

**AN ANALYSIS STUDENTS' ABILITY IN TRANSLATING BUSINESS
TERMS FROM ENGLISH INTO BAHASA INDONESIA**
*(A Descriptive Research At The Third Semester Students
Of Management Department In Muhammadiyah
University of Makassar)*



A THESIS

*Submitted to the Faculty of Teacher Training and Education Makassar
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the Degree of Education in English Department*

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UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH MAKASSAR**

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MOTTO

Don't let your parents shed their tears

*Because of your failure, but let
them to shed their tears
because of your success*

*I dedicated this thesis to
My beloved parents and my families*

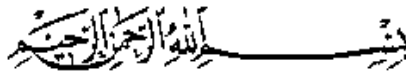
ABSTRACT

Dewi Purwanti. 2018. An Analysis Students' Ability In Translating Business Terms From English Into Bahasa Indonesia (A Descriptive Research At The Third Semester Students of Management Department In Muhammadiyah University of Makassar) in the Academic Year 2017/2018). Thesis of English Department. The Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Muhammadiyah University of Makassar. Supervised by Nur Qalbi and Ratu Yulianti Natsir.

This research aimed to know the students' ability in translating business terms from English into Bahasa Indonesia at the third semester students in Muhammadiyah University of Makassar in the Academic Year 2017/2018 and also to find out common error in translating business term from English into Bahasa Indonesia in the Academic Year 2018/2019. The researcher applied descriptive method because it is referred to describe the students' ability. And giving a test to collecting the data. The sample of this research was C class of Management Department which consisted of 36 students. The sample was taken by using purposive sampling technique. The research findings showed that in average the students 83.27% have excellent score. From 16 sentence there were 9 students achieved good level and 23 students achieved excellent level. It concluded that the third semester students at Management Department at Muhammadiyah University was excellent.

Key words: Student's Ability, Business, Translation.

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Finally, the researcher would like to welcome and constructive suggestion and criticism to make this thesis is better.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

TITLE PAGE.....	i
LEMBAR PENESAHAN.....	ii
SURAT PERNYATAAN.....	iii
SURAT PERJANJIAN.....	iv
APPROVAL SHEET.....	v
CONSELLING SHEET.....	vi
MOTTO.....	viii
ABSTRACT.....	ix
AKCNOWLEDGMENT.....	x
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	xii
LIST OF TABLES.....	xiv
LIST OF APPENDICES.....	xv

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

A. Background.....	1
B. Problem of the Research.....	4
C. Objective of the Research.....	4
D. Significant of the Research.....	4
E. Scope of The Research.....	4

CHAPTER II REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A. Previous Research Findings.....	6
B. Some Pertinent Ideas.....	7
1. Translation.....	7
2. Business Terms	20
C. Common errors of Translation.....	28

CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design.....	32
B. Population and Sample.....	32
C. Instrument of the Research.....	33
D. Data Collection Method	34
E. Technique of Data Analysis	34

CHAPTER IV FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

A. Findings.....	38
B. Discussion	44

CHAPTER V CONCLUSION

A. Conclusion	52
B. Suggestion.....	52

BIBLIOGRAPHY

APPENDIX

CURICULUM VITAE

LIST OF TABLE

1. Table 3.1 Criteria of Accuracy.....	34
2. Table 3.2 Criteria of Readability.....	34
3. Table 3.3 Criteria of Acceptability.....	34
4. Table 3.4 Level Mastery.....	36
5. Table 4.1 Students Score And Level Mastery.....	38
6. Table 4.2 Findings Students Mistake.....	40
7. Table 4.3 The Comparison Of Accuracy, Readability, And Acceptability.....	44
8. Table 4.4 Students' Score And Level Mastery.....	45

LIST OF APPENDICES

A.1 Instrument Test

A.2 Students Score And Level Mastery

A.3 The Comparison Of Accuracy, Readability And Acceptability Score

A.4 Findings Students Mistake

A.5 Dokumentasi

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Research

English is one of languages used as the communication tools, both oral and written. It is important to learn English because it is an international language which is used in many countries over the world and widely used in many sectors such as education, information, trade, etc. Therefore, English has put as one of the subject that must be learned by the students in Indonesia. Begin from elementary school, junior high school, senior high school, until the university.

In English teaching and learning process, students are taught four language skills; listening, speaking, reading and writing. These skills are interrelated each other because each skill develop other skills. Besides the skills mentioned above, there is still one of the very important aspects encouraging the foreign language in teaching and learning process, namely translation. Translation is a process of substituting a text in one language to another. It is not an easy aspect in learning English because it is not a simple process. It is not only replacing the source language to target language, but also looking for the equivalent meaning or message in the source language to be transferred into the target language.

Newmark (1988:5) states that, “translating is rendering the meaning of the text into another language in the way that the author intended the text”. Translation is one of the language components that should be learned by the

students. By learning translation, they can translate the English text or sentences into Indonesian. They can get more information, such as science, technology, economy, business and etc. In this case, the research focus in English business. Business English is the English for special purpose by taking language as the carrier, putting the core content of the business in it, regarding the employees as the goal, and taking those commonly used in business activities as key English. The main characteristics of business English lies in its professional teaching, colloquial and strong pertinence. In a word, practicability is the biggest characteristic of business English.

Hermanson et al. (2001, p.4) indicated, “Accounting principle courses teach you the “language of business” so you understand terms and concepts used in business decisions. If you understand how accounting information is prepared, you will be in even stronger position when faced with a management decision based on accounting information”.

In this case, “Economics is the basis of our daily lives, even if we do not always realize it. Whether it is an explanation of how firms work, or people vote, or customers buy, or governments subsidize, economists have examined evidence and produced theories which can be checked against practice”. Collin (2003, p.2).

Moreover, Cartland et al.(2009, p.4) stated, “Accounting is an evolving profession, and many financial terms don’t have narrow, precise definitions but by familiarizing yourself with them you’ll be well on the way to getting the most from your business, finance and accounting courses”.

Based on above, ESP is needed in work and professional careers, economic is relate to our daily activities. Therefore, the students must have extensive knowledge about ESP if they want to improve their ability and their skill in their program and their occupation which is related to the business and finance.

B. Problem of the Research

Based on the previous background, the researcher formulates research question as follow: “What are common errors of translation done by students in translating business terms from English into Indonesian at the third semester students of Management Department in Muhammadiyah University of Makassar?”

C. Objective of the Research

In relation to the problem statements above, the objectives of the research are:

To find out common errors of translation done by students in translating business terms from English into Indonesian at the third semester students of Management Department in Muhammadiyah University of Makassar.

D. Significant of the Research

- a.** To researcher needs to enlarge the knowledge in English language teaching and learning.
- b.** To give a bit contribution to the students, especially for those who study at the third semester of Muhammadiyah University of Makassar.

- c. To fulfill one of the requirements to finish the researcher's study at Muhammadiyah University of Makassar.

E. Scope of the Research

Because the area of business is too wide, so the researcher limits the problem to the common error made by the students in translating business terms into Indonesian. This study focuses on the Translation Business English Letter especially application letter of Management Department.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Previous Related Research Findings

The literature review was conducted by Helen Novawati (2012). This research investigates the translation of accounting terms in a textbook entitled *Accounting 2: A Bilingual Textbook for Grade XII of Senior High School*. The specific aims were to identify the accounting terms in the form of noun phrases, to identify the procedures in translating the noun phrases of accounting terms from English into Indonesian, and to examine the quality of the translation.

The literature review was conducted by Nelly Sofiyani (2011). This research analyzes the translation of business terms which can be found in the book of Ricky W. Griffin, 8th edition and its Indonesian translation. The purpose of this research is to analyze whether the procedures or strategies in translating the source language into the target language can be applied or not in translating those terms.

Karmina, (2008) the previous study "The ability of the third year students of English Education of State Islamic University Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau in translating English into Indonesian". She is concluding that the students' ability in translating English text into Indonesian at the third year students of English education department of state Islamic university SUSKA Riau is in good level. Her research finding shows that the factors that influence the students' ability in translating are internal

factor and external factor. They are: students' motivation, students' attitude, friend's influence and lectures' method in teaching.

