



**ANALYSIS OF TRANSLATION ERRORS
ON SEMARANG CATALOGS 2016**

a final project

submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements

for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra*

in English

UNNES
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UNIVERSITAS NEGERI SEMARANG

**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF LANGUAGES AND ARTS
SEMARANG STATE UNIVERSITY**

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APPROVAL

This final project entitled *Analysis of Translation Errors on Semarang Catalogs 2016* has been approved by the board of examiners and officially verified by the Dean of the Faculty of Languages and Arts on August 2017.

Board of Examiners


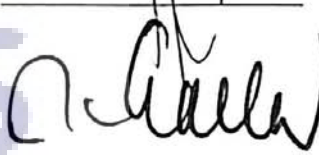
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PERNYATAAN

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Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni Universitas Negeri Semarang menyatakan dengan sesungguhnya bahwa skripsi/tugas akhir/*final project* yang berjudul

ANALYSIS OF TRANSLATION ERRORS ON SEMARANG CATALOGS 2016

yang saya tulis dalam rangka memenuhi salah satu syarat untuk memperoleh gelar sarjana ini benar-benar merupakan karya saya sendiri, yang saya hasilkan setelah melalui penelitian, pembimbingan, dan pemaparan/ujian. Semua kutipan baik yang langsung maupun tidak langsung, baik yang diperoleh dari sumber kepustakaan, wahana elektronik, maupun sumber lainnya, telah disertai keterangan mengenai identitas sumbernya dengan cara sebagaimana lazim dalam penulisan karya ilmiah. Dengan demikian, walaupun tim penguji dan pembimbing penulisan skripsi/tugas akhir/*final project* ini membutuhkan tanda tangan sebagai tanda keabsahannya, seluruh isi karya ilmiah ini tetap menjadi tanggung jawab saya sendiri. Jika kemudian ditemukan ketidakberesan, saya bersedia menerima akibatnya.

Demikian, harap pernyataan ini dapat digunakan seperlunya.

Semarang, 24 Agustus 2017

Yang membuat pernyataan



AGUNG SETIAWAN

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Happiness cannot be traveled to, owned, earned, worn or consumed. Happiness is the spiritual experience of living every minute with love, grace, and gratitude.

(Denis Waitley)





To

My beloved parents

My brother (who has passed away) and my sister

My bestfriends

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I realize that this final project is still far from being perfect, I have a great expectation that this final project will be beneficial and useful for both teachers and students of English.

Agung Setiawan

ABSTRACT

Setiawan, Agung. 2017. *Analysis of Translation Errors on Semarang Catalogs 2016*. Final Project. English Department, Faculty of Languages and Arts, Semarang State University. First Advisor: Dr. Rudi Hartono, S.S., M.Pd.; Second Advisor: Bambang Purwanto, S.S., M.Hum.

