid technological progress that characterizes today's civilization. Almost all books on science and technology are written in English so that ignorance of English will hinder our understanding of the science. Therefore, the ability to translate information in English into other languages will play an important role in sharing knowledge and technology to expand the reach of cultures and people in the world.

Translation will help others to understand textbooks in English that have been translated into other languages. This turn will benefit not only students to develop their own awareness but also others who do not understand English. Effects like these allow textbook writers or newspaper journalists to get their message across (Zhang & Web, 2019:115). As a result, many books on technology, computers, and English bestsellers have been translated into Indonesian. With so many interesting books now available in bookstores, libraries are the product of prolific translators around the world. They have made an important contribution as more people have access to these books.

Hasanuddin University's English Department has had a larger number of English graduates in recent years. There are quite a lot of graduates who are placed in various job vacancies, such as banking, industry, universities, companies, and others. The majority of them make teaching as a permanent profession even though their income is limited. Until now, there has never been any evidence that professional translators are graduates of English majors. This may be because to become a translator requires high competence and proficiency in English and Indonesian. This is the main reason why the writer is interested in translating as the object of the final project.

Method

Quantitative method is used as an important element in this research. Therefore, this research is expected to: Overcome the difficulties currently faced by students in translating newspaper titles, show grammatical deviations that students have in trying to translate newspaper titles, provide evidence of mechanical problems that arise in students' work in translating letter titles newspapers, showing the weaknesses and strengths of the students surveyed in translating newspapers. In data collection, 15 newspaper headlines were delivered to as many as 15 respondents who were sixth semester students of the English Department.

Data Analysis

The collected data were analyzed using descriptive analysis method. The data obtained is classified into several aspects of analysis including grammatical errors (subject-verb agreement, use of to be (am, is, are), verbs), tenses (present, past, and future), diction and passive voice). Subject errors were quantified and analyzed so that the percentage of correct answers could be known. Each subject out of 15 subjects was given the percentage of correct answers from 15 titles. Each category of correct answers is given in the table so that the advantages and disadvantages can be identified compared to other students. The greater the percentage of correct answers, the greater and higher the competency of the students surveyed. The low percentage of conformity is an indication of low competence in that field.

Results

The test result were analysed based on the performance of the students' work of translation. The translation test is the headlines of newspapers in Indonesia which are then translated into English by students who have taken "Indonesian-English Translation Theory". Consists of 15 newspaper headlines for 15 students.

Table 1: (The percentage of correct equivalences of Headlines)

No	Headlines	Standardized Equivalences	Achievement N=15
1.	Komitment Parpol Digugat	Political Parties Commitment is claimed	3 (20%)
2.	Sosialisasi KPU Terlambat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - General Election Commission Socializations is Late - Socialization of Election Committee is Late - KPU Socialization is Too Late 	9 (60%)
3.	Anggota DPRD Sumut Terancam Pidana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Parliament Members of North Sumatra Accused of Criminal Act - Member of DPR Form North Sumatra Threatened of Punishment 	7 (46.6%)
4.	Kompetisi Sains Harus Terbuka	Science Competition Must Be Transparent	4 (26.6%)
5.	Anggota Polisi Dinilai Melanggar	The Police Officer is Valued Misconduct	5 (33.3%)
6.	Tak Ada Alasan Meragukan Caleg Perempuan	There is No Reason to Doubt woman Candidate Legislative	3 (20%)
7.	Sulsel Eksper Jagung 6.300 Ton	South Sulawesi Export 6300 Ton of Corn	13 (86.6%)
8.	Berharap OSIS Jadi Lebih Baik	Expects OSIS To Be Better	7 (46.6%)
9.	Kerja Keras Kunci Keberhasilan	Hard Work is Key of Successfulness	12 (80%)
10.	Sidang Perdana tanpa Pengacara	The First Session without Lawyer	7 (46.6%)
11.	Tunggu 42 Hari Pemerintahan Israel Terbentuk	42 Days for Established Israel goverment	5 (33.3%)

12.	Kader Dilarang jelek-jelekan Lain	Golkar Jelek-Parpol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Golkar Cadre Forbidden to insult another Political Party - Golkar Candidates not allowed to insult other Political Party 	6 (40%)
13.	Lebih dengan Terbuka	Ketat Seleksi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More Tighten with Open Selection - More Strict with Open Selection - Tighter With Open Selection. 	5 (33.3%)
14.	Tangani Pelanggaran Pemilu	Lima	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To Deal with 5 Election Irregularity - To Deal with 5 Election Misconduct 	7 (46.6%)
15.	PPS Sosialisasi Door to Door	Diminta	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PPS (is) Required Door to Door Socialization - PPS (is) demanded for Door to Door Socialization - PPS (is) Asked To Socialization Door to Door. 	9 (60%)

Totality proceed data, 2023

N = Number of Students

Based on the table above, the total correct answers are presented based on the given equivalence standard. It can be seen from this table, title number 7 (86.6%) seems to be the highest in terms of correct answers. This may be because the diction contained in the title is relevant to the student's vocabulary. This may also be due to the fact that the material is very familiar with the students' background knowledge.

The second highest percentage of correct answers is in title number 9 (80%). In this title, only 3 students did not meet the equivalence standard. The reason behind this is because students are already familiar with the topic. Other students (3) may miss the equivalence because they have limited vocabulary and are not familiar with the topic.

