

**METHODS USED BY THE SIXTH SEMESTER STUDENTS OF ENGLISH
LANGUAGE EDUCATION LAMBUNG MANGKURAT UNIVERSITY IN
TRANSLATING NARRATIVE TEXTS**

S1-THESIS

BY
IBNU KHALDUN
1610017310014



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APPENDIX 1

A. Direction: Translate these narrative texts into Indonesian Language.

Text 1

The Ant & the Dove

One hot day, an ant was searching for some water. After walking around for some time, she came to a spring. To reach the spring, she had to climb up a blade of grass. While making her way up, she slipped and fell into the water.

She could have drowned if a dove up a nearby tree had not seen her. Seeing that the ant was in trouble, the dove quickly plucked off a leaf and dropped it into the water near the struggling ant. The ant moved towards the leaf and climbed up there. Soon it carried her safely to dry ground. Just at that time, a hunter nearby was throwing out his net towards the dove, hoping to trap it. Guessing what he was about to do, the ant quickly bit him on the heel. Feeling the pain, the hunter dropped his net. The dove was quick to fly away to safety.



Text 2

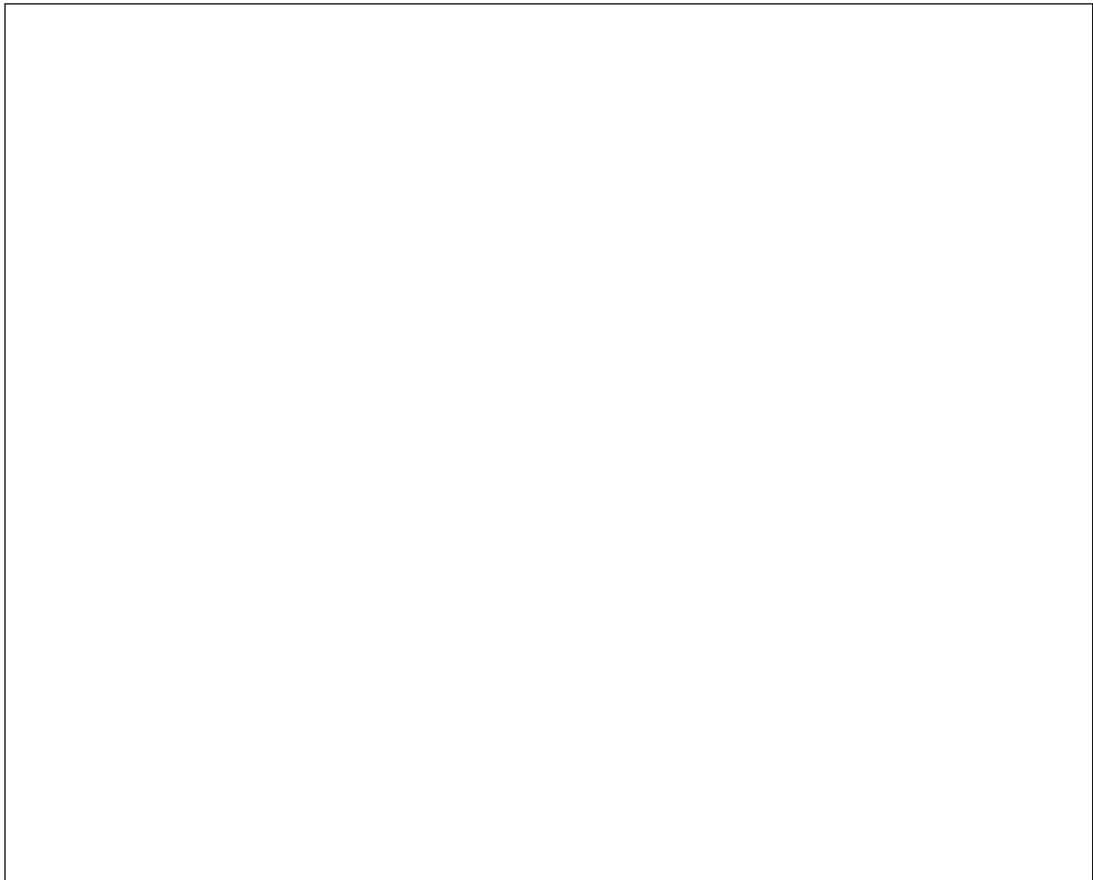
The Hare & the Tortoise

A Hare was making fun of the Tortoise one day for being so slow. "Do you ever get anywhere?" he asked with a mocking laugh. "Yes," replied the Tortoise, "and I get there sooner than you think. I will run you a race and prove it.

