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**An Analysis of Students' Ability in Translating English
Proverbs into Bahasa at The Fifth Year of English
Department of FKIP UMMY Solok**

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Problem

Translation is a crucial process that has important role in exchanging all information in written and spoken form. Most of people need translation as a process to get information about news, culture, literature and sciences that they found in daily life. It is a process of changing the source text with all of its aspects of semantic, syntax, cultural, and pragmatic into a different language.

Properly, most of people in another language do not master the target language well. To overcome the problem in understanding other language, they need translation field to defeat between one communicator and others. It means that translation is needed to transfer the message between two different languages, so that the exchange of messages can run well.

Translation is not an easy task because a translator needs to have a bilingual competence in the original language and the target language as well as knowledge of both cultures to remove the ambiguity in some texts that are needed to be translated. Differences among cultures form an obstacle for translators as they translate texts such as idioms, proverbs, and collocations.

Many people need translation to do their activities in all aspects. Therefore, highly qualified translators who have good knowledge about the target language (TL) and the languages have to transform as source language (SL) are required. To produce a good translation, a qualified translator has

been able to understand ideas and thought including the message expressed in the SL and representing it in the TL. As a good translator should be able to translate any kinds of translation, one of them is literary translation. Literary translation is translation of literary works such as short stories, novels, poems, proverbs, etc.

As one of literary translation, proverbs are crucial components of people's speech because they are fixed expressions that have meanings which cover all aspects of life. According to Litovikina (2014), they could carry themes related to women, professions and occupations, money, love, marriage, divorce, friendship, education and learning, alcohol and drugs, children and parents, taxes, God and religion, telephones, cars and computers.

Proverbs often referred to as “wise words” or “old sayings”. They are called wise words simply because they carry wisdom and are usually used by wise members of the society in their formal speech. They are called old sayings since they are often heard from the mouths of the elders and because they have usually existed for as long as the people of a society can remember. Unlike books, paintings, poems and many other intellectual and artistic creations, proverbs do not carry any intellectual or artistic property rights. It is difficult to prove who initially created them or when a particular proverb was created. It can be said that proverbs belong to the people who own the language and its culture.

In English Department of FKIP UMMY Solok, proverb is one of material that is always being discussed in Translation subject. The students

usually need to know about English proverbs that commonly used in daily life. They also need to know how to translate the proverb literally and contextually.

Based on the problems above, this research was conducted in order to describe about students' ability in translating English proverbs into Bahasa at the fifth year of English Department of FKIP UMMY Solok on 2020/2021 academic year.

B. Research Questions

1. How was students' ability in identifying the English proverbs Bahasa at the fifth year of English Department of FKIP UMMY Solok on 2020/2021 academic year?
2. How is students' ability in translating literally English proverbs into Bahasa at the fifth year of English Department of FKIP UMMY Solok on 2020/2021 academic year
3. How is students' ability in understanding the English proverbs at the fifth year of English Department of FKIP UMMY Solok on 2020/2021 academic year?
4. How is students' ability in translating English proverbs into Bahasa at the fifth year of English Department of FKIP UMMY Solok on 2020/2021 academic year?

C. Purpose of the Research

The purpose of this research were to describe about:

1. Students' ability in identifying the English proverbs Bahasa at the fifth year of English Department of FKIP UMMY Solok on 2020/2021 academic year.
2. Students' ability in translating culturally English proverbs into Bahasa at the fifth year of English Department of FKIP UMMY Solok on 2020/2021 academic year.
3. Students' ability in understanding the English proverbs at the fifth year of English Department of FKIP UMMY Solok on 2020/2021 academic year.
4. Students' ability in translating English proverbs into Bahasa at the fifth year of English Department of FKIP UMMY Solok on 2020/2021 academic year.

D. Research Outcome

Theoretically, the result of this research can be useful for readers, institutions and students who are interested in English education. This result is expected to be useful for English language students, especially those who take specialization in the field of "Translation" as a reference in their learning process, so that they will have additional expertise in translating some kinds of literary works. Then, it becomes a source of information about the students' ability in translating English proverbs into Bahasa. It helps lecturers to generalize and preparing the material in teaching proverbs for the students.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A. Translation

Translation is a process to transfer written or spoken source language (SL) texts to equivalent written or spoken target language (TL) texts. Translating a text is not actually just switching word by word, phrase by phrase or sentence by sentence that contained in SL to TL. Translating also means rearranging and expressing the idea of a narrative of SL into TL. The way of expressing would have to use a language package that is received in accordance with the rules of public policies, as well as in translating proverb.