The third highest percentage of correct answers is in headings number 2 and 5 (60%). This title, students who answered incorrectly amounted to 6 students. This may be because students experience difficulties in tense, diction (choice of words) and other similar things before they are not familiar with the topic.

Unlike the previous discussion where four titles got the highest percentage of correct answers, there are also two titles (no.1 and 6) which got the lowest percentage of correct answers. These titles relate to "politics" and foreign issues so that students have difficulty in giving the correct response. This means that understanding of the issues and background knowledge of students plays a very important role in making the right equivalence.

The data are analysed based on the students’s response (N=15). The data are presented in the tables and then followed by discussion and interpretation. This is done in order to show the clarity of types of responses as well as deviation. There are four the characteristic of deviation.

The above information tells a large majority of students surveyed commit mistakes in providing equivalences on the fifteen topics. As can be seen from the table only certain headlines receive higher percentage of correct equivalences. At the same time a large proportion of headlines were mistranslated by the students. This is one indicator that grammatical feature such as subject-verb agreement, diction, tenses, redundancy and passive voice.

Another significant phenomena about the tables is the fact that for example unfamiliar of word in the headlines newspaper. Overall percentage indicates that students have the difference ability or percentage of the result of translation.

Table 2: Individual Achievement (%) of the Correct Responses N=15

STUDENT	CORRECT RESPONSES (%)	CHARACTERISTIC OF DEVIATION
Student 1	6 (40%)	Diction, tense, subject-verb agreement
Student 2	9 (60%)	Diction, tenses, passive voice
Student 3	7 (46.6%)	Diction, tenses, passive voice
Student 4	5 (33.3%)	Diction, tenses, passive

		voice
Student 5	9 (60%)	Diction, tenses
Student 6	4 (26.6%)	Diction, tenses, passive voice
Student 7	10 (66.6%)	Diction, tense, subject- verb agreement
Student 8	5 (33.3%)	Diction, tense, subject- verb agreement
Student 9	6 (40%)	Diction,tense, redundancy
Student 10	8 (53.3%)	Diction, tenses
Student 11	6 (40%)	Diction, tenses
Student 12	8 (53.3%)	Diction, tenses
Student 13	7 (46.6%)	Diction, tenses
Student 14	6 (40%)	Diction, tenses
Student 15	8 (53.3%)	Diction, tenses

Personal proceed data, 2023

N= Quantity of newspaper headlines

Based on the table above, the writer analyzes the students' correct responses and characteristic of deviation as follows:

Student 1

Her work on translation reached 6 items (40%) and she only missed 9 items (60%). The missed items were number 1, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, and 14. The subject response was considered inappropriate because the standard equivalence should

read as “political parties’ commitment is claimed”. The used diction was inappropriate in this case as “accused” while the correct diction was “claimed”. The same things happen with number 3, where the answer was “DPRD Member of North Sumatra threatened criminal law” that should be translated as “Parliament Members of North Sumatra Accused of Criminal Act (Criminal law)” or “Member of DPRD from North Sumatra Threatened of Punishment”. She did not use suffix –s in the word “member” while it refers to parliament. On number 4, her answer was “Science competition must be opened” while the correct answer was “Science Competition Must Be Transparent”.

In the cases of number, her answer “There Are No Reason to Doubt Woman Legislator Candidates” while the correct answer was “There is no reason to doubt woman candidate legislative”. She has the mistake in subject-verb agreement. She uses to be plural (are) while the absolutely use was to be singular (is) because subject was singular. On number 8, her answer was “wishing OSIS will be better” while the correct answer was “Expects OSIS to be better”. Her word choice “wishing” was not exact and also, she use present tense. She is combining between present tense on the verb (wishing) and future tense in the modal (will) while the right diction was “Expecting” and added “to”. On number 9, her answer “Hard work is a key of success” while the correct answer was “Hard work is key of successfulness” because it’s mean Kesuksesan in Indonesia language.

On the number 10, her answer was “the first court without lawyer” while the correct answer was “The first session without lawyer”. Her diction “court” was wrong because the meaning of court was “Pengadilan” while the right word choice was “session” its mean “Sidang”. On number 12, her answer was “Golkar candidates are forbidden to scandal mongering another politics party” while the correct answer was” Golkar Card forbidden to insult another Political Party” and “Golkar Candidates not allowed to insult other Partical Party”. She made wrong subject-verb agreement, in this number, there is singular subject and it’s to be was plural and to be singular (is). On number 14, her answer was “Handling 5 Infraction In General Election” while the correct answer was “To Deal with 5 Election Irregularity” or “To Deal with 5 Election Misconduct”. In word “handling” is does not appropriate for this newspaper headlines but that have to use was “to deal” its mean “tangani”.

Student 2

Her work on translation reached 9 items (60%) and she only missed 6 items. The missed items were number 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, and 9. The subject response was number 3, “An assembly at regency of North Sumatra is threatened with penal law”. This response was considered inappropriate because the standard equivalence

should read as "Parliament Members of North Sumatra threatened of punishment (penal law)". The used diction was inappropriate in this case as "an assembly at regency" while the correct diction was "Parliament Members" or "Member of DPR". The same things happens with number 4, where the answer was "science fair should be in the open" that should be translated as "Science competition must be (have to be) transparent" In the context, the use of auxiliary verb "should", was unacceptable in standard English because the past tense should be applied.