"The Hare was much amused at the idea of running a race with the Tortoise, but for the fun of the thing he agreed. So the Fox, who had consented to act as judge, marked the distance and started the runners off.

The Hare was soon far out of sight and to make the Tortoise feel very deeply how ridiculous it was for him to try a race with a Hare, he lay down beside the course to take a nap until the Tortoise should catch up.

The Tortoise meanwhile kept going slowly but steadily, and, after a time, passed the place where the Hare was sleeping. But the Hare slept on very peacefully; and when at last he did wake up, the Tortoise was near the goal. The Hare now ran his swiftest, but he could not overtake the Tortoise in time.



Interview guide

B. Direction: Please answer the questions in details

1. What methods of translation do you know about?

2. Please explain what they are:

3. What methods of translation do you use in translating the narrative texts? How many different methods did you use in translating them? Please explain.

4. Why do you use the method?

5. When you translate, do you prefer to use words that are considered the source language?

6. When you translate, do you prefer to use words that are considered the transfer language?

7. When you translate, do you use the equivalent of each word as the translation?

8. When you translate, do you consider the grammatical of the source language to translate?

9. When you translate, do you prefer the grammatical translation of the transfer language to translate?

10. When you translate, do you think about the cultural factor in contextual words?

11. When you translate, do you prefer the communicative factor in contextual words?

12. When you translate, do you emphasize the artistic factor in contextual words?

APPENDIX 2

Definition of Translation Methods known by the students

Methods	Students Answer	Analysis of the answer
Word-for-word translation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Word for word translation is the rule in the application of this method is translating at the word level. One by one are translated sequentially without regard to context. (1st Student) • Word for word translation method: Word for word translation is a method of translating one word after another in sequence. The thing to note when using the Word for word method is that we must maintain the sentence structure in the source language. (9th student) • Word for word is the translator only translate it only based on the context of that particular sentence. (12th student) • Word for word is a method used to translate language or sentences that have real meaning and if interpreted sequentially it is not ambiguous and can be understood (13th student) • Word-for-word translation is a translating process that takes a word by word to be translated. Literal translation is a translating process that takes the literal meaning of the translated words. (17th Student). 	<i>Appropriate</i>
Literal translation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Literal translation is still about word by word, i.e. matching is still out from the context. (1st student) • Literal translation is a method that translate the sentence be contextual words (2nd student) • Literal translation: In this kind of method, words from TL was placed below the SL. (3rd student) • Literal translation is a method that conveys literal meaning from source language into target language (6th student). 	<i>Appropriate</i>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Literal translation: Translating the words or sentences to their literal meaning. (7th student) • Literal translation is translating words like what it should be translated but without changing the grammatical structure. (8th student) • The literal translation method translates word for word, it's just that it adjusts the arrangement or order of words in the translated language. (9th Student) • Literal translation is the translator should read the whole text in the beginning, then after that he translates based on the whole text context. (12th student) • Literal translation is a method emphasizes the source text than the reader, which is the method maintain source language. (13th student) • Literal Translation: When using literal translation, each word is translated directly. The target text must be literal and retain the same word order, meaning and style as the source text. (15th student) • Literal translation: we translate the text literally, with the same meaning in the dictionary.(16th student) • Literal translation is a translating process that takes the literal meaning of the translated words. (17th student) • Literal translation: When using literal translation, each word is translated directly.(18th student) • Literal translation is do the translation by doing the words with the right context (19th student) • Literal translation: we translate the text literally, with the same meaning in the dictionary. (20th student) 	
Faithful Translation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Faithful translation to form contextual meaning but is still bound to the grammatical structure.(1st student) • Faithful translation is translating words and its meaning as what the original writer intended to express. (8th student) 	<i>Appropriate</i>
Semantic translation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Semantics translation this method is more flexible than the faithful method. 	<i>Appropriate</i>