Translation is a process of communication, the objective of translating is to impart the knowledge of the original to the foreign reader. Many scholars define translation in many ways. However, the core of each is just the same. The elements of translation are Source Language (SL), Target Language (TL), and Equivalency.

Munday (2004) said that the process of translation involves two different languages. He also defines that the process of translation between two different written language involves the translator changing an original written text (the source text or ST) in the original verbal language (the source language or SL) into a written text (the target text or TT) in a different verbal language (the target language or TL).

As it is defined by Munday, it can be assumed that translation needs at least two languages to make the process of translation happens. The text of

source language containing message is conveyed into the target language by the translator. He changes its language but keep holding its original message. The translator plays an important role to make the process of translation happens.

Nida and Taber (1988) state that “translating consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style.” It can be assumed that translating process is not only about conveying the message from one language into another by selecting and using the most equivalent words of the target language, but also giving attention to the writing style the translator uses.

Another theory of translation constructed by Bassnet in her book Translation Studies (2002) said that what is generally understood as translation involves the rendering of a source language (SL) text into the target language (TL) so as to ensure that (1) the surface meaning of the two will be approximately similar and (2) the structures of the SL will be preserved as closely as possible but not so closely that the TL structures will be seriously distorted. However, Newmark (1988) has another definition of translation, it is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text.

Based on several definitions above, it can be concluded that translation is a process of conveying message from one into other languages without any changes, and re-modifying the style of the text depends on the translator’s

stylistics. A translator has to convey the message without any interruption such as deleting, adding and changing the original meaning with purpose of giving unilateral benefit to any parties.

B. Proverbs

As one of literary translation, proverbs are crucial components of people's speech because they are fixed expressions that have meanings which cover all aspects of life. According to Litovikina (2014), they could carry themes related to women, professions and occupations, money, love, marriage, divorce, friendship, education and learning, alcohol and drugs, children and parents, taxes, God and religion, telephones, cars and computers.

Barajas (2010) states that the shapes of proverbs are important for grasping the social construction of their meaning because they are not made of one word. Proverbs have specific forms that distinguish them from any segment of the language. Therefore, translators should be aware of shapes of proverbs when translating proverbs into their closest equivalence in the target language TL because there are proverbs which contain some cultural aspects in the source language SL that can't be found in the target culture.

Proverbs are found in every language as a different way of saying something with certain implicit meanings. People use proverbs to express ideas, opinions and emotions that they have toward their culture, their society and their surroundings. In most traditional societies, proverbs are one of the

elements that shape the culture and history that have mostly been transferred orally from generation to generation (Omolewa, 2007).

Mieder (2004) says, “a proverb is a short, generally known sentence of the folk which contains wisdom, truth, morals, and traditional views in a metaphorical, fixed and memorable form and which is handed down from generation to generation”.

Besides, according to Beekman and Callow (1974) there are three ways to translate the proverbs as follows (1) the words following the proverb could be introduced as the meaning of the proverb, (2) it can be replaced with an equivalent local proverb; and (3) its nonfigurative meaning could be stated straight forward.

Based on the theories above, it can be said that proverb is a group of words that already have the unity of its own meaning based on a specific context, can no longer be defined simply in word-by-word. Proverbs are widely used in daily life of people in the past and handed down from generation to generation, because it is considered as the easiest way for them to give advice, reprimand or innuendo.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

The design of the research was descriptive research. According to Gay and Airisian (2000) descriptive research includes the collecting of the data in order to get the answer from research questions concerning about the opinion of people to some topics or issues. In this research the researcher was conducted the research in order to describe students' ability in translating English proverbs into Bahasa at the fifth year of English Department of FKIP UMMY Solok on 2020/2021 academic year.

B. Population and Sample

1. Population

The population of this research was the fifth year students English Department of FKIP UMMY Solok who were registered in academic year 2020/2021. They were chosen because they has already learnt about proverbs on Translation subject. There were 10 students registered in the fifth year students English Department of FKIP UMMY Solok.