Rini Febriyanti, (2007) the previous study entitles " The contribution of tenses mastery in translating Indonesian text to English at the third year students of English education department of education and teacher's training faculty of state Islamic university Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau ". She found that there is a significant contribution of tenses mastery in translating Indonesian text to English.

Based on the opinion above, translation is changing or replace from source language to target language.

B. Some Pertinent Ideas

1. Translation

a) Definition of Translation

Gill cited in Serhan (2011: 477) state that "translation is of great value in sensitising students to contrasts and comparisons between the grammars of their own language and the source language."

Furthermore, Newmark (1988: 5) states that, "translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text." In the other hand Newmark cited in Sudartini (2009: 3) states that "translation is the superordinate term for converting the meaning of any utterance of any source language to target language".

A translation has produce as nearly as possible message or statements of source language into target language. In other words, a translator should be able to transmit messages of source language as clear as possible into target language.

To translate ideas or message of the author words and context must go hand in hand appropriately. The use of word has to be somehow in accordance with the target language context into which the source language is ordinarily being translated. Conversely, the different context will surely determine. To reach the goal of translation, one must be good at comprehending source and target language, searching and precisely equivalent source for target language.

Translation is a craft consisting in attempt to replace a written and or statement in one language by the some messages and statements into another language. Translation is basically a change of form. When we speak the form of a language, we are referring to the actual words, phrases, clauses, sentences, paragraphs etc., which are spoken or written. These orms are referred to the surface structure of a language.

Translating a resource language and looking for its equivalencies in receptor language is not as easy as people often think. It needs a specific skill. Besides, every language has certainly particularities that must be different from others. To be good translator, one should know the fundamental principle of translation, So translation sends a

message or news from a source language into target language. The meaning should be similar.

Based on the definition above, it can be concluded that the translation could be defined as an activity of replacing or changing the form in another language literally and culturally. It means that translation does not only change the form of the language but also the content or the meaning of it.

b) The Kinds of Translation

There are many types of translation according to many experts of translation; especially that have similar characteristics.

a. Jakobson's Types of Translation

Jakobson (in Basnett, 1991: 10) divides three kinds of translation based on semiotic approach to language.

1) Intra-Lingual Translation / Rewording

Intra-lingual translation is translation or paraphrases of language variation or verbal signs such as dialect, register, etc, within one of the same language.

2) Inter-Lingual Translation / Translation Proper

It is a type of translation between two languages in which includes the reproduction of target language message with the closest natural equivalent meaning of the source language text (Yusuf, 1994). It is very common to translate English text into Indonesian text. Jakobson argues that in inter-lingual

translation or translation proper; there is no full equivalent between code units.

3) Inter-Semiotic Translation or Transmutation

This is an interpretation between sign systems in which verbal signs are transferred into non-verbal systems. It can be found in the transmutation of certain codes or schemes in the language such as sign language for the deaf in television news.

b. Catford's Types of Translations

Carford (1978) proposes very broad types of translation in terms of three criteria.

1) The Extent of Translation

The source language text that will be translated determines the extent of translation.

a) Full translation is a type of translation types in which the content of all parts of the source language text is fully translated into receptor language.

b) Partial translation is translation in which only certain parts of the source language text is translated into the receptor's language or target language.

2) The Grammatical Rank at which the Translation Equivalence is Established. In these criteria, there are two types of translation as follows:

a) Rank bound translation is a type of translation in which an equivalent is sought in the target language for each word or for each morpheme encountered in the source language. This type of translation can be said word for word translation. There are some strengths and weaknesses of rank bound or word for word translation. The strengths of this is that the original or source language is still clear and it can be used in translating bible, prayers, etc, and this type is very easy to do, so the translator can translate the text quickly and productively. The weakness of this type is that it can cause misunderstanding for the reader due to the changing of the meaning or mistranslation of the text although the translation is correct structurally.

b) Unbounded translation is a type of translation which is not limited to a particular rank, and the translator may add equivalent at sentence, clause and other levels. Free translation is belongs to this type of translation. In this translation, there is positive and negative effect. The positive effect is that it can reproduce the closest natural equivalent of the source language in term of meaning and style and the target language text is understandable and interesting to be read. The negative effect is that receptors of the target language do not know the original style of the

author in the source language and they cannot distinguish the author's idea and the translator's idea.

3) The Level of Language Involved in Translation

This criterion of translation is divided into two parts:

1) Total translation is a type of translation which reproduces all parts of linguistic criteria, i.e. the transference of grammatical parts and vocabularies of a source language into their target language equivalence.

2) Restricted translation is a type of translation in which there is only certain translation of aspect from a source language text into the receptor or target language text.

c. Larson's Types of Translation

According to Larson (1984: 15) translation is classified into three main types.

1) Form-Based Translation

Form-based translation is an attempt to follow the form of the source language and is known as literal translation. An interlinear translation is a completely literal translation. For some purpose, it is to reproduce the linguistic feature of the source text, as in a linguistic study of that language is. Although this literal translation may have very useful purposes related to the study of the source language, they are of little help to speakers of the receptor language who are interested in

the meaning of the source language text. A literal translation sounds like nonsense and has little communication value (Larson, 1984: 15). The literal translations can be understood if the two languages are related. Except for interlinear translations, a truly literal translation is uncommon. Most translators who tend to translate literally actually make a partially modified translation. They modified the order and grammar enough to use an acceptable sentence structure in the receptor language. However, the lexical items are translated literally and the result still does not sound natural (Larson, 1984: 16).

2) Meaning-Based Translation

Meaning-based translation makes every effort to communicate the meaning of the source language text in the natural forms of the receptor language. Such translation is called idiomatic translations. Larson (1984: 16) says that idiomatic translation uses the natural forms of the receptor language in the grammatical constructions and in the choices of lexical items. A truly idiomatic translation does not sound like a translation. It sounds like it was written originally in the receptor language. Therefore, a good translation will try, to translate idiomatically; these are the goal.

3) Unduly Free Translations

Unduly free translations are considered unacceptable translations for most purposes. Translations are called unduly free according to the following characteristics:

- a) If they add extraneous information not in the source text.
- b) If they change the meaning of the source language.
- c) If they distort the facts of the history and cultural setting of the source language text. Sometimes unduly free translations are made for the purpose or to bring about a special response from the receptor language speakers (Larson, 1984: 17).

d. Newmark's Types of Translation

According to Newmark (1984) translation is classified into two main types.

1. English into Indonesian

Indonesian into English translation or English into Indonesian translation has the same roles in business activity. Those forms can be in spoken or written translation. In some companies, the written translation is needed in book keeping such as writing letters, reports, etc. Meanwhile, spoken translation is needed in public speaking such as seminar, workshop etc, in the application, some Indonesians still translate the text or sentence viewing from the word meaning in the dictionary. Look at the sentence below “ take the

medicine after meal” one of them translate the word “take” by “ mengambil” in Indonesian. Actually, the word “take” is closest in meaning “ minum.” Here is the importance of sociolinguistic competence. The language is however a part of culture and the norms come from the nation which has the language. Another example is :

English (Source Language)	Indonesian language (Target Language)
Jhon and Sam are playing tennis at the courth.	Jhon dan Sam adalah bermain tenis dilapangan.

Based on the example, the researcher gives the conclusion that in translating into Indonesian, even though the translation result is not appropriate with what the source language really means, but it is still closed to it. The meaning of the target language (TL) is still understandable even not perfect.

2. Indonesian into English Translation

Indonesian into English translation and English into Indonesian translation are similar in the level of difficulty but some students comment that Indonesian into English translation is more difficult. The low of translation ability of Indonesian students specifically and Asian students in general is influenced

by the lacking of cross culture understanding and sociolinguistic competence. In term of translation, some students still use word-by word translation. Further, it is also called a lexical translation. The example is follows:

Indonesian Language (Source Language)	English (Target Language)
Paman Ismail sedang memakai kemeja putih.	Uncle Ismail medium shirt white.

