

STBA STUDENTS PROBLEM IN TRANSLATING PHRASAL VERB AND COLLOCATION TO INDONESIA

STBA
students
problem;
Translating
text

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***Abstract** – This study aim at analyzing students problem in translating text in English into Bahasa Indonesia as the target language. Translating from English to Indonesia as target language is also a problem for students. There are a lot of things must be considered by students so that the result of translation equivalent with target language message. The differences of phrasal verb and collocation in English with the target language meaning may cause difference information obtained by the reader, and as a consequences, the information might mislead the reader. STBA is one of campus in Pontianak which provides students with English skill and translation skill. In doing translation, students need to think so many aspects when translating the sentences or the conversation into their native language in order to the result of the translation sounds natural. The method in this writing is descriptive method, and the writer describe students' problems in translating text from English into Bahasa Indonesia as a target language and gathering information related to the problems faced through interview. The result of the observation shows that the difference between English phrasal verb and collocations with Indonesia equivalent words become the main problem in giving the meaning in the target language, therefore students need to understand the category and the function in phrasal verb and collocation in English in order to find equivalent meaning in Indonesian.*

Keywords: *STBA Students problem, Translating text, Target language*

I. INTRODUCTION

English is a language consists of words which are arranging in a pattern with focus on the systematic and grammatical of a sentence that is known as vocabulary. Even though students have succeeded the vocabulary mastery, they still have faced another problem to overcome especially in doing translation. Translation becomes an important thing because students must do it if they want to understand what the text about or what people say. Nowadays, there is a lot of things to do related to translation activity. For example when reading news, books, novels, journals, that is originally written in English, it would be easy to understand the message if it has been translated into target language well. Students may know the meaning of the sentences by translating it into target language and reply every single conversation, verbal or nonverbal indeed.

In doing translation, students must consider the equivalences of the phrase and collocation and the content. It is done because it is necessary to get the natural equivalent meaning from the source language into target language. Students in college level especially who learn English need to do this since English is the main language used by students the class. STBA is one of campus in Pontianak which provides students with English skill and translation is one of skill need to be mastered by them. In doing translation, it is not as simple as doing other skill in learning English. Students need to think so many aspects when translating the sentences or the conversations into their native language and the result of the translation sounds not natural.

Translating phrase and collocation from English to Bahasa Indonesia as target language is also a problem for students to get a better conversion. There are a lot of things faced by students so that the result of the translation is far from the source language message. The differences between the source language messages with the target language meaning in phrasal verb and collocation may cause difference information obtained by the reader, therefore, the information mislead the reader. The problem above is important to identify because translating text from English to Bahasa Indonesia is a fundamental things to solve. The Analysis is conducted considering the students in STBA would be a professional in English language and the ability can be used to have a better job in the future.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

There are two aspects becoming the concern of writer in this writing especially in observing the students problem in doing the translation from English into Bahasa Indonesia as the target language. The two problems are phrase and collocation. These two aspects are frequently misinterpreted by students and it is difficult to find the equivalent in Bahasa Indonesia if the students do not understand the concept. The following is the detail of the English phrase and collocation.

Translating Phrase

One of the most important aspect to be understood to translate English text into Bahasa Indonesia as target language lies in the understanding of the phrase. Phrases are a collection of words that do not form sentences but are in one constituency, Noel & Roberts, 2011: 15). Phrases are a collection of words that do not consist of subjects or predicates. The phrase is formed so that the main word is modified so that it explains in detail the main word intent in a sentence. There are 5 types that are often used in writing and speaking, namely verbal phrases, noun phrases, adjective phrases, preposition phrases and adverb phrases. In verbal phrases, the main verb gets modified according to the situation when the language user uses that language. In English, this is a very important thing considering the differences experienced by learners of foreign languages in understanding English phrases. Kreoger (2005: 35) adds that phrases are a collection of words where the main word plays an important role in determining a meaning and is supported by the explanation of the main word. The main word can be a verb, adjective, noun, preposition or adverb. If the main word is a noun, the word is the word discussed in the phrase and in the noun phrase has the purpose to explain an object.

Languages in one country have different patterns with other languages in different countries. These differences cause different meanings when applied to certain languages. However, in the theory of foreign language learning, different forms of language may be done so that the equations in meaning can be achieved so that the language can be used. If a language must have the same form and meaning, the tendency of the language cannot be used in communication because cultural differences and habits may change the meaning of the language, (Kreoger, 2005: 1).