	<p>Translated cultural terms are easier for readers to understand. (1st student)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Semantic translation: emphasize on the meaning of words. Usually more awkward, more detailed but brief.(4th student) • Semantic translation: A unique term that does not have equivalence in the TL. (7th student) • Semantic translation is a method that takes more account of the aesthetic value of source language into target language. (11th student) 	
Adaptation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adaption is the method of translation of making the text as close as possible with the target language to conform the culture of the target language. (5th student) • Adaptation translation is translating something like poetries or script of play without changing the cultural themes, character, or plot. Just like the name, it is adapted. • And many more, but I not going to explain further because it is troublesome. (8th student) • Adaption is a method that have being freest form to translate a text (10th student) • Adaption translation means translating poetry, game, scripts. Without changing cultural themes and characters. Like the name, it is customized.(14th student) • Adaption translation is a method that adapt in cultural element of translation from source language into target language (6th student) • Adaptation: This method is used when translating drama or poem. This kind of method is the nearest translation with the SL.(3rd student) • Adaption: words are added in order to preserve meaning due to differences in sentence structure, grammar or terminology.(18th student) • Adaptation: Also known as cultural substitution, cultural elements of the source language are replaced with an equivalent cultural element of the target 	<i>Appropriate</i>

	<p>language. This makes the text more familiar and easier to understand, especially with units of measurement.(15th student)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adaptation: we adapt the text by considering the culture, the implied meaning, and try to use the word that has close meaning from the source language.(20th student) • Adaptation is the attachment of language and culture to SL is very thin, almost non-existent, the attachment is actually closer to SLA.(1st student) • Adaptation: This method is used when translating drama or poem. This kind of method is the nearest translation with the SL (4th student) • Adaptation: Replaces the cultural element. (7th student) • Adaptation: we adapt the text by considering the culture, the implied meaning, and try to use the word that has close meaning from the source language. (16th student) 	
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Subject	What methods of translation do you know about?	Please explain what they are
1 st student	<p>The are some translation method I know such as word for word translation, faithful translation, literal meaning translation, semantic translation etc. But in the story above, I used word for word translation and some literal translation.</p>	<p>A. Word for word translation The rule in the application of this method is translating at the word level. One by one are translated sequentially without regard to context.</p> <p>B. Faithful translation To form contextual meaning but is still bound to the grammatical structure.</p> <p>C. Literal translation Still about word by word, i.e. matching is still out from the context.</p> <p>D. Semantics translation This method is more flexible than the faithful method. Translated cultural terms are easier for readers to understand.</p> <p>E. Adaptation The attachment of language and culture to SL is very thin, almost non-existent, the</p>

		<p>attachment is actually closer to SLA.</p> <p>F. Free translation It prioritizes the SL context then the structural form.</p> <p>G. Idiomatic translation It reproduces the 'message' from SL but tends to distort the nuances of meaning.</p> <p>H. Communicative translation It seeks in such way as to produce contextual meaning appropriately, so that the language aspects can be accepted and the content can be directly understood by the reader.</p>
2 nd student	Word for word, literal translation and communicative translation	<p>Word by word is a method in translation that takes word by word to translate without influence grammatical structure</p> <p>Literal translation is a method that translate the sentence be contextual words</p> <p>Communicative methods is the methods that translate on text being communicative ways</p>
3 rd student	Adaptation Free translation Literal translation	<p>Adaptation: This method is used when translating drama or poem. This kind of method is the nearest translation with the SL.</p> <p>Free translation: Emphasizes on the content. Usually this method can be seen in paraphrasing that can be shorter or longer from the original text.</p> <p>Literal translation: In this kind of method, words from TL was placed below the SL.</p>
4 th student	Adaptation Free translation Word-for-word translation Semantic translation Communicative translation	<p>Adaptation: This method is used when translating drama or poem. This kind of method is the nearest translation with the SL.</p> <p>Free translation: Emphasizes on the content. Usually this method can be seen in paraphrasing that can be shorter or longer from the original text.</p>