In fact, in translation, the students must look some aspects such as lexical aspect, cultural aspect, contextual aspect, and etc. Thus, the mastery of these aspects are needed by students especially to be a good translator.

From the statement above, the researcher concludes that in translating Indonesian into English, the target language does not represent the source language and cannot understand at all. The message of the source language is not received. There are mistake concerning with grammatical order, word choice and meaning. In short, the target language is not appropriate with what the source language really means, and most of the students still use word for word translation.

c) The Process of Translation

As stated in the definitions of translation above, a translation is a process. So, in translation, there are procedures or steps. The process of translation needs to be understood by the translator because by that process they can take good ways in the translation. The process of translation can be understood as an activity that is done by the translator when they transfer a meaning from the source language to the target language.

The process of translation consists of three steps (Suryawinata, 1987:80), as follows:

a. Analysis of Source Language Text

Every translation activity starts by analyzing the source language text, because the translator always meets the source language at the first time. To know the message of the source language, the translator must read it, and then the translator will understand the text content. The analysis of source language covers many aspects like sentences, clauses, phrases, and words. The other purpose is to help the translator to change the complex sentence into the simple sentence.

b. The Transference of Message

After the translator can understand the meaning and the structure of the source language text, they can catch the content

message. The next step is to transfer the content, the meaning, and the message of the source language into the target language. In this step, the translator must find the meaning of the source language words.

c. Restructurisation

Restructurisation is the process of transforming the source language message into a proper stylistic form in the target language (Kridalaksana cited in Nababan, 1997: 19), so in this step, the translator must pay attention to the language style in order to fix the language style that is appropriate with the text type, and they also must consider to whom the translation is made.

d) Analysis In Translating Business Terms

The purpose of register analysis consisted, therefore, of identifying these grammatical and lexical features. Consequently, the first ESP programmers were essentially of a structuralist type. Their contents are taught to students as they formed part of the language system without an explicit communicative purpose. The concept of register helps to analyse the discourse of business English by studying syntax and lexis. The syntactic component plays a relevant role in the articulation of a whole linguistic system and in the representation of reality. For Hoffmann (1985) and Robinson (1991) the grammatical structures of Business English are related to the importance and frequency of certain structures in the texts or

dialogues studied. In order to analyse the syntax of the genres proposed we shall follow the most basic syntactic concepts in economics business texts: (Alcaraz Varó, 2000:198; Dudley-Evans and St John, 1998:74-94):

- a) Transitivity: *The organisation offers legal services.*
- b) Passivization: *The figures have been prepared by our new accountants.*
- c) Nominalization: *The development of small businesses.*
- d) Ergative verbs: *The crisis has deepened...*
- e) Personification: *The new plan suggests that...*
- f) Long nominal groups: *We have received a consignment of...
But on unpacking them we found that six heavy mahogany-finished dressing tables had been sent, instead of the light pine-finish ones asked for.*
- g) Hypothetical expressions: *If we pay the tax on time, we won't be liable for any further payment.*
- h) Causal and consecutive expressions: *The company opened because they saw a gap in the market. Interest rates are down again. Therefore, we can look at new investments.*
- i) Expressions of purpose: *They moved to a green field site so that they would have room to expand.*
- j) Expressions of concession: *Even though their resources were limited, their results were excellent.*

k) Restrictive expressions: *As far as I know, the price of oil has fallen down..*

2. Business terms

This study focuses on the Translation Business English Letter.

a. Definition of Business English Letter

Dennis (2011:22) explained that, the business should be defined as an activity, which provides society or others needed goods and services at a profit.

Savvy (2006:2) explained that, some of the business correspondence types are much more important when work in the office than the others. Namely: business Letters, business memos, business faxes, and business e-mail.

Business letters are the formal letter that people use in business activities. Esther (2000:4) states that business letter is the most widely or commonly used form of external written communication. With the various intentions a business correspondent has in writing a business letter, one finds difficulty in giving a precise definition of a business letter. Indeed, how can there be a specific meaning of a business letter when it serves many purposes. It seeks to explain, to sell, to introduce, to apologize, to invite, to refuse, to promise, to complain, and to organize.

Furthermore, Bond (2005:1) business letter is written on the company's letterhead stationary, which includes the organization's

full name, full address and telephone, fax or telex numbers, and (if available) the e-mail address. In business letter, the writer can describe about the parts of business letter (see the sample letters in this chapter) are date, attention line, inside address, subject line, salutation, body of the letter, complimentary closing, signature, reference initials, enclosure notation, and copy notation. Not all of the above components are always used. The “Attention line” “Subject line” and “Enclosure” notations are used only as they apply to a particular letter.

In addition, Kishore (2005:10) add that a business letter is obviously to be typed in duplicate, as one copy is meant for official record. In the states that all your business letters should invariably be typewritten. They should be typed out neatly, correctly, and the use of eraser should be avoided as far as possible. A typed letter is an attractive thing if typed out with proper margin, lines, and words properly spaced and well paragraped. The paragraphs should be shorts, concise, intelligible, and well indented. The text of letter should start two spaces below the salutation and terminate two spaces above the complimentary close. When the letters are long continuation sheets should be used, and each additional sheet should carry the page number, the name of the addressee and date. This sheets should match the letterhead in size and quality.

b. Kinds of Business Letters

There are some kinds of business letter. It will be explained by some experts below:

According to Isnenti (2014:35) that a business letter consists of three kinds:

a. Inquiry Letter

Inquiry letter is letter of inquiry ask someone for specific information. Example in advertisement at the company. According to Joseph and Danielle (2000:121) when you first approach a foundation, you should send a letter of inquiry to find out if the foundation would be interested in your idea.

The letter itself looks and acts like an executive summary. It enables the reader to find out what you want and decide if she cares to learn more. From your perspective, the purpose of the inquiry letter is to give the foundation the basic outline of your proposal and convince the reader to set up a meeting or to invite you to send a full proposal.

From the foundation perspective, the purpose of the inquiry letter is to nip unwanted proposals in the bud. The foundation officer uses the inquiry letter to decide whether you fit within the foundation's current priorities, and if so, whether you deserve a tiny sliver of her already overburdened schedule.

According to Garrido (2006:21), the inquiry (or request) letter it is used to ask for information. It is usually followed by a reply

including the information required. In brief, Kolin (2011:110), an inquiry letter asks for information about a product, service, or procedure. Business frequently change such letters. As a customer, you too have occasion to ask in a letter about a service or a special line of products, the price, the size, the color, delivery arrangements or recent technological changes. The clearer your letter, the quicker and more helpful your answer are likely to be. Shortly, inquiry letter, letter of inquiry ask someone for specific information at the company.

b. Application Letters

Application letter is a document which is send with your resume to provide additional information on your skills and experience to apply a job. Application letter is also called a job application letter or applying for a job to a company.

According to Geffner (2007:107), a letter of application is a sales letter in which you are both salesperson and product, for the purpose of an application is to attract an employer's attention and persuade her to grant you an interview.

A letter of application serves as the cover letter of your resume. Like a resume, it is a sample of your work, and it is, as well, an opportunity to demonstrate, not just talk about, your skills and personality.

According to Ghost (2009:283), job application letters are designed in the manner as sales letter. It serves as a covering letter for the enclosed resume. In brief, Raimes and Miller-Cochran (2015:28), a job application letter outlines an applicant's qualifications for a position and draws connections between those qualifications and the job advertised.

c. Order Letter

Order letter is a letter that dealing with orders and payments for merchandise form of business activity. In the order letter contains about ordering a product or an item to another person or company. According to Garrido (2006:21) order letter it is used to order goods or services. It is usually followed by a reply confirming the order.

Furthermore, Guffey and Almonte (2009:124) to order items by letter, supply the same information that an order form would require. In the opening let the reader know immediately that this is a purchase authorization and not merely an information inquiry. If you're ordering many items, list them vertically in the body of your letter. Include as much specific data as possible: quantity, order number, complete description, unit price, and total price.