Verbal phrases are phrases consisting of two words or more (maximum 3) that form new meanings and have nothing in common with the original word that forms them. According to Gairn and Redman (2011: 5) Verbal phrases are a collection of words consisting of two words or three words which are each one basic word and particle that forms a new word and has a different meaning from the original word that forms it. Verbal phrases are expressions used to express something so that the expressions that are delivered sound more natural and have deeper meaning than using certain basic words because the meaning is not heard naturally and in detail, (Gairn & Redman, 2011: 6).

Verbal phrases have different forms and different meanings if interpreted literally. However, if a person's understanding of the relationship between the form and meaning of language is good, the word used for communication tends to be understood. Differences in language forms in source languages must be understood in interpreting them in the target language. Differences in forms in verbal phrases may be translated differently in other languages, so that it will change the meaning of the verbal phrase and the language cannot function in communication, (Radford, 2009: 15).

Translating Collocation

Collocation is a collection of words that already exist and must be translated as a unit and formed from the word where the language is used. According to Seretan (2010: 15) words learned by someone are not just separate words, but also words that are in one group or called collocation. Collocation is a combination of words that form a new meaning that already exists and is used for certain groups in expressing a term. Collocation is a word that is ready to use in communicating. According to Seretan (2010: 15) there are two basic concepts of collocation, namely phrase fabrication and arbitrary. Collocation as phrases Fabrication is collocation obtained not intentionally, but collocation is obtained by the existence of a process as one masters other aspects of language. Then, Collocation as an arbitration means that collocation is produced not regularly and is a combination of two special words. Merging these words does not only involve conjunctions but also involves syntactic and semantic elements.

One of the problems faced by foreign speakers of English in using collocation may lie in the collocation deficiency itself. Collocation used by foreign speakers in writing English is often reduced or added because it is adapted to existing collocations in their first language. Additions to the word collocation by foreign speakers in the text they write are called overuse. Foreign speakers of English also make mistakes in using collocation by reducing the words that should be in the words they use, and this phenomenon is called underuse. Moreover, foreign speakers of English also often experience problems in using collocation and there is absolutely no connection with the words referred to in the collocation written. Errors in using collocation are called misuse, (Men, 2016: 43).

The phenomenon of overuse and underuse is a common thing in the use of foreign vocabulary both written and oral. This phenomenon appears as a result of the comparison of the language between the first language and the second language studied, (Men, 2016: 44). Overuse and unused of the use of collocation occurs as a result of ignorance of second language learners understanding the meaning of collocation learned so that the translation is wrong to the collocation. Therefore, to avoid this phenomenon, a person (L2 learner) must understand and investigate this form of misuse and look for difficulties experienced, Li in Men, 2016: 44).

Apart from the above phenomena, there is also a deficiency in the use of collocation so that the use of collocation is inaccurate. Misuse is a phenomenon where foreign speakers of English (L2 learner) do not pay attention to the relationship between the words used. Foreign speakers tend to use the same word but do not understand the correct context in using the collocation. Foreign speakers tend to be influenced by the first language in forming collocations so that they produce different words from native speakers where they can easily form collocations and have little chance of making mistakes. Therefore, collocations made by foreign speakers of English tend to be different and strongly influenced by the first language and this makes sound and the meaning of collocation produced inaccurate in its use, (Men, 2016: 46).

III. METHODOLOGY

Considering the problems discussed in this study, the appropriate method is descriptive research method by describing students' problems in translating text from English into Bahasa Indonesia as a target language. Moreover, the writer is gathering information related to the problems faced. By conducting this research, the writer intends to provide an overview of the problems faced by STBA Pontianak students in translating English texts into Indonesian.

Respondent

According to Mulyatiningsih (2013: 9) Population is a group of people or objects that have certain characteristics to be studied. The population of this study is STBA Pontianak students. This school is chosen because students in this campus really need the skills to translate from English to Indonesian properly because English is the field

of study they studied. The respondent in this study was the 4th semester of STBA students especially morning class which consist of 30 students.

Technique of data collection

In these writing, in-depth interviewing techniques is the most suitable technique for collecting data, considering the problems that want to be solved are information about student problems in translating English text into Indonesian. Therefore, the writer will interview students to get information that suits the needs of the writer. The writer gives several examples of phrases and collocation of English to students, and students convert these sentences in Indonesian to ensure the information provided by students is correct, (Lodico &Voegtle, 2010: 123).