The wrong usage of diction also occurs in no 6, such as, "There is no reason for hesitating woman legislative candidate". This sentence should read as "there is no reason to doubt woman legislative candidate". In the case of number 7, her answer was "South Sulawesi exports 6300 by The Ton of Corn" which is not acceptable. The correct answer was "South Sulawesi Exports 6300 Ton of Corn". The problem concerns with the use of passive construction. This construction requires the preposition "by" to indicate the construction. On number 8, her answer was "Expecting school organization work better" which is not acceptable because the correct answer should read as "expects OSIS to be better". This construction does not require the present tenses ending with -ing (expecting. In addition, deviation also occurs with her use of phrase "work better" that should read "to be better". On number 9, the correct answer should be "hard work is key to successfulness" but the subject responded by providing equivalence as "hard working is key of successfulness". She made the wrong of present tense with added verb-ing in word "working" and actually that use is "work".

Students 3

Her work on translation reached 8 item (46.6%) and she only missed 7 items. The missed items were number 1, 3, 4, 8, 11, 13, and 14. On number 1, her answer was "Political parties' commitment it accused" while the correct answer was "Political Parties Commitment is claimed". She made wrong diction in word "accused" while the right word choice was "claimed". On number 3, her answer was "North Sumatra senator was threatened by penal law" while the correct answer was "Parliament Members of North Sumatra threatened of punishment." It has two the standardized equivalences. She made the wrong diction in word "senator" while they agree with standardized equivalences was "parliament".

On number 4, her answer was "Science Competition must be open" while the correct answer was "Science competition must be (have to) transparent". She made the wrong diction in word "open" while the right diction was "transparent". On number 8, her answer was "Expecting school organization becomes better" while the correct answer was "Expects OSIS (school organization) to be (becomes) better". She made wrong present tense in word "Expecting" with added verb-ing while the right answer was "expecting" without verb-ing. On number 11, her answer was "Waiting for 42 days the israel government administration is formed"

while the correct answer was “42 Days for Established Israel government”. She made wrong diction and tense. Her word choice “formed” is falling wide of the mark but that is the true and agree with standard equivalence was “Established” and also in word “Waiting”. It has wrong present participle with use verb-ing.

On number 13 her answer was “Stricter by opened selection” while the correct answer was “More tighten with open selection”, “Stricter with Open Selection”, or “Tighter with open selection”. She made the wrong of passive voice with use preposition “by” while in this number was include the active voice with use conjunction “with”. On number 14, her answer was “Handling five election irregularity” and “To deal with 5 election misconduct”. It has 2 the standard equivalence. She made three wrong dictions. In using word “handling”, it’s wrong because “handling” has the meaning of workhand, it does not for in Technical term of general election.

Student 4

She translates the headlines successfully with (33.3%) and she only missed 10 items. The missed items were number 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15. One number 1, her answer was “The Commitment of Political Party was criticized” while the correct answer was “Political Parties Commitment is claimed”. She made the wrong diction and tense. Her word choice “Criticized” did not agree with standard equivalence but the correct one was “claimed”. On number 2, her answer was “KPU socialization was late” while the correct answer was “General Election Commission Socializations is late”, “Socialization of election committee is late” and “KPU socialization is too late”. It has three standard equivalences. She made wrong use of past tense (was) while the right answer was present tense with the use of to be (is).

On number 4, her answer was “Science competition must be open” while the correct answer was “Science competition must be (have to) transparent”. She made the wrong diction, in using word “open”. In using this word “will” change the meaning of phrase of sentence in newspaper headlines. The exact word for this number was “transparent”. The meaning of transparent here is science competition for all students from school who have potential such as the great knowledge, skills and experience. On number 5, her answer was “The policeman was estimated in break” while the correct answer was “The police Officer is Valued Misconduct”. She made the wrong diction and tense. This number requires the present tense but she use the past tense with the addition of to be past (was) while the right diction should be present (is). On number 8, her answer was “Hopefully OSIS will be better” while the correct answer was “Expects OSIS to be better”. She made the wrong diction. The word of “hopefully” was exactly in this number because it is not

appropriate with standard equivalence. The right diction is therefore "expecting"

On number 11, her answer was "wait for 42 days until the Israel government was formed" while the correct answer was "42 Days for Established Israel government". She made the wrong diction and tense. In using the word "formed" on this number, it is not really appropriate because that right choice was should be "established". The subject employed "to be past (was)" while the right answer should be present (is). Regarding number 12, her answer was "Golkar member was forbidden to besmirch the others political party" and "Golkar candidates not allowed to insult other political party". It has 2 the standard equivalence. She made the wrong diction and tense. Word choice "besmirch" in this number is inexactly but the right word is "insult". On number 13, her answer was "More hard by the opening selection" while the correct answer was "More tighten with open selection", "More strict with open selection" or "Tighter with open selection". She made the wrong diction and passive voice. In using word of "hard", it is does not appropriate with standard equivalence.