2. Sample

The sampling method of this research was the total sampling. Gay (2011) states that total sampling is a type of sampling where the whole population of interest is studied. In practice, total sampling was used because

the population of the research was small and they set by unusual and well-defined characteristics.

C. Instrumentation

In doing the research, the researcher used a written test as instrument of the research. The test would be done the 65 items that were divided into 4 parts. The first part means to recognize students' ability in identify the proverbs through the missing words. The second part means to analyze students' ability translating literally English proverbs into Bahasa. The third part means to know students' ability in understanding the English proverbs generally. Then, the four part means to know students' ability in translating the English proverbs into Bahasa.

D. Data Gathering

As mentioned above, the data were taken from written test. The students were given some items in four parts that measure their translating ability. The test has been done in 90 minutes. After the students have finished, the answer sheets were be collected and analyzed.

E. Data Analysis

After the data have collected, the researcher analyzed the data to know the level of students' ability in translating the English proverbs into Bahasa. After that, the researchers put the students' scores into the table. Then,

researcher analyzed the mean of the students' scores in translating English proverbs. To analyze it, the researcher used formula suggested by Arikunto (2009) to get the students' mean of scores as the below:

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

Where:

M = Mean of the students' ability in translating English proverbs

$\sum fx$ = Total score of the students' answer

fx = Frequency of the correct answer

N = Number of the sample

After calculating the mean of score, the researcher calculated the percentage of the students' ability in translating English proverbs. In this case, the researcher used formula proposed by Sudijono (2009: 43) as the following:

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

Where

P = Percentage of students' ability

f = Frequency of the students'

N = Total number of the students

After measuring the students' test result by using percentage formula, the researcher classified the students' ability into excellent, good, fair, poor, and very poor. It proposed by Lyon (2011) as in the following table.

Table 1.1. Rating Qualities for Students' Ability in Translating English Proverbs

Score	Rating Qualities
80.01 – 100.00	Excellent
60.01 – 80.00	Good
40.01 – 60.00	Fair
20.01 – 40.00	Poor
0.01 – 20.00	Very Poor

CHAPTER IV RESEARCH FINDINGS

A. Data Description

This research was conducted on 10 December 2020. The purpose of this research was to describe about students' ability in translating English proverbs into Bahasa at the fifth year of English Department of FKIP UMMY Solok on 2020/2021 academic year.

In order to know ability in translating English proverbs into Bahasa at the fifth year of English Department of FKIP UMMY Solok on 2020/2021 academic year, they got a written test that was done 90 minutes.

After giving the post test the researcher then analyzed the mean score, standard deviation and variance of the data based on the result of post test.

The data of students' post test score could be seen on table as follow:

Table1.2. The Data of Students' Ability in Translating English Proverbs

No	Students	Scores				Average
		Part A	Part B	Part C	Part D	
1	Mersy Fitria	40.00	85.33	88.00	85.33	74.67
2	Ziqro Alhamda	90.00	54.67	57.33	62.67	66.17
3	Fazlin Sofiani	95.00	98.67	89.33	97.33	95.08
4	Ori Oktavia	85.00	97.33	81.33	94.67	89.58
5	Cindy Amelia	95.00	86.67	68.00	86.67	84.08
6	Ratna Elza Putri	40.00	60.00	57.33	57.33	53.67
7	Rahmia Nurhiraqhi	90.00	54.67	56.00	54.67	63.83
8	Efrida Irawanty	70.00	89.33	72.00	61.33	73.17
9	Suci Permata Sari	75.00	96.00	80.00	74.67	81.42
10	Abdul Latief	80.00	81.33	73.33	85.33	80.00
Highest Score		95.00	98.67	89.33	97.33	95.08
Lowest Score		40.00	54.67	56.00	54.67	53.67

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the highest score was 95.08 and the lowest score was 53.67. There were 4 students that got excellent scores. There were 5 students that got good scores, and 1 student got fair score. Generally, the students' ability can be measured as good level, because their average score was 76.17.

B. Data Analysis

In getting the final result of this research, the researcher classified the data into 4 parts. Each parts means to show students' ability in translating English proverbs into Bahasa.

1. Students' Ability in Identifying the English Proverbs

In this part, the students need to identify the missing words that they identify in the English proverbs. The students can find the missing words easily if they are familiar with the proverbs. There are 20 proverbs that they need to identify. The result can be seen on the following table.