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One of translation goals is to render meanings and messages accurately from a particular language into another language. The lack of knowledge and wrong strategies of translation may result in errors. To avoid some errors that occur in translation, I will discuss the kinds of errors in this final project. The objectives of the study were to identify and describe the kinds of translation errors made by Dinas Kebudayaan dan Pariwisata Kota Semarang in translating Events Calendar from Indonesian into English. Before doing the analysis, I tried to describe the review of related literature discussing things that concern the topic. It contains, the definition of translation, definition of error, translation errors, methods of translation, process of translation, translation equivalence, and criteria of good translation. In this research, I got the data from the results of translation texts in the form of tourism catalog. The total texts were 49. When the data had been collected, I then analyzed each phrase, clause and sentence on every text. To analyze the data made by Dinas Kebudayaan dan Pariwisata Kota Semarang, I divided it into six procedures. It consists of reading, identifying, classifying, calculating, tabulating, and drawing conclusion. I found many translation errors made by Dinas Kebudayaan dan Pariwisata Kota Semarang and classified them into five categories proposed by Matsuzaki, Fujita, Todo and Arai (2015:2772). They are errors in missing words, errors in word order, errors in incorrect words, errors in incorrect dependency, and errors in grammatical property. The results showed that there were many translation errors made by Dinas Kebudayaan dan Pariwisata Kota Semarang. The dominant errors were in grammatical property (49.54%) and in incorrect words (32.32%). These percentages indicated that the department did not pay attention to English grammar and the chosen words. The errors were caused by the translator's weaknesses in mastering the target language, English. Other than that, the errors were also caused by the incorrect structure of the sentence of the source language, Indonesian. However, if the translator comprehended the meanings and messages of the source language even though the structure was incorrect, he or she should have transferred it to the correct structure of the target language. Hence, the translator should comprehend the rules of English grammar. It should be studied faithfully because the rules of English grammar are very different to Indonesian grammar. Not only comprehending English grammar, the translator also should develop his or her ability in all aspects of English skills, especially writing skill. By reading English texts, the translator can improve his writing skill and expand his vocabulary. For further research, it is recommended to do an analysis on the relation between the errors occurred and the translation techniques used by the translator.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of background of the study, reason for choosing topic, research question, purpose of the study, significance of the study, limitation of the study, outline of the report.

1.1 Background of the Study

Language simply can be defined as a medium to deliver something in our mind. However, if we take a deeper look, language is a tool to interact or communicate with people, to deliver our thoughts, ideas, concepts or feelings. As a result, language has the connection with how we make a good relationship with others.

According to a study about communication, there is a theory of communication that is called goal-oriented communication. This kind of communication is not end itself, but behind it, there is a mean of achieving some goals of the communicating parties (Goldreich, Juba, and Sudan 2009:1). Tarigan (1986:145) also adds that the goals are aimed to make some effects and influences towards the environment of the hearer or the speaker.

To enable people to communicate with others from any country across the world, an international language is needed. English, as a bridge language, plays an important role in communication all over the world. English is used to bridge international borders and divides.

Language is not a mere collection of words and grammar rules; it is the expression of a culture. It embodies the efforts of a language community to conceptualise and interpret the world, as well as human experience and relations. As a result, language reflects the complex 'personality' of such a community. Therefore, language can only be interpreted and learned with reference to a specific cultural context. (Gabrielatos 1998:21)

In this globalization era, English has been used in both spoken and written form. Many people use English for communication, business, education, etc. In addition, it is also used to attract foreign tourists to come to a particular country.

In tourism sector, English is used as a medium to promote the tourism spots of a particular country to foreign tourists. They can make use of brochure, booklet, pamphlet, and website to provide the information about their tourism.

However, English is not Indonesians' mother tongue. The mother tongue of Indonesians is "Bahasa Indonesia". As a result, English is a first foreign language for Indonesians. To provide the promotion media for foreign tourists, they need to transfer the information into English.

In translating a text, a translator needs to preserve the meanings of the SL text. If the translator doesn't aware of this, it may cause wrong translation's result and the messages will not be delivered well.

even the simplest, most basic requirement we make of translation cannot be met without difficulty: one cannot always match the content of a message in language A by an expression with exactly the same content in language B, because what can be expressed and what must be expressed is a property of a specific language in much the same way as how it can be expressed. (Winter 1961:98 in Baker 1992:82)

There is always difficulty when translating a particular text because of the different culture of languages, but still a translator is always demanded to deliver the meanings and messages accurately from the source language into the target language.

Another speech act that may require some consideration in translation is that of apologizing, as the formulas used to repair a situation caused by the violation of social norms may also differ between languages. (Anderman 2007:59)

This translation problem occurs because the translator lacks knowledge about his or her second language. We can call it as an error. The kinds and the way of resulting errors in translation from Indonesian into English then will be discussed further in this final project.