On number 14, her answer was "Handle five general election offense" while the correct answer was "To deal with 5 election Irregularity" or "To deal with 5 election misconduct". She made 2 wrong dictions, "handle" and "offense". The word of handle is not appropriate standard equivalence because the meaning of handle is all of something that related to hand while in newspaper headlines "tangani" the meaning of "To deal". And then, it word "offense", she made mistake about diction again. The writer will determine about this word that "offense" has the meaning about sense while the standard equivalence that exactly is "Irregularity" and "misconduct". On number 15, her answer was "PPS was requested to socialization door to door" while the correct answer was "PPS (is) required door to door socialization", "PPS (is) demanded for door to door socialization" or "PPS (is) asked to socialization door to door". She made the wrong diction and tense. Her word choice "requested" is inexactly but the right diction is "required" and "demended". She has the mistake about past tense, in using to be (was) while the right tense is present tense with use to be (is).

Student 5

Her work on translation achieves 9 items (60%) and she made 6 wrong answers. The fault items were number 1, 2, 3, 8, 14, and 15. On number 1, her answer was "the commitment of political party accused" while the correct answer was "Political Parties Commitment is claimed". She made the wrong of diction in word "accused". That is did not agree with standard equivalence. On number 2, her answer was "The Socialization of General Election Committee Becomes Slow" while the correct answer was "General election commission socialization is too late". It has 3 the standardized equivalences. She made the wrong of word choice in word "slow" while the right use was "late".

On number 3, her answer was "The member of Sumut assembly at provincial

level threatened with punishment” while the correct answer was “Parliament Members of North Sumatra Accused of Criminal Act” and “Member of DPR from North Sumatra threatened of punishment”. It has 2 the standard equivalence. She made the wrong diction, in word “assembly”. It does not exactly in standard equivalence but the right is “Parliament”. On number 8, her answer was “Wish that OSIS to be better” while the correct answer was “Expects OSIS to be better”. She just made the wrong diction. In using word of “wish”, it does not exactly with the standard equivalence but the true diction is “expecting”.

On number 14, her answer was “Handle the five offenses of general election” while the correct answer was “To deal with 5 election Irregularity” and “To deal with 5 election misconduct”. She made 2 wrong diction “handle” and “offenses”. It does not appropriate with standard equivalence but the right diction is “To deal” and “Irregularity” or “misconduct”. On number 15, her answer was “PPS asked to Socialize by door to door” while the correct answer was “PPS (is) required door to door socialization”, “PPS (is) demanded for door to door socialization” or “PPS (is) asked to socialization door to door”. She made the wrong of passive voice with use the proposition “by” while the right was without “by”.

Student 6

Her result of translation, she got the percentage of 26.6%. The total correct answer was 4 items. She made 11 wrong answers. They were on number 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, and 15. On number 2, her answer was “The socialization of general election committee was late” while the correct answer was “General election commission socialization is late”, “Socialization of election committee is late” or “KPU socialization is too late”. She made the wrong of tense. In this number, does not use the past tense but present tense with use to be (is). On number 3, her answer was “The assembly of North Sumatra was treatment in criminal” while the correct answer was “Parliament Members of North Sumatra Accused of Criminal Act”, “Member of DPR from North Sumatra threatened of punishment”. She made the wrong of diction and past tense. In diction, she uses word of “assembly” while the right diction was “parliament” and then in using to be (was), in this number, could did not used “was” (past tense) but we use the present tense (is).

On number 4, her answer was “Scientific competition must be in public” while the correct answer was “Science competition must be (have to) transparent”. She made the wrong diction, in word “public”. It does not appropriate with standard equivalence. On number 5, her answer was “Police component were judged break the law” while the correct answer was “The Police Officer is valued misconduct”. She made the wrong of subject-verb agreement and diction. In this number, she is use to be plural “were” while that right answer was to be singular (is) and about

word choice "judged break the law" was not in point with the standard equivalence. The standard equivalence was "valued misconduct".

On number 6, her answer was "There is no reason to hesitate the woman of legislative candidate" while the correct answer was "There is No Reason to Doubt woman Candidate legislative" and "No reason to doubt the woman candidate". It has 2 the standardized equivalences. She made the wrong diction in word "hesitate" while the right diction was "doubt". On number 9, her answer was "Hard work is a successful solution" while the correct answer was "Hard work is key of successfulness". She made the wrong diction. In using word of "solution", it does not appropriate with standard equivalence. The diction of solution was a word that uses when we have a problem and how to make the way out of problem. On number 10, her answer was "The premier court session without a lawyer" while the correct answer was "The first session without lawyer". She made 2 wrong dictions. In word of "premier" and "court". The premier word has the meaning "perdanamentri" did not refers to session but to cabinet minister and the word of "court" has the meaning "pengadilan", she made the wrong of word choice again. The right diction was "first" and "session".

On number 12, her answer was "Golkar cadres were not allowed to disfigure another party" while the correct answer was "Golkar cadre forbidden to insult another political party" and "Golkar candidates not allowed to insult other political party". She made the wrong diction and subject-verb agreement. In using to be past plural, it's wrong because this number just refers to Golkar, not for another politics party. In using word of "disfigure", it does not expect with standard equivalence because it has the meaning "merusak pemandangan atau wajah yang indah" but the true diction was "insult". On number 13, her answer was "It would be tighter by open selection" while the correct answer "More tighten with open selection", "Stricter with open selection" and "Tighter with open selection". She made the wrong diction and passive voice. In using preposition "by", it shows to passive voice thile in this number we use the conjunction "with". Here, we did not use the past tense but present tense. She uses the modal (past) "would" and pronoun "it", it does not appropriate with standard equivalence.