In brief, Geffner (2010:192), many companies use special forms for ordering merchandise or service. They may use their own, called a purchase order, or one provided by the seller, called

an order form. These forms have blank spaces to ensure the inclusion of all necessary information. Their advantage is that they enable a company to number and track all expenditures.

c. Business Letter Format

1. Format Block (Block Format) : Business Letter

Block format features all elements of the letter aligned to the left margin of the page. It has a neat and simple appearance. Paragraphs are separated by a double line space.

2. Modified Block Format: Business Letter

Modified block differs from block style in that the date, sign off, and signature lines begin at the center point of the page line. The beginning of each paragraph is indented five spaces, along with the subject line, if used. Depending on the length of the letter, paragraphs may be separated by a single or double line space.

3. Semi-Block (Indented) Format: Business Letter

Semi-block is similar to block but has a more informal appearance. All elements are left-aligned, except for the beginning of each paragraph, which is indented five spaces. Paragraphs are separated by a double line space.

d. Criteria of Good Writing Business Letter

In order to write a good business letter, the students must have to know some component business letter. There are some component:

the heading, date, the inside address, the greeting, body, the complimentary close, and the signature line.

According to Crowther (2000:12), parts of business letter are as the follow:

➤ The heading

The heading of a letter contains the street address, city, state, and the date.

➤ The inside address

The inside address consists of the name of the person or of the firm and the address. The address should comprise the street number, the city, and the states. The inside address may be written at the end of the letter, from the left, below the signature.

➤ The salutation

The salutation or complimentary address to the person to whom the letter is written, in a social letter should begin at the left-hand side of the sheet about half an inch below the heading and inch from the edge of the paper. In business letter the form of salutation in common use are: “Dear Sir”, “Gentlemen”, “Dear Madam”. The salutation follows the inside address and preserves the same margin as does the first line of the address.

The body of the letter: the opening sentence is in an important position, and this is obviously the place for an important fact. It ought in some way to state or refer to the

subject of or reason for the letter, so as to get the attention of the reader immediately to the subject.

➤ The complimentary close

The complimentary close follows the body of the letter, about two or three spaces below it. It begins about in the center of the page under the body of the letter.

➤ The signature

The signature is written below the complimentary and a little to the right, so that it ends about at the right-hand margin.

e. Purpose of Business Letter

The purpose of letter writing is to convey information and the aim of layout, or construction, is to make the information easily followed by the reader and pleasing to see. Grenville (2007:1) explains that the purpose of business letter is you will write business letter to inform readers of specific information.

However, you might also write a business letter to persuade others to take action or to propose your ideas, business letter even function as advertisements at times. Consider the letters long distance phone companies send to those not signed up for their services or the cover letter to your resume. Both of these serve to promote or advertise.

According to McGraw-Hill (2008:57) purposes of business letter are giving and seeking information, making or answering an enquiry, placing an order, demanding or refusing credit, mollifying the injured

feeling of a customers, selling goods and services, making, accepting or refusing a request, making or responding to complaints, and creating goodwill etc.

In addition, Foster (2010:48) adds that you can write many types of business letters, including letters of request, invitations, letters to the editor, cover letters for resumes, and claim and adjustment letters.

C. The Common Errors made by students Translation

The type of errors made by the students in translating can be classified into some causes of errors. In analyzing the students' errors in translating English into Indonesian possible used ITR (International Translation Resources) Black jack classification, they are: wrong terminology, grammatical error, and omission.

a. Wrong terminology

1) Definition of Terminology

Terminology is a word or compound word used in specific context. Terminology is the study of terms and their use. Terminology is also defined by context, the study of terms primarily concerned with organizing them by context in which they are used.

For example : Budi and Ani are the best friend. Besides that, they also have strong chemistry.

Incorrect : Budi dan Ani adalah berteman baik. Disamping itu, mereka juga memiliki kimia yang kuat.

Correct : Budi dan Ani adalah berteman baik. Disamping itu, mereka juga memiliki hubungan perasaan yang kuat.

2) Terminology and translation

Besides specialists, translator and interpreters are also major users of terminology when they mediate communication between specialists.

Translation is a process aimed at facilitating communication between speakers of different language. Multilingual terminological activity supports technical translation. Translation implies understanding the source and target language. This means, in turn, that technical translator must have some familiarity with the subject matter they are translating.

A good technical translation not only has to express the same content as the source text, but it also has to do so in the forms that a native reader of the target language would use. In the case of specialized translation, the reader will be a specialist in the field. As a result, good technical translators must choose the topic they want to work in and attain minimal competence in some specific field in order to certain the respect of the content and form of two languages they work in.

To do their job, translators depend on bilingual or multilingual vocabularies of the terms occurring in the text. This does not mean, however, that translator does not prepare terminology themselves. On

occasion they have to act as terminologists to find equivalents for those terms that are not listed in the available vocabularies nor in specialized data bank. Besides, the time constraints within which translator often have to work may not all them to hand the task over to a terminologist.

Terminological equivalence is the key to multilingual terminology. The authors of bilingual or multilingual technical dictionaries often start from the principle that terminologies reflect objective structure of the real world. In fact, the way, the real world is reflected to the structures of a special language that may not be the same across language, especially in fields that are not highly structured such as arts and social sciences.

In addition to the equivalents in other languages, terminology prepared for translators must contain contexts that provide information on how to use the term, and ideally, provide information about the concept in order to ensure translators use the precise form to refer to a specific content.

b. Grammatical Error

The translators make error in the structure of a sentence. Grammatical errors would be characterized as error dealing with grammar of the target language, including error of usage, collocation, syntax and tenses. Besides that,

when translating English text or sentence the students omit singular to plural or plural to singular words.

For example : the students learn in the class every day.

Incorrect : murid belajar di kelas setiap hari.

Correct : para murid belajar di kelas setiap hari.

English nouns can be classified as *count* (singular and plural) and *non-count*. The *singular* form is used when considering the noun as a single item (count) or entity (non-count). The *plural* form is used when considering more than one of the same items. Non-count nouns do not have a plural form. In this research, the grammatical error used is focused on students make error to translate singular-plural form at the English sentences into Indonesian.

c. Omission

It means, missing the difficult word. Usually, most of the students are missing the difficult word when they do translate English texts or sentences. It means, some of the students do not translate the word because they do not find the meaning correctly.

According to Don Sirena who works as a language translation manager for general motors, and who has implemented the SAE 12450 quality assurance process for the translation department of GM. He focuses on seven types of errors that occur in a translation mind that layout is not among them, hence standard us only of limited use. There are: 1. wrong terminology, 2. syntactic error, 3. omission, 4. wrong structure or argument error, 5.

misspelling, 6.punctuation error, 7. and miscellaneous errors. However, translating English into Indonesian is only concerned with wrong terminology and omission.

Based on explanation above, the type of translation error used is focused on ITR (International Translation Resources) Black jack classification, they are: wrong terminology and omission.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this part, the researcher explain about research design, population and sample, instrument of the research, data collection method, and technique of data analysis.

A. Research Design

Based on the title, the researcher chose Descriptive method as design method because it was comparable to collect the data from the students' translating. The purpose of this research design was to find out the students ability in translating Business term from English into Bahasa Indonesia.

So that, the researcher describing students' ability and common errors in translating business terms from English into Indonesian, the researcher gained qualitative research in which the researcher collected the data, analyzed them and write conclusion.

B. Population and Sample

1. Population

The population of this study was the third semester students of the Management Department of Economic Faculty, in Muhammadiyah University of Makassar. The number of students is 320.

2. Sample

In this research, the researcher used 36 out of the 320 students of the third semester students of the Management Department of

Economic Faculty, in Muhammadiyah University of Makassar as the sample of the research.

3. Sampling

In this study, the researcher choosed purposive sampling. Purposive sampling is a non-probability sample that is selected based on characteristics of a population and the objective of the study. So, the researcher focused on C class of Management Department in Academic year 2017/2018.