With reference to the title of ANALYSIS OF TRANSLATION ERRORS ON SEMARANG CATALOGS 2016, then I will analyze various kinds of errors made by Dinas Kebudayaan dan Pariwisata Kota Semarang.

1.2 Reason for Choosing the Topic

The reasons of the writer in choosing the topic can be formulated as follows:

- (1) Tourism and Culture Department plays a vital role in promoting tourism potential of a particular city or country. Not only promoting to domestic tourists, they also promote the tourism to foreign tourists in which English is very important as a bridge language. By choosing this topic, the writer wants to improve the quality of the promotion media as we know that Tourism and Culture Department is a governmental institution that should provide qualified promotion media.

- (2) Indonesia has been one of favorite tourism destinations for foreigners. By choosing this topic, the writer hopes that the number of foreign tourists visiting Indonesia, especially Semarang will increase.

1.3 Research Question

The research problem of this study is:

What kinds of translation errors are made by Dinas Kebudayaan dan Pariwisata Kota Semarang in translating Events Calendar from Indonesian into English?

1.4 Purpose of the Study

The objectives of the study were to identify and describe the kinds of translation errors made by Dinas Kebudayaan dan Pariwisata Kota Semarang in translating Events Calendar from Indonesian into English.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The writer hopes that this study will have some significances as follows:

- (1) When Tourism and Culture Department has new information about their tourism destination that they want to promote, they may automatically translate the information from the source language into the target language to attract foreign tourists. By knowing these types of errors in translating from Indonesian into English, they will be able to avoid some errors.
- (2) Since English is also used in tourism sector, the department should be well-prepared for providing good and interesting promotion media to foreign tourists. By having good English, it will automatically improve the quality of the promotion media itself.

1.6 Limitation of the Study

The study focused on analyzing translation errors on Semarang Catalogs 2016 from Indonesian into English made by Dinas Kebudayaan dan Pariwisata Kota Semarang. I did not analyze the relation between the errors occurred and the translation methods used by the translator. I only analyzed the kinds of errors made by the translator. Other than that, in classifying the errors, I did not use all categories of translations errors. I focused on some categories adjusting the whole texts.

1.7 Outline of the Report

This study consists of five chapters. Chapter I will cover background of the study, reasons for choosing the topic, research questions, purposes of the study, significances of the study, and outline of the report.

Chapter II will discuss review of related literatures. It includes previous studies, theoretical background, and theoretical framework.

Chapter III will talk about research methodologies which consists of object and subject of the study, roles of the researcher, procedures of collecting data, procedures of analyzing data, and procedures of reporting the results.

Chapter IV will talk about results and discussion. Finally, the last chapter is Chapter V that will cover conclusions and suggestions.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A research is valid when it is supported by literature. In this chapter, I quoted and explained some sources connected with the topic of the research. This section consists of three parts. The first part concerns with review of the previous studies that have been done by some researchers. The second part concerns with review of theoretical studies. It consists of definition of translation, definition of error, translation errors, methods of translation, process of translation, translation equivalence, and criteria of good translation. The third part concerns with theoretical framework.

2.1 Review of the Previous Studies

This study also refers to the earlier studies that has been done by other researchers. There are some studies dealing with errors in translation. One of them has been conducted by Kurniawan (2008) in his final project entitled *Grammatical Errors in Indonesian – English a Descriptive Text Translation: (A Case Study of the Grade Ninth of the Bilingual Students of SMP 18 Semarang in the Academic year of 2009/2010)*. His final project was aimed to analyze the grammatical errors in translating a descriptive text from Indonesian into English. Besides, it was also aimed to know the difficulties faced by Bilingual students in doing Indonesian – English Translation and to measure their ability in doing the translation. The results

showed that there were many grammatical errors made by the students of SMP 18 Semarang in the academic year of 2009/2010. The most dominant errors were in the production of verb group (24.8 percent) and the use of article (24.3 percent). The errors were mostly caused by the lack of knowledge in mastering the patterns of English grammar. In particular, they were still confused when they had to use the correct tenses.