		<p>Word-by-word: In this kind of method, words from TL was placed below the SL.</p> <p>Semantic translation: emphasize on the meaning of words. Usually more awkward, more detailed but brief.</p> <p>Communicative translation is a method that is more inclined to cause communicative ways in translation</p>
5 th student	Communicative and adaption translation	<p>Adaption is the method of translation of making the text as close as possible with the target language to conform the culture of the target language. Meanwhile, Communicative is the method that keeps the text in the source language to keep the culture of the source language which may not be found in the culture of the target language.</p>
6 th student	Literal and adaption	<p>Literal translation is a method that convey literal meaning from source language into target language</p> <p>Adaption translation is a method that adapt in cultural element of translation from source language into target language</p>
7 th student	From what I know, there are several methods in translation, which are adaptation, literal translation, semantic translation, free translation, etc.	<p>Adaptation: Replaces the cultural element.</p> <p>Free translation: Translating a text by looking for the equivalence in the TL.</p> <p>Semantic translation: A unique term that does not have an equivalence in the TL.</p> <p>Literal translation: Translating the words or sentences to their literal meaning.</p>
8 th student	Literal translation, Faithful translation, Free translation, Adaptation translation, etc.	<p>Literal translation is translating words like what it should be translated but without changing the grammatical structure.</p> <p>Faithful translation is translating words and its meaning as what the original writer intended to express.</p> <p>Free translation is translating with content as the main priority, so</p>

		<p>paraphrase is something very common in this case.</p> <p>Adaptation translation is translating something like poetries or script of play without changing the cultural themes, character, or plot. Just like the name, it is adapted.</p> <p>And many more, but I not going to explain further because it is troublesome.</p>
9 th student	Literal translation, Word for word translation, idiomatic translation.	<p>Literal translation: The literal translation method translates word for word, it's just that it adjusts the arrangement or order of words in the translated language.</p> <p>Word for word translation method: Word for word translation is a method of translating one word after another in sequence. The thing to note when using the Word for word method is that we must maintain the sentence structure in the source language. Therefore, this method can be applied perfectly if the structure of the language to be translated is the same as the structure of the language of the translation or if the source text contains single words. This method is usually used to translate difficult words.</p> <p>Idiomatic Translation method conveys more messages that come from idiom expressions in the source language and are translated into ordinary expressions, this is because there are rarely idiom expressions in the source language which have the same meaning as the target language.</p>
10 th student	Communicative Adaption	<p>Communicative is a method that rely on target language</p> <p>Adaption is a method that have being freest form to translate a text</p>
11 th student	Semantic and communicative translation	<p>Semantic translation is a method that takes more account of the aesthetic value of source language into target language. Meanwhile, Communicative is the method that keeps the text in the source language to keep the culture of the source language which may not be found in the culture of the target language.</p>
12 th student	Word for word and literal translation	<p>Word for word is the translator only translate it only based on the context of that particular sentence.</p>