C. Instrument of the Research

The data would be collected through written test (translation test). . A test is a systematic procedure of observing one's behavior and describing it with the aid of numerical device and category system (Syakur, 1999: 5).

The instrument of data collecting in this research was worksheet. The worksheet consists of a text. The text was aplication letter. Students had to translate that text into Indonesian.

In analysing the data, the researcher followed the steps:

1. Collecting the students' answer sheets and giving score by analysing the answer. Maximum score is 3. In scoring, the researcher followed the criteria:

Table 3.1

Criteria of Accuracy

Criteria	Score
Accurate and clear meaning, without any omission addition or changes meaning.	3 (Accurate)
Correct meaning with minimum omission,	2

addition or changes meaning.	(Less-Accurate)
Different meaning, unclear, ambiguous.	1 (inaccurate)

Table 3.2
Criteria of Readability

Criteria	Score
Words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences or text translation can be understood easily by the reader.	3 (Readable)
In general, that translation can be understood by the reader; however there are certain parts that should be read more than once to understand the translation.	2 (Less-readable)
Translation difficult to understand by the readers.	1 (Unreadable)

Table 3.3
Criteria of Acceptability

Criteria	Score
Natural form, appropriate word, none of grammatical errors, read naturally	3 (Acceptability)
Minimum inappropriate word or unnatural word.	2 (Less-acceptable)
Unnatural form, any inappropriate word.	1 (Inacceptable)

(Nababan, 2012:57)

2. Count the students' ability in translating from English into

Indonesia in percentage by used formula:

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

(Sudjana Cited In Nasruddin, 2015:28)

Where P : The percentage of students' personal ability

F : Total score

N: Maximum score

In order to find the average level mastery of students, the next step must do is finding out the mean by applied the formula:

$$M = \frac{\sum X}{N}$$

(Gay 1981 :361)

Where M : Mean

X: The raw score

N: Number of students

The last step is determining the percentage score of the students' ability. To find out, the writer used the formula:

$$P = \frac{\sum M}{N} \times 100\%$$

(Sujono, 2015 : 29)

Where P: The percentage score of students' ability

M: The mean

N: The maximum score

Rushansah (2013) clasified the level of students' ability in translation, she divided it into four level, namely:

Table 3.4

Level Mastery

Scale	Categories
80%-100%	Excellent
60%-79%	Good
50%-59%	Fair
0%-49%	Poor

D. Data Collection Method

For data collection, the researcher would use test as instrument method. The researcher gives a test, the researcher gives 60 minutes for the students to translate the test based on their own think. In gathering the data, the researcher uses the following procedures:

1. The researcher gave test to the sample of the research.
2. Checked the students' answer
3. The researcher analyze the students result.
4. The researcher made conclusion.

E. Techniques of Data Analysis

There were some procedures in doing the analysis of data that the researcher applied in research as follows :

1. Collecting the data.
2. Checked the student' answer sheet.
3. Analyzed the students' result.
4. Made conclusion.

BAB IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the result of the study are presented. The chapter was divided into two main sections; they are findings of the research and the discussion of the research. The findings presented the result of An Analysis Students' Ability In Translating Business Terms From English Into Bahasa Indonesia at The Third Semester Students of Management Department In Muhammadiyah University of Makassar. The discussion deals with interpretation of the findings in the research.

A. The Findings

After conducting the research, the researcher obtained the data; the result of the test. The result present the interpretation as follow :

1. The Students' Ability in Translation

The research finding of the students' ability in translating business terms from English into Bahasa Indonesia are interpreted by the table below:

Table 4.1

Students Score And Level Mastery

No	Name	Score	Percentage	Level Mastery
1.	MISBAHUL JANNAH	125	86,8%	Excellent
2.	YULIA CITRA	125	86,8%	Excellent
3.	SYAMSUL RIJAL	124	86,1%	Excellent
4.	ICHLAZUL GHIFARY	123	85,4%	Excellent

5.	KHAERUL	125	86,8%	Excellent
6.	ANDI TAUFIQ HIDAYAT	121	84,0%	Excellent
7.	WIYUB AL AMSHARI	111	77,0%	Good
8.	ASWAN	114	79,1%	Good
9.	A NURFADHILAH AL MASBA	124	86,1%	Excellent
10.	RIZKA AMELIA SARI	125	86,8%	Excellent
11.	KHAERUNNISA	121	84,0%	Excellent
12.	ALIF	114	79,1%	Good
13.	NURUL AULIYA AMRAN	125	86,8%	Excellent
14.	NURUL ARISA IRSAN	119	82,6%	Excellent
15.	MUH RIDHA AZHARI M	114	79,1%	Good
16.	KHAIDIR ASWAT	120	83,3%	Excellent
17.	FEBRIANTI DANI	120	83,3%	Excellent
18.	FITRIANTI IDHAN	121	84,0%	Excellent
19.	ZHELLA PRATIWI	119	82,6%	Excellent
20.	SRI WAHYUNI	127	88,1%	Excellent
21.	SRI DEVI YANTI	116	86,1%	Excellent
22.	RESKI AMELIA	116	86,1%	Excellent
23.	FAJRY WAHYUDI PUTRA	109	75,6%	Good
24.	FATIMAH AZAHRA	118	81,9%	Excellent
25.	FUJI ARIASTI	124	86,1%	Excellent
26.	A MILASARI	119	82,6%	Excellent
27.	SUHARNI	128	88,8%	Excellent
28.	KURNIA RAMADANI	116	80,5%	Excellent
29.	HASRIANI LIMBU	120	83,3%	Excellent
30.	SAMSIDAR	124	86,1%	Excellent
31.	NADIYAH AYU PRATIWI	115	79,8%	Good
32.	JULIENSI OLIVIA	115	79,8%	Good
33.	NURUL HIDAYAH FARID	115	79,8%	Good
34.	REKA	122	84,7%	Excellent

35	SUKMALIA R	128	88,8%	Excellent
36	FEBIYOLA SUPRIADI	115	79.8%	Good
Total score		4.317	3007.6%	EXCELLENT
Average		119,91	83,27%	

The table above presents the score of the students' ability in translating business terms from English into Bahasa Indonesia. The *score column* is the students' personal total score that calculated from accuracy, readability, and acceptability aspect. The *percentage column* is the percentage of the students' personal total score. The *level mastery column* is the students' level mastery in translation based on the students' personal total score.

2. The Common Error Made by The Students' in Translation

The research finding of the kinds common errors made by the students in translating from English into Bahasa Indonesia are interpreted by the table below:

TABLE 4.2
FINDINGS STUDENTS MISTAKE

No	Sentences (Source Text)	Sentences (Target Text)	Common Errors (Wrong Terminology)	Description of Student's Answer
1.	Respectly. In accordance with the offer of a job vacancy from Femina Magazine group, I volunteered to be the editor in the Femina	Dengan hormat, Sesuai dengan penawaran lowongan pekerjaan dari Majalah Femina Group, saya mengajukan diri untuk menjadi editor	Respectly	There were 12 students wrong to translate respectly . And there were 24 students right to translate

	Magazine Group.	di Majalah Femina Group.		<u>respectly.</u>
2.	My <u>brief data</u> , as shown below	Data singkat saya, seperti berikut ini	Shown below	There were 2 students wrong to translate <u>shown below</u> . And there were 34 students right to translate <u>shown below</u> .
3.	Name : Dewi Purwanti	Nama : Dewi Purwanti	-	All of student right to translate point three.
4.	Places & date of birth : Makassar, August 8, 1995	Tempat & tgl.lahir : Lampung, 8 Agustus 1995.	-	All of student right to translate point four.
5.	Last of Education : <u>Degree</u> in English Education University of Muhammadiyah Makassar,Makassar	Pendidikan Akhir : Sarjana Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Universitas Muhammadiyah Makassar,Makassar	Degree	There were 30 students wrong to translate <u>degree</u> . And there were 6 students right to translate <u>degree</u> .
6.	Address :Jl. Pramuka Labuhan Ratu 1 Way Jepara East Lampung, Lampung	Alamat : Jl. Pramuka Labuhan Ratu 1 Way Jepara Lampung Timur, Lampung	-	All of student right to translate point six.
7.	HP, e-mail : 081273471366, dewipurwanti1992@yahoo.co.id	HP, e-mail :081273471366, dewipurwanti1992@yahoo.co.id	-	All of student right to translate point seven.
8.	Marital Status : Not married	Status Perkawinan : Belum menikah	-	All of student right to translate point eight.