Table1.3. The Data of Students' Ability in Identifying the English Proverbs Bahasa

No	Students	Students' Score
1	Mersy Fitria	40.00
2	Ziqro Alhamda	90.00
3	Fazlin Sofiani	95.00
4	Ori Oktavia	85.00
5	Cindy Amelia	95.00
6	Ratna Elza Putri	40.00
7	Rahmia Nurhiraqhi	90.00
8	Efrida Irawanty	70.00
9	Suci Permata Sari	75.00

10	Abdul Latief	80.00
Average Score		76.00
Highest Score		95.00
Lowest Score		40.00

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the highest score was 95.00 and the lowest score was 40.00. Meanwhile, the average score was 76.00. It means that the students' ability in identifying the English proverbs was good.

2. Students' Ability in Translating Culturally English Proverbs into Bahasa

In this part, the students were need to translating the English proverbs through finding the same proverbs in Bahasa. There are 15 proverbs that they need to translate by finding the same one. The result can be seen on the following table.

Table1.4. The Data of Students' Ability in Translating Culturally English Proverbs into Bahasa

No	Students	Students' Score
1	Mersy Fitria	85.33
2	Ziqro Alhamda	54.67
3	Fazlin Sofiani	98.67
4	Ori Oktavia	97.33
5	Cindy Amelia	86.67
6	Ratna Elza Putri	60.00
7	Rahmia Nurhiraqhi	54.67
8	Efrida Irawanty	89.33
9	Suci Permata Sari	96.00
10	Abdul Latief	81.33
Average Score		80.40
Highest Score		98.67
Lowest Score		54.67

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the highest score was 98.67 and the lowest score was 54.67. Meanwhile, the average score was 80.40. It means that the students' ability in translating the English proverbs in Bahasa was excellent.

3. Students' Ability in Understanding the English Proverbs

In this part, the students were need to understanding the English proverbs. The students need to get the meaning on the proverbs. There are 15 proverbs that they need to understand. The result can be seen on the following table.

Table1.5. The Data of Students' in Understanding the English Proverbs

No	Students	Students' Score
1	Mersy Fitria	88.00
2	Ziqro Alhamda	57.33
3	Fazlin Sofiani	89.33
4	Ori Oktavia	81.33
5	Cindy Amelia	68.00
6	Ratna Elza Putri	57.33
7	Rahmia Nurhiraqhi	56.00
8	Efrida Irawanty	72.00
9	Suci Permata Sari	80.00
10	Abdul Latief	73.33
Average Score		72.27
Highest Score		89.33
Lowest Score		56.00

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the highest score was 89.33 and the lowest score was 56.00. Meanwhile, the average score was 72.27. It means that the students' ability in understanding the English proverbs was good.

4. Students' Ability in Translating English Proverbs into Bahasa

In this part, the students need to translate the English proverbs into Bahasa. The students can translate them literally and culturally, but the scores were different. There are 25 proverbs that they need to translate.

The result can be seen on the following table.

Table1.6. The Data of Students' Ability in Translating English Proverbs into Bahasa

No	Students	Students' Score
1	Mersy Fitria	85.33
2	Ziqro Alhamda	62.67
3	Fazlin Sofiani	97.33
4	Ori Oktavia	94.67
5	Cindy Amelia	86.67
6	Ratna Elza Putri	57.33
7	Rahmia Nurhiraqhi	54.67
8	Efrida Irawanty	61.33
9	Suci Permata Sari	74.67
10	Abdul Latief	85.33
Average Score		76.00
Highest Score		97.33
Lowest Score		54.67

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the highest score was 97.33 and the lowest score was 54.67. Meanwhile, the average score was 76.00. It means that the students' ability in translating the English proverbs into Bahasa was good.

C. Discussion

Proverb is frequently obtained from comparable dialects and societies, and in some cases come down to the present through more than one dialect. Proverb could be shared culture ideas from one nation to another.

Based on the data on the research, the students at the fifth year of English Departmet FKIP UMMY Solok were categorized in good level in translating English proverbs into Bahasa. Most of the students get easier in finding the same proverbs in Bahasa.

Rong (2013) indicated that the proverb is a symbol of culture. The proverb principles could be adapted, or adopted from other culture. The messages of proverbs are interesting to be discussed because proverbs contain many values. Sometimes the values of the different nationalities are the same and they are similar. They affect how the proverbs are translated from one to other languages.