		Literal translation is the translator should read the whole text in the beginning, then after that he translates based on the whole text context.
13 th student	Some of translation methods that I know are word for word, literal translation and free translation	Word for word is a method used to translate language or sentences that have real meaning and if interpreted sequentially it is not ambiguous and can be understood Literal translation is a method emphasizes the source text than the reader, which is the method maintain source language. Free translation is the methods that emphasize the target language.
14 th student	As far as I know, there are two methods of translation. They are Communicative and adaption.	Adaption translation means translating poetry, game scripts, etc. without changing cultural themes, characters, plots, and so on. Like the name, it is customized. There are many others, but I won't explain anymore because it is troublesome. Meanwhile, communicative translation is a method that focuses on the communicative level of the words used in translation.
15 th student	Literal and adaption	- Literal Translation: When using literal translation, each word is translated directly. The target text must be literal and retain the same word order, meaning and style as the source text. - Adaptation: Also known as cultural substitution, cultural elements of the source language are replaced with an equivalent cultural element of the target language. This makes the text more familiar and easier to understand, especially with units of measurement.
16 th student	Literal translation, adaptation, idiomatic translation	Literal translation: we translate the text literally, with the same meaning in the dictionary. Adaptation: we adapt the text by considering the culture, the implied meaning, and try to use the word that has close meaning from the source language. Idiomatic Translation: we translate the text that contains idiom by using an idiom in target language that has the same meaning with the source language.

17 th student	Word-for-word translation and literal translation.	Word-for-word translation is a translating process that takes a word by word to be translated. Literal translation is a translating process that takes the literal meaning of the translated words.
18 th student	Literal translation, adaptation	Literal translation: When using literal translation, each word is translated directly. Adaptation: adapt the text by considering the culture, the implied meaning, and try to use the word that close meaning from the source language.
19 th student	Word for word, literal translation, free translation and communicative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Word by word is translating a sentence being one-by one translate - Literal translation is do the translation by doing the words with the right context - Free translation is a method of doing translation by translating words through the context of the target language - Communicative is methods that aim at translation to be more communicative
20 th student	Literal translation, adaption, communicative translation	Literal translation: we translate the text literally, with the same meaning in the dictionary. Adaptation: we adapt the text by considering the culture, the implied meaning, and try to use the word that has close meaning from the source language. Communicative methods is the methods that translate on text being communicative ways.

Subject	What methods of translation do you use in translating the narrative texts	How many different methods did you use in translating them? Please explain.	Why do you use the method?
1 st student	I used word by word and literal translation because it easier and suitable for me.	I used word by word and literal translation because it easier and suitable for me.	Easy
2 nd student	I just use communicative translation because I directly translate all of the words into the target language without keeping any word in source language. I use this kind of translation in order to make the story easier to be understood so that the message in the story can be conveyed better	I just use communicative translation because I directly translate all of the words into the target language without keeping any word in source language. I use this kind of translation in order to make the story easier to be understood so that the message in the story can be conveyed better	I use this kind of translation in order to make the story easier to be understood so that the message in the story can be conveyed better. The 'feeling' of being entertained in reading can be obtained when we understand what we read. Thus, I use domestication to make the readers understand the text more easily
3 rd student	I use two different types of methods	They are literal translation and free translation	I use free translation method and literal translation. Those methods I choose because I think those two methods are suitable for my translation style and it is easy to use for me. For instance, they still indicate the same meaning or ideas.
4 th student	I use two different types of method, they are semantic translation method and communicative translation method	I use two different types of method, they are semantic translation method and communicative translation method	I use semantic translation method and communicative translation method are because I think those two methods are suitable for my translation style and it is comfortable for me to use it. Moreover, they still convey the same meaning or ideas.

5 th student	I just use Communicative translation method because I directly translate all of the words into the target language without keeping any word in source language.	I use this kind of translation in order to make the story easier to be understood so that the message in the story can be conveyed better. As we know, narrative text is the text that is used to tell a story with some messages on it, and is used to entertain readers. The 'feeling' of being entertained in reading can be obtained when we understand what we read. Thus, I use domestication to make the readers understand the text more easily	I use this kind of translation in order to make the story easier to be understood so that the message in the story can be conveyed better. Thus, I use communicative to make the readers understand the text more easily
6 th student	Literal and adaption	Literal and adaption translation. I remove any words that I think are redundant in the target language and I also changed some equivalent words to match the target language.	Because when I translate the narrative texts, I remove any words that I think are redundant in the target language and I also changed some equivalent words to match the target language.
7 th student	When I was translating the narrative text, I mostly used the literal translation method and free translation. I translated the sentences to their literal meaning by using the established words that we can find in the dictionary. It does not feel very “natural”, in which you can feel that the text is translated from another	When I was translating the narrative text, I mostly used the literal translation method and free translation. I translated the sentences to their literal meaning by using the established words that we can find in the dictionary. It does not feel very “natural”, in which you can feel that the text is translated from another	Literal translation and free translation methods are the easiest one to use because it is quick and convenient.