9.	I have a very good health condition and able to speak English both orally and <u>in writing</u> .	Saya memiliki kondisi kesehatan yang sangat baik dan dapat berbahasa Inggris dengan baik secara lisan maupun tulisan.	In writing	There were 19 students wrong to translate <u>in writing</u> . And there were 17 students right to translate <u>in writing</u> .
10.	My education background <u>is satisfactory</u> .	Latar belakang pendidikan saya memuaskan.	is satisfactory	There were 4 students wrong to translate <u>is satisfactory</u> . There were 32 students right to translate <u>is satisfactory</u> .
11.	I <u>have been accustomed</u> to working with computers.	Saya telah terbiasa bekerja dengan menggunakan komputer.	Have been accustomed	There were 2 students wrong to translate <u>have been accustomed</u> . And there were 34 students right to translate <u>have been accustomed</u> .
12.	Especially operate MS Office application packages, such as Word, Excel, and Power point.	Terutama mengoperasikan aplikasi paket MS Office, seperti Word, Excel, dan Powerpoint.	-	All of student right to translate point twelve.
13.	I love to learn, and can work <u>independently</u> and in teams with good.	Saya senang untuk belajar, dan dapat bekerja secara mandiri maupun dalam tim dengan baik.	Independently	There were 2 students wrong to translate <u>independently</u> . There were 34 students right to translate <u>independently</u> .

14.	<u>For your consideration</u> , I attach the following biographical data (Curriculum Vitae).	Sebagai bahan pertimbangan, berikut ini saya lampirkan biodata (Curriculum Vitae).	For your consideration	There were 11 students wrong to translate <u>for your consideration</u> . And there were 25 students right to translate <u>for your consideration</u> .
15.	I hope Mr / Mrs willing to take the time to give me the opportunity to join in the Femina Magazine Group	Saya berharap Bapak/Ibu bersedia meluangkan waktu untuk memberikan kesempatan kepada saya untuk bergabung di Majalah Femina Group.	-	All of student right to translate point fifteen.
16.	Thus this <u>cover</u> of letter and thank you for the attention of Mr./Mrs.	Demikian surat lamaran ini, dan terimakasih atas perhatian Bapak/Ibu.	Cover	There were 30 students wrong to translate <u>cover</u> . And there were 6 students right to translate <u>cover</u> .

The table above presents total the kind common errors made by the students in translating business terms from English into Bahasa Indonesia. The *sentences column* is the sentence that should be translated by the students. The *kind common errors column* is the wrong that exist in the sentence. The *description of students' answer column* is the analysis of the students' wrong answer. In the table above the researcher focus wrong terminology.

B. Discussions

In this part, the discussion presents the students ability in translating business term from English into Bahasa Indonesia. The result of the data analysis through the writing test shows the students' ability in translating business term was good.

1. The Students' Ability in Translation

In analyzing the students' ability in translation the researcher measured it using three aspects, those are accuracy, readability, and acceptability. The students' score of accuracy, readability, and acceptability can be seen on the tables below:

Table 4.3

The Comparison of Accuracy, Readability and Acceptability Score

No	Name	Accuracy	Readability	Acceptability	Total
1.	MISBAHUL JANNAH	40	41	44	125
2.	YULIA CITRA	40	41	44	125
3.	SYAMSUL RIJAL	43	40	41	124
4.	ICHLAZUL GHIFARY	44	39	40	123
5.	KHAERUL	44	40	41	125
6.	ANDI TAUFIQ HIDAYAT	44	38	39	121
7.	WIYUB AL AMSHARI	37	35	39	111
8.	ASWAN	39	37	38	114
9.	A NURFADHILAH AL MASBA	44	40	40	124
10.	RIZKA AMELIA SARI	44	41	40	125
11.	KHAERUNNISA	41	41	39	121
12.	ALIF	44	38	37	114
13.	NURUL AULIYA AMRAN	44	41	40	125
14.	NURUL ARISA	39	40	40	119

	IRSAN				
15.	MUH RIDHA AZHARI M	37	38	39	114
16.	KHAIDIR ASWAT	39	40	41	120
17.	FEBRIANTI DANI	40	39	41	120
18.	FITRIANTI IDHAN	40	40	41	121
19.	ZHELLA PRATIWI	39	40	40	119
20.	SRI WAHYUNI	43	40	44	127
21.	SRI DEVI YANTI	40	36	40	116
22.	RESKI AMELIA	37	39	40	116
23.	FAJRY WAHYUDI PUTRA	36	37	36	109
24.	FATIMAH AZAHRA	39	39	40	118
25.	FUJI ARIASTI	44	36	44	124
26.	A MILASARI	40	39	40	119
27.	SUHARNI	44	40	44	128
28.	KURNIA RAMADANI	40	38	39	116
29.	HASRIANI LIMBU	40	39	40	120
30.	SAMSIDAR	44	40	40	124
31.	NADIYAH AYU PRATIWI	40	36	40	115
32.	JULIENSI OLIVIA	36	39	40	115
33.	NURUL HIDAYAH FARID	36	39	40	115
34.	REKA	44	39	39	122
35.	SUKMALIA R	44	40	44	128
36.	FEBIYOLA S	36	39	40	115

Table 4.4

Students' Score and Level Mastery

No	Name	Score	Percentage	Level Mastery
1.	MISBAHUL JANNAH	125	86,8%	Excellent
2.	YULIA CITRA	125	86,8%	Excellent
3.	SYAMSUL RIJAL	124	86,1%	Excellent
4.	ICHLAZUL GHIFARY	123	85,4%	Excellent
5.	KHAERUL	125	86,8%	Excellent
6.	ANDI TAUFIQ HIDAYAT	121	84,0%	Excellent
7.	WIYUB AL	111	77,0%	Good

	AMSHARI			
8.	ASWAN	114	79,1%	Good
9.	A NURFADHILAH AL MASBA	124	86,1%	Excellent
10.	RIZKA AMELIA SARI	125	86,8%	Excellent
11.	KHAERUNNISA	121	84,0%	Excellent
12.	ALIF	114	79,1%	Good
13.	NURUL AULIYA AMRAN	125	86,8%	Excellent
14.	NURUL ARISA IRSAN	119	82,6%	Excellent
15.	MUH RIDHA AZHARI M	114	79,1%	Good
16.	KHAIDIR ASWAT	120	83,3%	Excellent
17.	FEBRIANTI DANI	120	83,3%	Excellent
18.	FITRIANTI IDHAN	121	84,0%	Excellent
19.	ZHELLA PRATIWI	119	82,6%	Excellent
20.	SRI WAHYUNI	127	88,1%	Excellent
21.	SRI DEVI YANTI	116	86,1%	Excellent
22.	RESKI AMELIA	116	86,1%	Excellent
23.	FAJRY WAHYUDI PUTRA	109	75,6%	Good
24.	FATIMAH AZAHRA	118	81,9%	Excellent
25.	FUJI ARIASTI	124	86,1%	Excellent
26.	A MILASARI	119	82,6%	Excellent
27.	SUHARNI	128	88,8%	Excellent
28.	KURNIA RAMADANI	116	80,5%	Excellent
29.	HASRIANI LIMBU	120	83,3%	Excellent
30.	SAMSIDAR	124	86,1%	Excellent
31.	NADIYAH AYU PRATIWI	115	79,8%	Good
32.	JULIENSI OLIVIA	115	79,8%	Good
33.	NURUL HIDAYAH FARID	115	79,8%	Good
34.	REKA	122	84,7%	Excellent
35.	SUKMALIA R	128	88,8%	Excellent
36.	FEBIYOLA SUPRIADI	115	79,8%	Good
Total Score		4.317	3007.6%	EXCELLENT
Average		119,91	83,27%	

From the table above, the researcher got the result that there are 27 students whose mastery level is excellent and 9 students whose mastery level is good.