Instrument of Data Collection

The data collection tool in this writing is a field note observational protocol in the form of a sheet interview. Observational protocol is a tool used to obtain information from students through interviews. Interviews were conducted to find out more about the problems faced by students who were not detected through mistakes made by students in written tests, (Lodico &Voegtle, 2010: 126).

IV. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Based on the result of the observation, the writer would like to present the result of the interview with students related to their problem in translating phrasal verb and collocation into Bahasa Indonesia. The writer describes the students' problem with phrasal verb and collocation that is obtained from interview with students as follow:

Table 1
The students' answer in the interview

	Students Answer in general on Phrasal verb and Collocation	Observer comment
Observer's reflection	The conclusion that can be drawn from the result of the interview with the students related to the problem of translating phrasal verb and collocation are: Phrasal verbs as the semi-idiomatic phrase in English should be learnt by heart mainly the idiomatic in order to avoid their mistranslation. The way to learn phrasal verb might be similar to irregular verbs. It is important to memorize and practice as often as possible. Students need more careful attention in doing their translation. One of the problems in mistranslating the collocation is due to the ignorance or lack of knowledge with the form and the way to translate collocation that is the result of first language interference.	In general, phrasal verbs should be learnt by heart mainly the idiomatic and even the semi-idiomatic ones so that the students will avoid their mistranslation. They are similar to irregular verbs. Most of students think that they should memorize and practice using phrasal verb as often as possible. It would be unworkable to learn by heart all these English formations, but at least the most common ones. The difference between English collocations with Indonesia collocation become the main problem in giving the meaning in the target language, therefore students need to understand the category and the function.

Phrasal verb

The result of interview with the students shows that STBA students are unable to translate the English phrasal verbs correctly into Bahasa Indonesia because of their lack of knowledge confusing them with similar simple verbs; to translate them literally, or to depend on the context which is not always helpful. Phrasal verbs are irregular and misleading. Phrasal verbs are a special case of lexical items; knowing their meanings in advance is a definite way for a better translation for them. The context without knowledge in vocabulary is not always helpful in understanding the phrasal verb; it may help in translating them, mainly when they are of a transparent type. In general, phrasal verbs should be learnt by heart mainly the idiomatic and even the semi-idiomatic ones so that the students will avoid their mistranslation. They

are similar to irregular verbs. Most of students think that they should memorize and practice using phrasal verb as often as possible. It would be unworkable to learn by heart all these English formations, but at least the most common ones.

Collocation

Based on the result of the interview with students, the writer found that overuse and underuse occur in the use of collocation both written and oral. This phenomenon appears as a result of the comparison of the language between the first language and the second language. Overuse and unused of collocation occurs as a result of ignorance or lack of knowledge of second language learners in understanding the meaning of collocation, consequently the translation is wrong to the collocation. There is also a deficiency in the use of collocation so that the use of collocation is inaccurate. Misuse is a phenomenon where foreign speakers of English do not pay attention to the relationship between the words used. Most of students tend to use the same word but do not understand the correct context in using the collocation. Students tend to be influenced by the first language in forming collocations; therefore they produce different words from native speakers. Collocations made by students tend to be different and strongly influenced by the first language and it makes the sound and meaning of collocation produced inaccurate in its use.

V. CONCLUSION

The conclusion that can be drawn from the result of the interview with the students related to the problem of translating phrasal verb and collocation are: Phrasal verbs as the semi-idiomatic phrase in English should be learnt by heart mainly the idiomatic in order to avoid their mistranslation. The way to learn phrasal verb might be similar to irregular verbs. It is important to memorize and practice as often as possible. It would be impossible to learn by heart these English formations, but at least the most common ones can be memorized especially in the certain context. Phrasal verb should be mastered by students because phrasal verbs are expressions used to express something. Mastering phrasal verb is important because the expressions sound more natural and have deeper meaning than using certain basic words.

In translating collocation, students need more careful attention in doing their translation. One of the problems in mistranslating the collocation is due to the

ignorance or lack of knowledge with the form and the way to translate collocation that is the result of first language interference. It is important to students to have various kind of practice with collocation so that they will be used to with the English collocation form. The difference between English collocations with Indonesia collocation become the main problem in giving the meaning in the target language, therefore students need to understand the category and the function.

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