	language.	language.	
8 th student	Mainly I use free translation, and add some adaptation translation.	Because it is fairy tale or fable of sort, which the audience is mainly for kids. So I make the translated language as casual as possible with free translation. And I also adapted some phrase or sentence to fit more with the TL.	Because it is fairy tale or fable of sort, which the audience is mainly for kids. So I make the translated language as casual as possible with free translation. And I also adapted some phrase or sentence to fit more with the TL.
9 th student	I use the Word for word translation method for this narrative text,	I only use the Word for word translation method for this narrative text,	It is because I want to look at a word of caution so that I get words that are equivalent and seem natural.
10 th student	I use two methods, which are adaption and communicative. I translated the narrative texts while focusing on the target language.	I use two methods, which are adaption and communicative. I translated the narrative texts while focusing on the target language.	Because the readers of narrative texts are usually children, it is so much easier for them to understand the text if I use adaption and communicative method which emphasizes the target language in translating.
11 th student	I use two different types of methods, they are semantic translation method and communicative translation method.	I use two different types of methods, they are semantic translation method and communicative translation method.	I use semantic translation method and communicative translation method are because I think those two methods are suitable for my translation style and it is comfortable for me to use it. Moreover, they still convey the same meaning or ideas.
12 th student	I usually use literal translation more often.	I usually use literal translation more often.	I use the word for word then literal translation to complete the translation and it is does not take too much time.
13 th	The methods of translation are word-for-	The methods of translation are word-for-	Because, I think those methods are

student	word translation, literal translation and free translation. There are three different methods, the first is word-for-word translation . This method is used to translate language or sentences that have real meaning and if interpreted sequentially it is not ambiguous and can be understood. second, literal translations, Literal translation or also called linear translation is between word-for-word translation and free translation.	word translation, literal translation and free translation. There are three different methods, the first is word-for-word translation . This method is used to translate language or sentences that have real meaning and if interpreted sequentially it is not ambiguous and can be understood. second, literal translations, Literal translation or also called linear translation is between word-for-word translation and free translation.	flexible and give freedom to translators to express creativity.
14 th student	In translating the narrative texts, I only use communicative methods. The purpose of narrative text is to entertain the readers, so the readers need to fully understand about the text they read so that they can be entertained by the story. Since domestication method is oriented to the readers, and it is focused on the cultural aspects of the target readers. The story from the text will be easily accepted by the readers if domestication method is used.	In translating the narrative texts, I only use communicative methods. The purpose of narrative text is to entertain the readers, so the readers need to fully understand about the text they read so that they can be entertained by the story. Since domestication method is oriented to the readers, and it is focused on the cultural aspects of the target readers. The story from the text will be easily accepted by the readers if domestication method is used.	Because it gives emphasis on the target language with the cultural of the target readers.
15 th student	I use only literal translation	I use only literal translation	Because it's simple and the text/story is widely known and popular that makes people easy to understand
16 th student	I think the best method for narrative text is adaptation because in narrative text, it	I think the best method for narrative text is adaptation because in narrative text, it	By using adaptation method, we can consider the best translation that is