The same as Kurniawan who analyzed the Indonesian – English translation, Kusuma (2007) analyzed translation errors in translating from Indonesia into English. Her final project is entitled *The Errors in Translating a Descriptive Text from Indonesian into English Made by the English Department Students of Semarang State University in Academic Year 2006 – 2007*. Her final project was aimed to analyze the translation errors made by the English Students. She also wanted to measure their ability in translating a descriptive text from Indonesia into English. The study showed that there were some errors in the translations. They were caused by the lack of knowledge of the translators in mastering vocabularies and the pattern of English grammar. The errors were also caused by their carelessness in identifying, selecting, and applying particular equivalence at word, phrase, and grammatical level in the target language.

Those two studies were carried out in the education area. Thus, this time, I want to conduct a study on the translation errors on Semarang Catalogs 2016 (Indonesian – English translation) made by Dinas Kebudayaan dan Pariwisata Kota Semarang.

2.2 Review of Theoretical Studies

The second part concerns with review of theoretical studies. It consists of definition of translation, definition of error, translation errors, methods of translation, process of translation, translation equivalence, and criteria of good translation.

2.2.1 Definition of Translation

Translation is very important for us in facing the globalization era since there are many information and knowledge provided by languages all over the world. For Indonesians, translation has become extremely important to make business easier, for instance, in tourism sector. Translation has been used as a bridge language for people to transfer information from their first language into a certain target language.

According to Catford (1965:20), translation is the process of replacing the textual material in a particular language (Source Language/SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (Target Language/TL).

Meanwhile, according to Nida and Taber (1982:12), translation consists of reproducing in the target language the closest natural equivalence of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style. However, Hartono (2009:1) comments that this definition tends to be free in interpreting the concept of translation. In this case, the most important thing is that the message of the SL text is delivered flexibly.

Other definition is proposed by Newmark (1988:5), translation is a process of translating the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author

intended the text. This concept refers to preserving the meaning of the source text. In other words, the messages of the source language should be concerned by the translator when reading the source text.

Larson (1984: 3) also proposes a definition of translation. He states that translation is transferring the meaning of the source language into the receptor language. This is done by going from the form of the first language to the form of a second language by way of semantic structure. It is meaning which is being transferred and must be held constant.

Other researcher, Ordudari (2007:1) states that translation is a process of transferring SL texts both written and spoken to equivalent TL texts. The goal is to reproduce various kind of texts in another language that enables them to wider readers.

The definition of translation also arises from linguistic point of view. According to House (2015:2), translation can be defined as the result of a linguistic-textual operation in which a text in one language is re-contextualized in another language. As a linguistic-textual operation, translation is, however, subject to, and substantially influenced by, a variety of extra-linguistic factors and conditions. It is this interaction between 'inner' linguistic-textual and 'outer' extra-linguistic, contextual factors that makes translation such a complex phenomenon.

From the definitions of translation above, it can be inferred that translation is an activity of transferring a text of a particular language to another language by still preserving the meanings and messages of the SL text.

2.2.2 Definition of Error

In learning a second language, learners mustn't be flawless in mastering the language. They must make some errors. To master a language, they need more than just understanding the concept or the pattern of the language. If they don't really comprehend the concept, they will surely create some errors.

According to Hansen (2010:385), the term "error" usually refers to something that is wrong. In written texts, both original and translated texts, errors can be divided as, for instance, pragmatic, semantic, idiomatic, orthographic, linguistic or stylistic, and translation errors. The errors can be caused by misunderstanding the content of a particular concept.

It can be inferred that errors commonly happen whenever learners do not master the rule of the target language. The errors can be prevented by comprehending the theory besides practicing with native speakers.