On number 14, her answer was "Handle the five general election infringement" while the correct answer was "To deal with 5 election Irregularity (infringement)" and "To deal with 5 election misconduct". It has 2 the standardized equivalences. She made the wrong diction. In using word "handle", its wtong diction while the true diction was "to deal". On number 15, her answer was "PPS was offered to carry out door to door socialization" while the correct answer was "PPS (is) required door to door socialization", "PPS (is) demanded for door to door socialization" and "PPS (is) asked to socialization door to door". She made the wrong diction and tense. She uses to be past singular (was) while the right to be was "is". In using the word of "offered", that is the inexactly word but the right diction was "asked", "Required"

and “demanded”.

Student 7

Her result of translation, she got the percentage of 66.6%. the total correct answer was 10 items. She made wrong 5 answers. They were on number 1, 5, 8, 10, and 15. On number 1, her answer was “Parpol commit was accused” while the correct answer was “Political parties’ commitment is claimed”. She made the wrong diction and tense. In using the word of commit, have to add the suffix -ment because without suffix -ment, it could change the meaning. On number 5, her answer was “Police member are infraction” while the correct answer was “The police officer is valued misconduct”. She made the wrong diction and subject-verb agreement. Her word diction “infraction” was inexactly but the right diction was “misconduct”. She uses to be plural “are” while in point was used to be “is”.

On number 8, her answer was “Hope OSIS to be better than yesterday” while the correct answer was “Expects OSIS to be better”. She made the wrong diction. In using word of “hope”, it does not appropriate with standard equivalence, while the true word choice was “expecting”. On number 10, her answer was “The first court without lawyer” while the correct answer was “The first session without lawyer”. She made the wrong diction. She uses the word “court” that have the meaning “pengadilan” while the right meaning was “sidang”. So, the chosen right word was “session”. On number 10, her answer was “The first court without lawyer” while the correct answer was “The first session without lawyer”. She made the wrong diction. In using the word “court”, it’s wrong because the meaning of court was “pengadilan while the correct answer was “session” (sidang). On number 15, her answer was “PPS need door to door socialization” while the correct answer was “PPS (is) required door to door socialization”, “PPS (is) demanded for door to door socialization” or “PPS (is) asked to socialization door to door”. She made the wrong word choice. Her diction “need” was inexactly but the right was “required”, “demanded” and “asked”.

Student 8

Her result of translation, she got the percentage of 33.3%. The total correct answer was 5 items. She made 10 wrong answers. They were on number 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 11, 12, and 14. On number 1, her answer was “Parpol commitment is accused” while the correct answer was “Political Parties Commitment is claimed”. She made the wrong diction in using the word “accused”. The true diction was “claimed”. On number 2, her answer was “The socialization of general election committee are late” while the correct response was “General election committee socializations is late”, “Socialization of election committee is late” or “KPU Socialization is too late”. She made the wrong of subject-verb agreement. The subject is regular, so to be must be

singular too. To be "are" have to change to be "is".

On number 3, her answer was "The parliamentarian of North Sumatra was treatment" while the correct answer was "Parliament Member of North Sumatra accused of criminal act" and "Member of DPR from North Sumatra threatened of punishment". It has 2 the standard equivalence. On number 4, her answer was "Science competition should be open" while the correct answer was "Science competition must be (have to) transparent". She made the wrong of tense. In using modal past "should" was inexactly but the right was "must be". On number 5, her answer was "The policeman was estimated in break" while the correct answer was "The police (the policeman) Officer is valued misconduct". She made the wrong diction and tense. In using "was" on the number is does not exactly but we use to be (is). And then, about diction in word "estimated in break", it does not appropriate with standard equivalence. The right diction was "valuemisconduct". On number 6, her answer was "There are no reason to doubt the woman candidate" while the correct answer was "There is no reason to doubt woman Candidate Legislative" and "No reason to doubt the woman candidate". It has 2 the standardized equivalence. She made the wrong subject-verb agreement. In using "are" was not true because the use to be plural with combine the singular subject.

On number 8, her answer was "Hopefully OSIS to be better" while the correct answer was "Expects OSIS to be better". She made the wrong diction "hopefully", it was inexactly but "expects" the right word. On number 11, her answer was "Wait for 42 days until the Israel government was formed" while the correct answer was "42 days for established Israel government". In using the word "formed" it wrong but the right word choice was "established". On number 12 her answer was "Golkar member was forbidden to insult another one" While the correct answer was "Golkar cadre forbidden to insult political party" or "Golkar candidates not allowed to insult other political party". It has 2 thr standardized equivalence. She made the wrong tense. In using "was", this number we can write without to be (was) because the standard equivalence did not use "was". On number 14, her answer was "Handling five offenses in general election" while the correct answer was "To deal with 5 election Irregularity" and "To deal with 5 election misconduct". It has 2 the standardized equivalence. She made 2 wrong dictions. In using word "handling" and "offense", it does not exactly but the right diction was "To deal" and "Irregularity" or "misconduct".