	usually contains a lot of cultural content from the source language.	usually contains a lot of cultural content from the source language.	more suitable and has the closest meaning with the source language.
17 th student	Word-for-word translation and literal translation	Word-for-word translation and literal translation	They are easier to use and can immediately get the meaning of what several words (sentence) want to express.
18 th student	Literal translation: When using literal translation, each word is translated directly. Adaption: words are added in order to preserve meaning due to differences in sentence structure, grammar or terminology.	Literal translation: When using literal translation, each word is translated directly. Adaption: words are added in order to preserve meaning due to differences in sentence structure, grammar or terminology.	I think that is the best methods.
19 th student	There are many methods that I use, but they are not specific, depending on whether the translation results can be understood well or not.	There are many methods that I use, but they are not specific, depending on whether the translation results can be understood well or not.	To be easily understood by the reader.
20 th student	I think the best methods for narrative text is literal translation and communicative because in narrative text, It is necessary to convey a message that can be understood by the reader	I think the best methods for narrative text is literal translation and communicative because in narrative text, It is necessary to convey a message that can be understood by the reader	By using literal and communicative method, we can consider the best translation that is more suitable and has the closest meaning with the target language.

Subject	When you translate, do you prefer to use words that considered the source language?	When you translate, do you prefer to use words that considered the transfer language	When you translate, do you use the equivalent of each word as the translation	When you translate, do you consider the grammatical of the source language to translate	When you translate, do you prefer the grammatical of the transfer language to translate	When you translate, do you think about the cultural factor in contextual words?	When you translate, do you prefer the communicative factor in contextual words?	When you translate, do you emphasize on the artistic factor in contextual words?
1 st student	Yes, I do.	No, I don't	Yes, sometimes.	Yes, sometimes.	Yes, sometimes.	Yes, sometimes.	Yes, sometimes.	If it's need, yes.
2 nd student	It depends on the text. If the word contains the culture that the writer/author wants to tell to readers and the culture may not be found in the target language, I prefer the words that considered source	it depends on the text. I do prefer to use words that considered the transfer language but it does not mean I ignore the words containing the culture that unique and	Yes	Yes, to ensure myself translating the meaning as close as possible such as the time that is showed by the tenses or passive voice that focus on the object instead of	Of course yes. In my opinion, it is important to match the grammatical of the transfer language and the source language since both of them may have different grammatical	Yes	Yes	Yes

	language	showing the source language		the subject.	form			
3 rd student	Yes, Sometimes	Yes, I do	Yes, I do	Yes, Sometimes	Yes, I do	If it's need, yes	Yes, I do	If it's need, yes
4 th student	No, I don't	Yes, I do	Yes, Sometimes	Yes, Sometimes	Yes, Sometimes	Yes, I do	Yes, I do	If it's need, yes
5 th student	It depends on the text. If the word contains the culture that the writer/author wants to tell to readers and the culture may not be found in the target language, I prefer the words that considered source language	Of course yes	Yes	Yes, to ensure myself translating the meaning as close as possible such as the time that is showed by the tenses or passive voice that focus on the object instead of the subject.	Of course yes. In my opinion, it is important to match the grammatical of the transfer language and the source language since both of them may have different grammatical form	Yes	Yes	Yes
6 th student	Yes, I do	Yes, I do.	Yes, I do	No, I don't.	Yes, I do	Yes, I do	Yes, I do	No, I don't.
7 th student	Yes, I do. Most of the time, I tend to use	Not really; but I really love to do	Yes, although I am still	Yes, I try to always consider the	I prefer the grammatical of the	Yes, I do. The text would be difficult to	Yes, I do. The text has to be able to be	I am not sure I do. I think, most of the

	words that considered the source language.	this more often.	learning.	grammatical rules of the source language.	transfer language to translate because it would make the text feel more natural. However, I still struggle in this aspect.	read of the cultural factor is not considered.	understood by the reader, hence the communicative factor in contextual words should be considered.	time, I do not really take my time to emphasize the artistic factor in contextual words.
8 th student	Many times (70%) yes.	Sometimes (30%) yes.	Most of times, yes.	I don't think so.	Yes, because as the translator it is the result that count.	Of course, yes	Fifty-fifty. (50:50)	I cannot say, because I consider myself someone with lack of artistic sense.
9 th student	Sometimes, I do prefer to use words that are considered the source language, when using this I have to see if it	Sometimes, when I see the text that you want to translate I do prefer to use words that	Yes, when I find the word equivalent of each word I do it so that the translation	If it is important for the meaning of translation I consider it.	Sometimes I prefer it, to make the translation not random or suitable	Yes, I think about the cultural factor in contextual words, to make the translation it seems that it doesn't leave	It depends on what and what context I want to translate.	Sometimes I emphasize it.