2.2.3 Translation Errors

Some people may say that translation is very difficult because we have to master the target language that we want to use. If we don't master it, it will result translation errors. Still according to Hansen (2010:385), a translation error comes from the existence of a relationship between two texts. There are many different reasons in doing translation. The inter-lingual "real-life" translations are created in communicative situations which are defined by cultural backgrounds and norms that may differ for Source Language (SL) and Target Language (TL). This kind of translation error happens because something has gone wrong during the transfer

and the movement from the SL to the TL. They also can be caused by misunderstandings of the content of the SL by not transferring the meaning of the SL accurately.

Based on Matsuzaki, Fujita, Todo and Arai (2015:2772), there are 6 categories of translation errors. They are errors in:

(1) Missing words

Words are important in translation. Every single word has its vital role in delivering messages and meanings. In some cases, eliminating words in translation is okay as long as it does not reduce the accuracy of the messages and meanings. However, in other cases, some translators accidentally miss some important words in translating a particular text. This, of course, will affect the delivery of the message of the source language itself. Therefore, translators should pay attention to this matter.

(2) Word order

Word order is important in translation since the order of words in phrase and sentence indicates the order of meanings. Languages differ in many areas. In this aspect, some languages have relatively restricted word order. According to Battat (2004:12), in languages of relatively restricted word order, the relationship between the components of the sentence (words) relies on the situation of each word in the sentence. Each language has its own share of flexibility in word order. The flexibility is not arbitrary, there are some restrictions on word order of each language.

Word order can be included as a product of grammar. For that reason, translators need to pay attention to this matter in order to produce well-ordered words in doing translation.

(3) Incorrect words

As previously stated, words play important role in translation. If translators translated the words incorrectly, it will cause misunderstanding on readers. According to Matsuzaki, Fujita, Todo and Arai (2015:2772), words are said to be incorrect in translation if they contain one of these categories; wrong lexical choice, disambiguation, extra words, incorrect idiom translations and incorrect forms. For that reason, translators should pay attention to this matter.

(4) Incorrect dependency

Sentence is also very important in translation. It is a group of words, usually containing a verb, which express a thought or idea. One sentence may contain two or more clauses. There must be one independent clause which can stand alone. In other cases, a sentence may contain dependent clauses that need independent clause to stand. Moreover, to connect two independent clauses in a sentence or one independent clause and two or more dependent clauses in a sentence, conjunction is needed. If translators do not pay attention to this matter, it will cause incorrect dependency.

(5) Grammatical property

Grammar is very important in translation. According to Valeika and Buitkienė (2003:7) grammar is a systematic description of the structure of a

language. With the appearance of structural descriptive linguistics, grammar came to mean the system of word structures and word arrangements of a given language at a given time. Based on Richards (1971:182-188) in Kurniawan (2009:9), a phrase, a clause, or a sentence is said to be ungrammatical if it contains one of these errors; errors in agreement between subject and verb, the production of verb group, preposition, article, pluralization, pronoun, and conjunction.

It is clear that grammar plays a vital role since it consists of rules to construct sentences to make them comprehensible. For that reason, translators need to master a grammar of a particular language in doing translation since there must be differences between source language's grammar and target language's grammar.

(6) Semantic

Semantic is one of the main branches in linguistics. It deals with the meaning of linguistic expressions. According to Hurford and Heasley (1983:3), in semantics, one expression may contain two or more meanings depending on how the expression is identified. For that reason, translators should be careful in catching the meaning of expression in source language since it may have multiple meanings.

2.2.4 Methods of Translation

From the explanation above, it can be seen that every language has its patterns or rules. Many translators who don't master the patterns or rules of a particular

language may produce different level of translation result. This distinction raises from different methods of translation.

According to Newmark (1988:45-47), translation methods can be divided into eight. They are word-for-word, literal, faithful, semantic, adaptation, free, idiomatic and communicative translation.