Student 9

Her result of translation, she got the percentage of 40%. The total correct answer was 6 items. She made 9 wrong answers. They were on number 1, 4, 6, 10, 11, 13, and 14. On number 1, her answer was "The commitment of political parties is demanded" while the correct answer was "Political parties commitment is claimed". She made wrong of subject-verb agreement and diction. In this number, the subject was singular with to be singular and subject plural with to be plural the

right answer was “The commitment of political parties is claimed”. And then about her word choice “demanded”. It was not agreed with the standard equivalence, it has the meaning a strong request or order that must obey while the exactly was “claimed”. On number 4, her answer was “Science competition must be done in fair way” while the correct answer was “Science competition must be (have to) transparent”. She made the wrong diction. She uses word “fair way” while the right diction was “transparent”. On number 5, her answer was “Police member was suspected involving in case” while the correct answer was “The police officer is valued misconduct”. She made the wrong diction and tense. She uses to be “was” while the right was “is”. Her diction in phrase “suspected involving in case” is wrong but the right was “valued misconduct”. On number 6, her answer was “There is no reason to question the woman’s ability to be the candidate of legislative” while the correct answer was “There is no reason to doubt woman candidate legislative” or “No reason to doubt the woman candidate”. It has 2 the standardized equivalences. She made the wrong of redundancy and diction. In using proposition “to”, she use twice but actually in this number we can use the proposition only one. The word of “question”, we have to change with “doubt”

On number 10, her answer “The first council took place without lawyer” while the correct answer was “The first session without lawyer”. She made the wrong diction. She uses the word of “council” while the correct was “session”. On number 11, her answer was “42 days for formulate the government of Israel” while the correct answer was “42 days for established Israel government”. She made the wrong diction again. In using word “formulate”. This word was the meaning “merumuskan” while the meaning of Indonesian language “terbentuk” in newspaper headline “Tunggu 42 hari Pemerintahan Israel Terbentuk” was “established”. On number 12, her answer was “The Cadre of Golkar is suggested not to vilify of other parties” while the correct answer was “Golkar cadre forbidden to insult another political party” and “Golkar candidates not allowed to insult other Political Party”. She made the wrong diction, in using word “suggested” was not inexactly but that’s right was “forbidden”. She uses the word “vilify” while that exactly was “insult”. It is agreed with the standardized equivalences. On number 13, her answer was “Harder with open selection” while the correct answer was “More Tighten with open selection”, “Stricter with open selection” and “Tighter with open selection”. She made the wrong diction. Her word choice “hard” was inexactly but the absolutely right was “Tighten”, “strict” and “Tighter”. On number 14, her answer was “Handle five cases of general election” while the correct answer was “To deal with 5 election irregularity” and “To deal with 5 election misconduct”. It has 2 the standardized equivalences. She made the wrong diction. In using the word of

"handle" and "cases" while the right was "To deal" and "Irregularity" or "misconduct".

Student 10

His result of translation, he got the percentage of 53.3%. The total correct answer was 8 items. He made 7 wrong answers. They were on number 1, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, and 13. On number 1, his answer was "The commitment of political party is criticized" while the correct answer was "Political parties' commitment is claimed". He made the wrong diction. In using word "criticized" while the right diction was "claimed". On number 3, his answer was "The member of Sumut's DPRD set the punishment". It has 2 the standardized equivalences. He made the wrong diction. In using the word "set", it does not exactly but the right diction was "Accused" or "threatened". On number 4, his answer was "Science competition must be free" while the correct answer was "Science competition must be (have to) transparent". His diction "free" was not appropriate with standardized equivalences but the true was "transparent".

On number 6, his answer was "There is no reason doubting woman candidate" while the correct answer was "There is no reason to doubt woman candidate legislative" and "No reason to doubt the woman candidate". It has 2 the standardized equivalences. He made the wrong tense, in using word of "doubting". It can change the meaning from source language into target language. The meaning of "doubting" was "yang meragukan" while in this headline has the meaning "meragukan", so we have to use word "doubt" without -ing. On number 8, his answer was "Hoping OSIS to be better" while the correct answer was "Expects OSIS to be better". He made the wrong diction and tense. In the word of "Hoping", he has mistaken about verb -ing and the word choice "hoping" but the exactly word was "Expecting". On number 10, his answer was "The first court held without lawyer" while the correct answer was "The first session without lawyer". He made 2 wrong dictions. In using word "Court" and "held" while the true answer was: "first" and "session". On number 13, his answer was "Stricter with free selection" while the correct answer was "More Tighten with open Selection", "Stricter with Open Selection" or "Tighter with open selection". He made the wrong diction in word "free". The exactly word choice was "open".

Student 11

His result of translation, he got the percentage of 46.6%. The total correct answer was 7 items. He made 8 wrong answers. They were on number 1, 4, 6, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14. On number 1, his answer was "Political Parties Commitment is criticized" while the correct answer was "Political Parties Commitment is claimed". He made the wrong diction. His word choice was not agreed with the standardized equivalences. The exactly of diction was "claimed". On number 4, his answer was "Science affair must be fair" while the correct answer was "Science Competition Must be (have to) Transparent". He made 2 wrong dictions such as "affair" and "fair".

The true diction was "Competition" and "Transparent". On number 6, his answer was "No reason to make resistant of woman legislative candidates" while the correct answer was "There is no reason to doubt woman candidate legislative". It has 2 the standardized equivalences. He made the wrong diction. The word of "resistant" was an adjective which has the meaning "melawan" or "menantang" while the right answer was "doubt". On number 10, his answer was "The First court without a lawyer" while the correct answer was "The first session without lawyer". He made the wrong diction. He uses the word of "court", it does not exact but the right word choice was "session"

On number 11, his answer was "42 days need to formed Israel government" while the correct answer was "42 days for established Israel government". He made the wrong diction. In using word "formed", it does not appropriate with standard equivalence but the exactly word choice was "established". On number 12, his answer was "The cadres of Golkar party prohibited to humiliate another political party" while the correct answer was "Golkar Cadre forbidden to insult another political party" and "Golkar Candidates not allowed to insult other Political Party". It has 2 the standardized equivalences. He made 2 wrong dictions. In using word "prohibited" and "humiliate". The right diction was "forbidden" or "not allowed" and "insult".