That is why the students were better to find the same form of English proverbs in Bahasa. Because they do not need think about the grammatical, they just need to understand the meaning and think about the Proverbs in Bahasa. For example, “Robbing Peter to pay Paul”. Most of the students write the proverbs in Bahasa as “*Gali lubang, tutup lubang*”.

Meanwhile, there is an English proverbs that easier to be found the same one, such as “A rotten apple spoils the whole barrel”. Only a few of the students write the proverbs in Bahasa as “*Karena nila setitik, rusak susu sebelanga*” where it is the correct answer.

The low level reflects the lack of knowledge of the English vocabularies, which led to more deviation from the correct translation. Students mistranslated the true meaning, and replaced the Arabic equivalents without looking for the logical words used, because proverbs imitate and carry the truth of a culture that are deeply rooted in people's beliefs, culture and thoughts, and cannot be denotatively understood through their lexical or grammatical meanings.

In general, translating proverbs into any language differs in their methods and features that cause a number of challenges. That's why; we need a linguistic and cultural knowledge for SL and TL to decline the complexity of translation. On other words, translating proverbs requires both connotative and denotative meaning; hence, it is acceptable to consider their social and cultural levels, followed by suitable option of translation strategy that could resolve the danger of incorrect translation.

In conclusion, in this research it was found that the students' ability in translating English proverbs was good. They need to be more familiar with other English proverbs in order to get higher ability in translating the proverbs. The students in this study committed a lot of syntactical problems such as omissions, additions, and many of grammatical errors.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

Based on the findings of the research in previous chapter, there are some conclusions of the research that are described as follows:

1. Students' ability in identifying the English proverbs Bahasa at the fifth year of English Department of FKIP UMMY Solok on 2020/2021 academic year was in good level.
2. Students' ability in translating culturally English proverbs into Bahasa at the fifth year of English Department of FKIP UMMY Solok on 2020/2021 academic year was in excellent level.
3. Students' ability in understanding the English proverbs at the fifth year of English Department of FKIP UMMY Solok on 2020/2021 academic year was in good level.
4. Students' ability in translating English proverbs into Bahasa at the fifth year of English Department of FKIP UMMY Solok on 2020/2021 academic year was in good level.

B. Suggestion

Referring to the conclusions of the research, some suggestions can be given. The suggestions are as follow:

1. For the lecturers, it is expected that the lecturers can lead the students to know another English proverbs. They also can help the students to find other sources about proverbs.

2. For the students, it is expected that the students have more efforts to improve their ability in translating proverbs. They also can look for other sources about how to translate the English proverbs.
3. For the next researcher, the next researcher can continue this research in the future. It is suggested to other researchers to carry out further studies about. These variables can be developed more specific for the next study.

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Appendix 1. Instrument of the Test

TEST

Name : _____ Date : _____

NPM : _____

Instructions!

Ancient wisdoms, including proverbs, help shaping a country's modern-day culture. Learning English proverbs helps you understand the local culture and wisdom. However, the problem with proverbs is it is not always easy to translate proverbs and saying in literal way because it might alter the meaning. So, this test is going to know your ability in translating English proverbs into Bahasa.

There are 4 (four) parts in this test. Please read the instructions on each part carefully. You have 90 minutes to finish this test.

PART A

Complete the following proverbs by writing the missing words!

1. Cold hands, warm _____.
2. Don't count your _____ before they are hatched.
3. Rome wasn't _____ in a day.
4. Too many cooks _____ the soup.
5. A rolling _____ gathers no moss.
6. A bird in the _____ is worth two in the bush.
7. A picture is worth a thousand _____.
8. An apple a day keeps the _____ away.
9. Every cloud has a _____ lining.
10. The pen is mightier than the _____.
11. Do not _____ a book by its cover.
12. The early birds _____ the worm.
13. The grass is always _____ on the other side.
14. Make _____ while the sun shines.

15. Don't cry _____ spilt milk.
16. A penny _____ is a penny earned.
17. Where there is a _____ there is a way.
18. Hope for the best, prepare for the _____.
19. Don't bite the hand that _____ you.
20. Absence makes the _____ grow fonder.

PART B

Write the same or similar proverbs in Bahasa!