In finding the mean and the percentage score of students' ability in translation, the researcher followed the steps:

1. The Mean of Students' Ability

$$\begin{aligned} M &= \frac{\sum X}{N} \\ &= \frac{4.317}{36} = 119.91 \end{aligned}$$

From the calculation, researcher found that mean of student's ability is 119.91

2. The percentage Score of Students Ability

$$\begin{aligned} P &= \frac{\sum M}{N} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{119.91}{144} \times 100\% \\ &= 83,27\% \end{aligned}$$

From the calculation above, the researcher gained the percentage of student's ability is 83.27 %. In the conclusion, in general, the ability of the third semester students at management deparment in Muhammadiyah University of Makassar academic year 2017/2018 in translating business terms from English into Bahasa Indonesia is excellent.

2. Analyzing the Common Error

The analysis of the common errors made by the students in translating business term from English into Bahasa Indonesia are already showed by table 4.2.

In analyzing the common error made by the students in translating business terms from English into Bahasa Indonesia, the researcher divided it into two tables. The first is table of students' individual common errors and the second is table of common errors in each sentence.

From the first sentence, the researcher found there were 33,3% students had wrong answer. And there were 66.6% students had right answer. When there were 12 students had wrong answer and there 24 students had right answer.

From the second sentence, the researcher found there were 5,5% students had wrong answer. And there were 94,4% students had right answer. When there were 2 students had wrong answer and there were 34 students had right answer.

From the third sentence, the researcher found there were 100% students had right answer. When there were 36 students had right answer in the third sentence.

From the fourth sentence, the researcher found there were 100% students had right answer. When there were 36 students had right answer in the third sentence.

From the fifth sentence, the researcher found there were 83,3% students had wrong answer. And there were 16,6% students had right answer. When there were 30 students had wrong answer and there were 6 students had right answer.

From the sixth sentence, the researcher found there were 100% students hand right answer. When there 36 students had right answer in the sixth sentence.

From the seventh sentence, the researcher found there were 100% students hand right answer. When there 36 students had right answer in the sixth sentence.

From the eighth sentence, the researcher found there were 100% students hand right answer. When there 36 students had right answer in the sixth sentence.

From the ninth sentence, the researcher found there were 52,7% students had wrong answer and there were 47,2% students had right answer. When there were 19 students had wrong answer and there were 17 students had right answer.

From the tenth sentence, the researcher found there were 11,1% students had wrong answer. And there were 88,8% students had right

answer. When there were 4 students had wrong answer and there were students 32 students had right answer.

From the eleventh sentence, the researcher found there were 5,5% students had wrong answer. And there were 94,4% students had right answer. When there were 2 students had wrong answer and there were 34 students had right answer.

From the twelfth sentence, the researcher found there were 100% students hand right answer. When there 36 students had right answer in the sixth sentence.

From the thirteenth sentence, the researcher found there were 5,5% students had wrong answer. And there were 94,4% students had right answer. When there were 2 students had wrong answer and there were 34 students had right answer.

From the fourteenth sentence, the researcher found 30,5% students had wrong answer. And there were 69,4% students had right answer. When there were 11 students had wrong answer and there were 25 students had right answer.

From the fifteenth sentence, the researcher found there were 100% students hand right answer. When there 36 students had right answer in the sixth sentence.

From the las sentence, the researcher found there were 83,3% students had wrong answer. And there were 16,6% students had right

answer. When there were 30 students had wrong answer and there were 6 students had right answer.

BAB V

CONCLUSION

This chapter consist of two sections, the first section dealt with the conclusion of findings of the research and the other deal with suggestion.

A. Conclusion

Based on the analysis of the students' ability in translating business term from English into Bahasa Indonesia, the researcher got the result that the 9 students achieved good level and 23 students achieved excellent level. In general, the researcher concluded that the ability of the third semester students at Management Department at Muhammadiyah University of Makassar academic year 2017/2018 in translating business terms from English into B a h a s a Indonesia was excellent. And from the common errors made by the students in translating business terms from English into B a h a s a Indonesia, the researcher got the result that the common error made by the students are the students had wrong terminology or the students misinterpret word in the target text.

B. Suggestion

There are some suggestions that the researcher wants to share that might be taken as consideration for students and Lecturers. (1) Towards the research findings that described about the quality of the students' ability and the common errors made by the students in translation, this study can be reference for students to: increase their knowledge about translation (theory, type, and process of translation), and encouraging self-assessment so that the students

are aware of kinds of errors that they made, the causes and how to avoid it. (2)

The finding of this research is to fine-tune the syllabus of translation. It can be used for the lecturers to evaluate their way in teaching translation. Then, the researcher hope that this research also can be used as reference to create a new method in teaching translation and to make their teaching effective.

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APPENDIX A

TEST

Makassar, 06 September 2018

Subject: Application for Employment

Dear.

Femina Magazine Group

Jakarta

Respectly,

In accordance with the offer of a job vacancy from Femina Magazine group, I volunteered to be the editor in the Femina Magazine Group. My brief data, as shown below:

Name : Dewi Purwanti

Places & date of birth : Makassar, August 8, 1995

Last of Education :Degree in English Education University of Muhammadiyah
Makassar,Makassar

Address :Jl. Pramuka Labuhan Ratu 1 Way Jepara East Lampung, Lampung

HP, e-mail :081273471366,dewipurwanti1992@yahoo.co.id

Marital Status : Not married

I have a very good health condition and able to speak English both orally and in writing. My education background is satisfactory. I have been accustomed to working with computers. Especially operate MS Office application packages, such as Word, Excel, and Power point. I love to learn, and can work independently and in teams with good.

For your consideration, I attach the following biographical data (Curriculum Vitae). I hope Mr / Mrs willing to take the time to give me the opportunity to join in the Femina Magazine Group. Thus this cover of letter and thank you for the attention of Mr./Mrs.

APPENDIX B

Students Score and Level Mastery

No	Name	Score	Percentage	Level Mastery
1.	MISBAHUL JANNAH	125	86,8%	Excellent
2.	YULIA CITRA	125	86,8%	Excellent
3.	SYAMSUL RIJAL	124	86,1%	Excellent
4.	ICHLAZUL GHIFARY	123	85,4%	Excellent
5.	KHAERUL	125	86,8%	Excellent
6.	ANDI TAUFIQ HIDAYAT	121	84,0%	Excellent
7.	WIYUB AL AMSHARI	111	77,0%	Good
8.	ASWAN	114	79,1%	Good
9.	A NURFADHILAH AL MASBA	124	86,1%	Excellent
10	RIZKA AMELIA SARI	125	86,8%	Excellent
11	KHAERUNNISA	121	84,0%	Excellent
12	ALIF	114	79,1%	Good
13	NURUL AULIYA AMRAN	125	86,8%	Excellent
14	NURUL ARISA IRSAN	119	82,6%	Excellent
15	MUH RIDHA AZHARI M	114	79,1%	Good
16	KHAIDIR ASWAT	120	83,3%	Excellent
17	FEBRIANTI DANI	120	83,3%	Excellent
18	FITRIANTI IDHAN	121	84,0%	Excellent
19	ZHELLA PRATIWI	119	82,6%	Excellent
20	SRI WAHYUNI	127	88,1%	Excellent
21	SRI DEVI YANTI	116	86,1%	Excellent
22	RESKI AMELIA	116	86,1%	Excellent
23	FAJRY WAHYUDI PUTRA	109	75,6%	Good
24	FATIMAH AZAHRA	118	81,9%	Excellent
25	FUJI ARIASTI	124	86,1%	Excellent
26	A MILASARI	119	82,6%	Excellent
27	SUHARNI	128	88,8%	Excellent