On number 13, his answer was "stricter with the disclosed selection" while the correct answer was "More tighten with open selection", "Stricter (stricter) with open selection" and "Tighter with open selection". In using word of "disclosed" was not agree with the standard equivalences. The right word choice was "open". On number 14, his answer was "handling five election violations" while the correct answer was "To deal with 5 election Irregularity" and "To deal with 5 election misconduct". He made the wrong diction again. The word of "Handling" and "violations" was his diction in this number. It does not agree with standardized equivalences but the exact of diction was "To deal with" and "Irregularity" or "misconduct"

Students 12

The result on translation achieved 8 items, she got the percentage of 53.3%. The total correct answer was 8 items. She made 7 wrong answers. They were on number 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 11, and 13. On number 1, her answer was "Commitment of Parpol was accused" while the correct answer was "Political parties' commitment is claimed". She made the wrong diction. In using word "accused", its wrong diction but the right word choice was "claimed". On number 2, her answer was "Socialization of general elections commission was late" while the correct answer was "General Election Commission Socializations is late", "Socialization of Election

Committee is late" or "KPU socialization is too late". It has 3 the standard equivalence. She made the wrong tense. In using past to be (was), it does not exactly but the right was present to be "is". On number 4, her answer was "Science competition must be disclosing" while the correct answer was "Science competition must be (have to) transparent". She made the wrong diction. In using the word of "disclose", it's wrong but they agree with the standardized equivalences was "transparent".

On number 5, her answer was "Police member are valued prohibits" while the correct answer was "The police officer is valued misconduct". She made the wrong subject-verb agreement and diction. In this number, she uses to be plural (are) while the subject was singular, so the right to be was (is). On number 10, her answer was "First council without advocate" while the correct answer was "The first session without lawyer". She made 2 wrong dictions. The word of "council" and "advocate", it does not agree with the standardized equivalence but the exact word choice was "session" and "lawyer". On number 11, her answer was "Wait the 42 days again the Israel government was formed" while the correct answer was "42 days for established Israel government". She made the wrong diction. In using the word fo "formed" was not exact but the right was "established". On number 13, her answer was "Tighter with open selection" while the correct answer was "More tighten with open selection", "Stricter with open selection" and "Tighter with open selection". It has 3 the standardized equivalences. She made the wrong diction. In using the word of "tight" it does not appropriate with standardized equivalences. The right diction such as tighten, strict, or tighter.

Student 13

Her work on translation reached 7 items (46.6%) and she only missed 8 items. The missed items were number 1, 2, 5, 6, 11, 12, 13, and 15. The subject response was number 1, her answer was "Commitment from politics party is criticized" while the correct answer was "Political parties' commitment is claimed". She made the wrong diction. In using the word of "claimed", it does not agree with the standardized equivalences while the true was "claimed". On number 2, her answer was "Socialization from politics party being criticized" while the correct answer was "General election commission socializations is late", "Socialization of election committee is late" or "KPU socialization is too late". It has 2 the standardized equivalences. She made the wrong diction and tense. In this number, she use the present-participle "being" while the right answer was used to be singular "is" and about word choice "criticized", it does not appropriate with standardized equivalences while the exact answer was "claimed". On number 5, her answer was "Policeman member is estimated contravene" while the correct answer was "The police officer is valued misconduct". She made the wrong diction. In using the word of "estimated" and "contravene", it does not exactly word but the right was "valued misconduct".

On number 6, her answer was “There are no reason for make woman legislative hesitate” while the correct answer was “There is no reason to doubt woman candidate legislative” and “No reason to doubt the woman candidate”. It has 2 the standardized equivalences. She made the wrong diction and subject-verb agreement. She uses to be plural “are” while absolutely right was to be singular “is”. About her word choice “hesitate”, it does not agree with the standardized equivalences while the exactly was “doubt”. On number 11, her answer was “42 days for formed Israel government” while the correct answer was “42 Days for Established Israel government”. She made the wrong diction. Her diction was not exactly while the absolutely right was “established”. On number 12, her answer was “Cadre of Golkar is forbidden of poor quality the other politics party” while the correct answer was “Golkar cadre forbidden to insult another political party” and “Golkar candidates not allowed to insult other political party”. It has 2 the standardized equivalences. She made the wrong diction. Her diction “poor quality”, it was inexactly word but the right was “insult”. On number 13, her answer was “More Tighten with Open Selection”, “Stricter with open selection” or “Tighter with open selection”. Ot has 3 the standardized equivalences. She made the wrong diction. In using word of “firm”, this word not exactly while the right was “Tightening”, “Tighter” and “strict”.