1. Hitch your wagon to star.

2. Killing two birds with one stone.

3. A half loaf is better than none.

4. Like cat and dog.

5. No rose without thorn.

6. Leaves do not wave if there is no wind.

7. Robbing Peter to pay Paul.

8. An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth.

9. United we stand, divided we fall.

10. Give him an inch and he will take a yard.

11. A rotten apple spoils the whole barrel.

12. There is a snake under the grass.

13. There is more than one way to skin a cat.

14. Do not bite off more than you can chew.

15. When in Rome, do as the Romans do.

PART C

Write down the meaning of the following proverbs!

1. Don't play with fire.

2. Every day is not Sunday.

3. Still waters run deep.

4. When the blind lead the blind, both shall fall into a ditch.

5. All good things must come to an end.

6. One man's trash is another man's treasure.

7. A bad penny always turns up.

8. Don't look a gift horse in the mouth.

9. Let sleeping dogs lie.

10. A tree known by its fruit.

11. First come, first served.

12. Keeps your friends and your enemy closer.

13. There is no time like present.

14. You can lead a horse to water, but you can't make him drink it.

15. Cut your coat according to your cloth.

PART D

Translate the following English proverbs into Bahasa!

1. Empty vessels make most noise.

2. Charity begins at home.

3. Fire is a good servant and a bad master.

4. Faint heart never won fair lady.

5. Every dog has its day.

6. A hungry man is an angry man.

7. A bad workman always blames his tools.

8. A cat may look at a king.

9. A stitch in time saves nine.

10. Give him an inch and he will take a yard.

11. Great oaks from little acorns grow.

12. Speech is silver, silence is golden.

13. Set a thief to catch a thief.

14. Look before you leap.

15. A little knowledge is a dangerous thing.

Good Luck

Appendix 2. Students' Score in Doing the Test

1. Part A: The Data of Students' Ability in Identifying the English Proverbs Bahasa

No	Questions	Students' Answer										Total Score
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1	Cold hands, warm _____.	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	50
2	Don't count your _____ before they are hatched.	0	5	5	5	5	0	5	5	5	0	35
3	Rome wasn't _____ in a day.	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	50
4	Too many cooks _____ the soup.	0	0	5	5	5	0	5	5	0	0	25
5	A rolling _____ gathers no moss.	0	5	5	5	5	0	5	0	5	5	35
6	A bird in the _____ is worth two in the bush.	0	5	5	5	5	0	5	5	5	5	40
7	A picture is worth a thousand _____.	0	5	5	0	5	5	0	5	5	5	35
8	An apple a day keeps the _____ away.	0	5	5	5	0	0	5	0	5	5	30
9	Every cloud has a _____ lining.	0	5	5	5	5	0	5	5	0	5	35
10	The pen is mightier than the _____.	0	5	5	5	5	5	5	0	5	0	35
11	Do not _____ a book by its cover.	5	5	5	5	5	0	5	5	5	5	45
12	The early birds _____ the worm.	5	5	5	5	5	0	5	5	0	5	40
13	The grass is always _____ on the other side.	0	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	45
14	Make _____ while the sun shines.	0	5	5	5	5	0	5	0	0	5	30
15	Don't cry _____ spilt milk.	5	5	5	5	5	0	5	5	5	5	45
16	A penny _____ is a penny earned.	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	50
17	Where there is a _____ there is a way.	5	5	5	5	5	0	5	5	5	5	45
18	Hope for the best, prepare for the _____.	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	0	0	0	10
19	Don't bite the hand that _____ you.	5	5	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	5	35
20	Absence makes the _____ grow fonder.	0	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	45
Total Score		40	90	95	85	95	40	90	70	75	80	