	matches something I'm translating.	are considered the transfer language, to adjust	is the same			anything out and is natural.		
10 th student	Sometimes (30%) yes	Many times (70%) yes	Most of times, yes	I don't think so	Yes, because as the translator it is the result that count	Of course, yes	Fifty-fifty	I cannot say, because I consider myself someone with lack of artistic sense.
11 th student	Sometimes I do prefer to use words from the source language to maintain the culture within the words.	I only use it when it is necessary.	Yes, I often seek and use words that have the equivalent meaning in both source and target language.	I do consider the grammatical form of the SL to translate; however, I often use the natural way to translate to avoid the translation sound too stiff.	I do consider the grammatical form of the TL when I have to translate but I prefer not to strictly following the grammatical form to avoid the translation sounds less	Yes, I do. I often think about the cultural factor to avoid misinterpretin g the words and help the readers to understand it precisely.	Yes, I do. I often think about the communicative factor to make the translation easy to understand.	No, I do not. I often focusing on cultural and communicativ e factor in contextual words.

					natural and too stiff.			
12 th student	Yes, I do.	Yes, I do.	Yes, I do.	Yes, I do.	Yes, I do.	Yes, I do. Yet, because the two previous stories that I should translate have no any cultural factor in contextual words, then I do not have to think about it.	Yes, I do. Sometimes I also prefer the communicative factor in contextual words based on the readers. If the readers are children, the communicative factor in contextual words is really necessary.	Yes, I do. I need to emphasize on the artistic factor in contextual words when I write the story of creative writing. Because it will look greater and more wonderful.
13 th student	No, I don't.	Yes, I do.	Yes, Sometimes	Yes, Sometimes	Yes, Sometimes	Yes, I do	Yes, I do	If it's need, yes
14 th student	No, I don't because I use communicative .	Yes, I do	Yes, I do	Sometimes, I do	Yes, I do	Yes, I do	Yes, I do	Sometimes, I do
15 th student	- Yes, because I think it is important to keep the	No	Yes	No	Yes	Not really because I don't think it will be	Yes	Not really

	translation in the target language more natural					appropriate in this text		
16 th student	No, I don't	Yes, because I think it is important to keep the translation in the target language sounds natural, and has the same meaning from the target language.	Yes, I do	No, I don't	Yes, because my goal is to translate it into the target language. Therefore, when in term of grammar, I prefer to use the grammatical of the transfer language.	Yes, I do	Yes, I do	If it's need, yes
17 th student	It depends on the context of a word itself. If it holds an actual meaning from the source	It depends on the context of a word itself. If it holds an actual	Yes, I do	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No

	language, then I will let it be, for example: Nasi Kuning.	meaning from the transfer language, then I will let it be.						
18 th student	Yes, I do	No, I don't	Yes, sometimes	Yes, sometimes	Yes, sometimes	Yes, I do	Yes, I do	If it's need, yes
19 th student	No, I don't. I don't prefer to use words that considered the source language.	Yes, I do	Yes, I do	Yes, I do	Yes, I do	Yes, I do. Yet, because the two previous stories that I should translate have no any cultural factor in contextual words, then I do not have to think about it.	Yes, I do. Sometimes I also prefer the communicative factor in contextual words based on the readers. If the readers are children, the communicative factor in contextual words is really necessary.	Yes, I do. I need to emphasize on the artistic factor in contextual words when I write the story of creative writing. Because it will look greater and more wonderful.
20 th student	No.	Yes, because I think it is important to keep the	Yes	No	Yes, because my goal is to translate it into the target	Yes	Yes	Yes

		translation in the target language sounds natural			language. Therefore, when in term of grammar, I prefer to use the grammatical of the transfer language.	
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