28	KURNIA RAMADANI	116	80,5%	Excellent
29	HASRIANI LIMBU	120	83,3%	Excellent
30	SAMSIDAR	124	86,1%	Excellent
31	NADIYAH AYU PRATIWI	115	79.8%	Good
32	JULIENSI OLIVIA	115	79.8%	Good
33	NURUL HIDAYAH FARID	115	79.8%	Good
34	REKA	122	84,7%	Excellent
35	SUKMALIA R	128	88,8%	Excellent
36	FEBIYOLA SUPRIADI	115	79.8%	Good

Total Score 4.317 3007.6%

Average 119,91 83,27%

EXCELLENT

APPENDIX C

The Comparison of Accuracy, Readability and Acceptability Score

No	Name	Accuracy	Readability	Acceptability	Total
1.	MISBAHUL JANNAH	40	41	44	125
2.	YULIA CITRA	40	41	44	125
3.	SYAMSUL RIJAL	43	40	41	124
4.	ICHLAZUL GHIFARY	44	39	40	123
5.	KHAERUL	44	40	41	125
6.	ANDI TAUFIQ HIDAYAT	44	38	39	121
7.	WIYUB AL AMSHARI	37	35	39	111
8.	ASWAN	39	37	38	114
9.	A NURFADHILAH AL MASBA	44	40	40	124
10.	RIZKA AMELIA SARI	44	41	40	125
11.	KHAERUNNISA	41	41	39	121
12.	ALIF	44	38	37	114
13.	NURUL AULIYA AMRAN	44	41	40	125
14.	NURUL ARISA IRSAN	39	40	40	119
15.	MUH RIDHA AZHARI M	37	38	39	114
16.	KHAIDIR ASWAT	39	40	41	120
17.	FEBRIANTI DANI	40	39	41	120
18.	FITRIANTI IDHAN	40	40	41	121
19.	ZHELLA PRATIWI	39	40	40	119
20.	SRI WAHYUNI	43	40	44	127
21.	SRI DEVI YANTI	40	36	40	116
22.	RESKI AMELIA	37	39	40	116
23.	FAJRY WAHYUDI PUTRA	36	37	36	109
24.	FATIMAH AZAHRA	39	39	40	118
25.	FUJI ARIASTI	44	36	44	124
26.	A MILASARI	40	39	40	119
27.	SUHARNI	44	40	44	128
28.	KURNIA RAMADANI	40	38	39	116
29.	HASRIANI LIMBU	40	39	40	120

30.	SAMSIDAR	44	40	40	124
31.	NADIYAH AYU PRATIWI	40	36	40	115
32.	JULIENSI OLIVIA	36	39	40	115
33.	NURUL HIDAYAH FARID	36	39	40	115
34.	REKA	44	39	39	122
35.	SUKMALIA R	44	40	44	128
36.	FEBIYOLA SUPRIADI	36	39	40	115

APPENDIX D

FINDINGS STUDENTS MISTAKE

No	Sentences (Source Text)	Sentences (Target Text)	Common Errors (Wrong Terminology)	Description of Student's Answer
1.	<u>Respectly</u> , In accordance with the offer of a job vacancy from Femina Magazine group, I volunteered to be the editor in the Femina Magazine Group.	Dengan hormat, Sesuai dengan penawaran lowongan pekerjaan dari Majalah Femina Group, saya mengajukan diri untuk menjadi editor di Majalah Femina Group.	Respectly	There were 12 students wrong to translate <u>respectly</u> . And there were 24 students right to translate <u>respectly</u> .
2.	My <u>brief data</u> , as shown below	Data singkat saya, seperti berikut ini	Shown below	There were 2 students wrong to translate <u>shown below</u> . And there were 34 students right to translate <u>shown below</u> .
3.	Name : Dewi Purwanti	Nama : Dewi Purwanti	-	All of student right to translate point three.
4.	Places & date of birth : Makassar, August 8, 1995	Tempat & tgl.lahir : Lampung, 8 Agustus 1995.	-	All of student right to translate point four.
5.	Last of Education : <u>Degree</u> in English Education University of Muhammadiyah Makassar,Makassar	Pendidikan Akhir : Sarjana Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Universitas Muhammadiyah Makassar,Makassar	Degree	There were 30 students wrong to translate <u>degree</u> . And there were 6 students right to translate <u>degree</u> .
6.	Address :Jl. Pramuka Labuhan	Alamat : Jl. Pramuka Labuhan		All of student right to

	Ratu 1 Way Jepara East Lampung, Lampung	Ratu 1 Way Jepara Lampung Timur, Lampung	-	translate point six.
7.	HP, e-mail : 081273471366, dewipurwanti1992@ yahoo.co.id	HP, e-mail :081273471366, dewipurwanti1992@ yahoo.co.id	-	All of student right to translate point seven.
8.	Marital Status : Not married	Status Perkawinan : Belum menikah	-	All of student right to translate point eight.
9.	I have a very good health condition and able to speak English both orally and <u>in writing</u> .	Saya memiliki kondisi kesehatan yang sangat baik dan dapat berbahasa Inggris dengan baik secara lisan maupun tulisan.	In writing	There were 19 students wrong to translate <u>in writing</u> . And there were 17 students right to translate <u>in writing</u> .
10.	My education background <u>is satisfactory</u> .	Latar belakang pendidikan saya memuaskan.	is satisfactory	There were 4 students wrong to translate <u>is satisfactory</u> . There were 32 students right to translate <u>is satisfactory</u> .
11.	I <u>have been accustomed</u> to working with computers.	Saya telah terbiasa bekerja dengan menggunakan komputer.	Have been accustomed	There were 2 students wrong to translate <u>have been accustomed</u> . And there were 34 students right to translate <u>have been accustomed</u> .
12.	Especially operate MS Office application	Terutama mengoperasikan aplikasi paket MS		All of student right to translate point

	packages, such as Word, Excel, and Power point.	Office, seperti Word, Excel, dan Powerpoint.	-	twelve.
13.	I love to learn, and can work <u>independently</u> and in teams with good.	Saya senang untuk belajar, dan dapat bekerja secara mandiri maupun dalam tim dengan baik.	Independently	There were 2 students wrong to translate <u>independently</u> . There were 34 students right to translate <u>independently</u> .
14.	<u>For your consideration</u> , I attach the following biographical data (Curriculum Vitae).	Sebagai bahan pertimbangan, berikut ini saya lampirkan biodata (Curriculum Vitae).	For your consideration	There were 11 students wrong to translate <u>for your consideration</u> . And there were 25 students right to translate <u>for your consideration</u> .
15.	I hope Mr / Mrs willing to take the time to give me the opportunity to join in the Femina Magazine Group	Saya berharap Bapak/Ibu bersedia meluangkan waktu untuk memberikan kesempatan kepada saya untuk bergabung di Majalah Femina Group.	-	All of student right to translate point fifteen.
16.	Thus this <u>cover</u> of letter and thank you for the attention of Mr./Mrs.	Demikian surat lamaran ini, dan terimakasih atas perhatian Bapak/Ibu.	Cover	There were 30 students wrong to translate <u>cover</u> . And there were 6 students right to translate <u>cover</u> .

APPENDIX E

DOKUMENTASI





CURRICULUM VITAE



DEWI PURWANTI is a student of English Department in Muhammadiyah University of Makassar. She was born on 12st August 1995 in Sidobinangun. She is the first daughter of marriage between Wakito and Puji Astuti. She has 1 brother (Dewan Toro).

In 2001, she started in elementary school at SDN 204 Sidobinangun, graduated in 2007. Then she continued her junior high school at SMPN 1 Bone-Bone and graduated in 2010. After that she continued her senior high school at SMAN 1 Bone-Bone and graduated in 2013. In 2014, she was accepted in Muhammadiyah University of Makassar as a student at English Department of Faculty of Teacher Training and Education. At the end of her study, she could finished her thesis in 2018 entitle “*An Analysis Students’ Ability In Translating Business Term From English Into Bahasa Indonesia*” (A Descriptive Research At The Third Semester Students Of Management Department In Muhammadiyah University Of Makassar).