Student 14

Her work on translation reached 6 items (40%) and she only missed 9 items. The missed items were number 1, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14. The subject response was number 1, “Commitment from politics party is criticized” while the correct answer was “Political parties’ commitment is claimed”. She made the wrong diction. In using the word of “criticized”, it does not exact but the right was “claimed”. On number 4, her answer was “Science competition must be opened” while the correct answer was “Science competition must be (have to) transparent”. She made the wrong diction. She uses the word of “opened”, it does not agree with standardized equivalences but the exactly was “transparent”. On number 5, her answer was “Member of policeman are infraction” while the correct answer was “The police (the policeman) officer is valued misconduct”. She made the wrong diction and subject-verb agreement. She made to be plural “are” while the right was to be singular “is”. And about her diction “infraction”, its wrong but the right was “valued misconduct”. On number 6, her answer was, “No reason to underestimate woman legislative candidate” while the correct answer was “There is no reason to doubt woman candidate legislative” or “No reason to doubt the woman candidate”. It has 3 the standardized equivalences. She made the wrong diction. Her diction “underestimated” was inexactly while the right diction was “doubt”.

On number 10, her answer was "The first court without Lawyer" while the correct answer was "The first session without Lawyer". She made the wrong diction. In using the wrong diction. In using the word of "court", it has the meaning "pengadilan" while in this number we have to use the word "session" that's mean was "sidang". On number 11, her answer was "Wait 42 days for Israel's government of formed" while the correct answer was "42 Days for Established Israel government". She made the wrong diction like student 13 at above. She use the word "formed" while the exactly diction was "established". On number 12, her answer was "Golkar Cadre are forbidden to besmirch other political party" while the correct answer was "Golkar cadre forbidden to insult another political party" and "Golkar candidates not allowed to insult other political party". It has 2 the standardized equivalences. She made the wrong diction and subject-verb agreement. In using to be plural "are", its wrong while the right was to be singular "is" because it subject was singular.

On item 13, her answer was "Tighter with open selection" while the correct answer was "Tighter with open selection", "Stricter with Open Selection" and "Tighter with open selection". It has 3 the standardized equivalences. She made the wrong of word choice. She uses the word of "tight", its wrong but the right was "Tightening", "strict" and "Tighter". On number 14, her answer was "Handle 5 general election violations" while the correct answer was "To deal with 5 election Irregularity" and "To deal with 5 election misconduct". It has 2 the standardized equivalences. She made 2 wrong dictions, the word of "handle" and "violations". It was inexactly word while the absolutely right was "to deal" and "Irregularity" or "misconduct".

Student 15

Her work on translation reached 10 items (66.6%) and she only missed 5 items (33.3%). The missed items were number 3, 5, 6, 11, and 13. On number 3, her answer was "Member of DPR of North Sumatra in danger" while the correct answer was "Parliament members of North Sumatra accused of criminal act" and "Member of DPR from North Sumatra threatened of punishment". It has 2 the standardized equivalences. She made the wrong diction. Her word choice was inexactly but the right was "criminal act" or "punishment". The same thing happens with number 5, her answer was "Cop member assumed break" while the correct answer was "The police officer is valued misconduct". She made the wrong diction. In using the word of "cop" and "assumed break", it does not the exactly word while the absolutely right was "police officer" and "valued misconduct".

The wrong usage of diction also occurs in number 6, such as, "There is no reason to regret female legislative candidate". This sentence should read as "There is no reason to doubt woman candidate legislative" or "No reason to doubt the woman candidate". It has 2 the standardized equivalences. She made the wrong diction again. She uses the word of "regret" and "female" while the true diction was

“doubt” and “woman”. On number 11, her answer was “42 days for formed Israel government” while the correct answer was “42 Days for Established Israel government”. She made the wrong diction. Her diction “formed” was wrong while the absolutely right was “established”. On number 13, her answer was “Stricter with opened selection” while the correct answer was “More tighten with open selection”, “Stricter with open selection” or “Tighter with open selection”. It has 3 the standardized equivalences. She made the wrong tense. She uses the past participle in word “opened” while the right was present participle “open”.

Discussion

Based on the data, students indicated that a small proportion of students surveyed achieved the correct response. It appears that certain titles seem more complicated to almost all students, and certain titles are seen as less complex. This may be due to their limited knowledge of translation, for example, lack of vocabulary, lack of terms about politics, education and economics. Another interesting finding is the fact that students need more time to work on translating newspaper headlines because in their opinion, they find it difficult to choose the right diction or choice of words to apply to the target language and the time given is not enough.

Another important phenomenon regarding tables is determining each student's ability to translate newspaper titles into English and their level of work. In this way it can help to know the challenges faced by many students. There are several factors that cause most students not to answer correctly, for example lack of background knowledge about grammatical structures, and unfamiliar words.

Experiencing more complex situations compared to other students in a group. It can be seen from the data that student 7 has a high percentage of correct answers up to 10 (66.6%) correct answers. Conversely, students who had a low percentage of correct answers were student 6, he only had 4 (26.6%) correct answers and missed 11 questions. Very bad of all the results in the table above.

Conclusion

Based on the discussion as a whole show that the level of students' abilities is very visible as depicted in table 2. This shows that the range of students' constraints in translating is very consistent with individual competencies, such as vocabulary ranges, grammatical competencies, and translation knowledge. The researcher gives suggestion for the reader or students to more occupy for read of local (fajar and kompas) and English newspaper (example: Jakarta post). This way, they can get the globalization knowledge and also indirectly can improve of

vocabulary and grammar.

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