2. Part B: The Data of Students' Ability in Translating Culturally English Proverbs into Bahasa

No	Questions	Students' Answer										Total Score
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1	Hitch your wagon to star.	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	50
2	Killing two birds with one stone.	5	5	5	5	5	3	4	3	3	3	41
3	A half loaf is better than none.	4	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	45
4	Like cat and dog.	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	45
5	No rose without thorn.	2	1	4	4	5	2	2	1	4	4	29
6	Leaves do not wave if there is no wind.	3	1	5	5	5	2	1	5	5	5	37
7	Robbing Peter to pay Paul.	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	50
8	An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth.	4	2	5	5	5	2	2	5	5	5	40
9	United we stand, divided we fall.	5	1	5	5	5	5	1	5	5	5	42
10	Give him an inch and he will take a yard.	4	2	5	5	2	2	2	5	5	2	34
11	A rotten apple spoils the whole barrel.	5	1	5	5	5	2	1	5	5	5	39
12	There is a snake under the grass.	5	1	5	5	4	2	1	5	5	4	37
13	There is more than one way to skin a cat.	5	1	5	5	5	2	1	5	5	5	39
14	Do not bite off more than you can chew.	3	2	5	5	2	2	2	5	5	2	33
15	When in Rome, do as the Romans do.	5	5	5	5	2	3	5	5	5	2	42
Total Score		85.33	54.67	98.67	97.33	86.67	60	54.67	89.33	96	81.33	

3. Part C: The Data of Students' in Understanding the English Proverbs

No	Questions	Students' Answer										Total Score
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1	Don't play with fire.	5	4	5	4	3	3	4	4	5	4	41
2	Every day is not Sunday.	4	3	3	2	2	3	2	3	2	3	27
3	Still waters run deep.	4	5	5	4	2	4	5	3	3	3	38
4	When the blind lead the blind, both shall fall into a ditch.	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	46
5	All good things must come to an end.	5	1	4	4	5	2	2	1	4	4	32
6	One man's trash is another man's treasure.	4	1	5	5	5	2	1	5	5	5	38
7	A bad penny always turns up.	3	3	3	2	2	3	2	3	2	3	26
8	Don't look a gift horse in the mouth.	4	3	3	2	2	3	2	3	2	3	27
9	Let sleeping dogs lie.	4	5	5	4	2	4	5	3	3	3	38
10	A tree known by its fruit.	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	46
11	First come, first served.	5	1	4	4	5	2	2	1	4	4	32
12	Keeps your friends and your enemy closer.	4	1	5	5	4	2	1	5	5	4	36
13	There is no time like present.	5	1	5	5	5	2	1	5	5	5	39
14	You can lead a horse to water, but you can't make him drink it.	4	2	5	5	2	2	2	5	5	2	34
15	Cut your coat according to your cloth.	5	5	5	5	2	3	5	5	5	2	42
Total Score		88.00	57.33	89.33	81.33	68.00	57.33	56.00	72.00	80.00	73.33	

4. Part D: The Data of Students' Ability in Translating English Proverbs into Bahasa

No	Questions	Students' Answer										Total Score
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1	Empty vessels make most noise.	5	5	5	5	5	3	4	4	5	5	46
2	Charity begins at home.	5	5	5	5	5	3	2	3	2	4	39
3	Fire is a good servant and a bad master.	4	5	5	4	5	4	5	3	3	5	43
4	Faint heart never won fair lady.	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	45
5	Every dog has its day.	2	1	4	4	5	2	2	1	4	4	29
6	A hungry man is an angry man.	3	1	5	5	5	2	1	5	5	5	37
7	A bad workman always blames his tools.	5	5	5	5	5	3	2	3	2	4	39
8	A cat may look at a king.	4	2	5	5	5	3	2	3	2	4	35
9	A stitch in time saves nine.	4	5	5	4	2	4	4	5	3	3	39
10	Give him an inch and he will take a yard.	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	45
11	Great oaks from little acorns grow.	5	1	4	4	5	2	2	2	1	4	30
12	Speech is silver, silence is golden.	4	1	5	5	4	2	2	1	5	4	33
13	Set a thief to catch a thief.	5	1	5	5	5	2	2	1	5	5	36
14	Look before you leap.	4	2	5	5	2	2	2	2	5	3	32
15	A little knowledge is a dangerous thing.	5	5	5	5	2	3	3	5	5	4	42
Total Score		85.33	62.67	97.33	94.67	86.67	57.33	54.67	61.33	74.67	85.33	



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SURAT TUGAS

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Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini :

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dengan ini menugaskan kepada:

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Untuk melakukan penelitian dengan judul “ **An Analysis of Students’ Ability in Translating English Proverbs into Bahasa at The Fifth Year of English Department of FKIP UMMY Solok** ”.

Demikianlah surat tugas ini dibuat, agar dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.



Solok, 14 Desember 2020

Dekan,

Afrahmiryano, M.Pd
NIDN. 1009048501