2.2.4.1 Word-for-word translation

This method is done by translating per word and preserving the SL word-order. The words are translated singly by their most common meanings. This translation method is used in pre-translation level or to understand the mechanics of the SL. Here is an example given by Hartono (2009:18)

ST: I like that clever student.

TT: *Saya menyukai itu pintar anak.*

The result of the translation above is not accepted in Indonesian because it has different structure with the source language. The correct translation should be “*Saya menyukai anak pintar itu.*” However, there is an example showing that this translation method is accepted because the ST and the TT accidentally have the same structure.

ST: I will go to New York tomorrow.

TT: *Saya akan pergi ke New York besok.*

2.2.4.2 Literal translation

In this method, translators convert the SL grammatical structures to the nearest TL grammatical structures. However, the words and language style of the SL are still

preserved. This method is commonly used in the first translation level. Hartono (2009:20) states that this translation method still results unnatural result in some cases although the structure is correct. Here is an example:

ST: The sooner or the later the weather will change.

TT: *Lebih cepat atau lebih lambat cuaca akan berubah.*

The appropriate method for the translation above is free translation which is should be “*Cepat atau lambat cuacanya akan berubah.*”

2.2.4.3 Faithful translation

In this method, the translation is carried out by preserving the precise contextual meaning of the original within constraints of the TL grammatical structures. This method is freer compared to literal translation, but still, it tends to be unnatural because it attempts to be completely faithful to the intentions and the text-realization of the SL writer. Here are some examples given by Hartono (2009:21):

ST: Ben is too well aware that he is naughty.

TT: *Ben menyadari terlalu baik bahwa ia nakal.*

ST: I have quite a few friends.

TT: *Saya menyadari sama sekali tidak banyak teman.*

2.2.4.4 Semantic translation

This method really emphasizes on the use of terminology, key words, or any expressions presented in the translation. This method is more flexible than the previous method, faithful translation. Here is an example given by Hartono (2009:21):

ST: *He is a book-worm.*

TT: *Dia adalah seorang yang suka sekali membaca buku.*

The phrase “book-worm” is translated flexibly as in the culture context and functional border that is accepted in the TL. However, the translation above is not really accurate and should be translated as “*Dia seorang kutu buku.*”

2.2.4.5 Adaptation

This method is the freest and closest form of translation to the TL. Adaptation method emphasizes on the content of the text, while the form is adapted to the need of the TL readers. Basically, the characters, background, and social context are adjusted to the culture of the TL. Here is an example given by Hartono (2009:22):

ST: Hey Jude, don't make it bad

Take a sad song and make it better

Remember to let her into your heart

Then you can start to make it better (Hey Jude–The Beatles)

TT: *Kasih, di manakah*

Mengapa kau tinggalkan aku

Ingat-ingatlah kau padaku

Janji setiamu tak kan kulupa

2.2.4.6 Free translation

This method produces the content without the form of the original text. The content is adjusted to the need of the TL readers. It is usually a paraphrase that is much longer than the original. In this method, translators do not do the culture adjustment.

Soemarno in Hartono (2009:23) gives examples as follows:

ST: The flowers in the garden.

TT: *Bunga-bunga yang tumbuh di kebun.*

ST: Tatik is growing with happiness.

TT : *Tatik, hatinya berbunga-bunga.*

2.2.4.7 Idiomatic translation

This method attempts to reproduce the 'message' of the ST but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialisms and idioms where these do not exist in the ST. Choliludin in Hartono (2009:24) states that the result of the translation is as if it is the result of a native speaker's writing. He also gives some examples:

ST: You're cheery mood.

TT: *Kamu kelihatan ceria.*

ST: Excuse me?

TT: *Maaf, apa maksud Anda?*

ST: I can relate to that.

TT: *Aku mengerti maksudnya.*

2.2.4.8 Communicative translation

This method emphasizes on the message by not translating it freely. Communicative translation focuses on both content and language that are readily acceptable and comprehensible by the readers. Here is an example given by Hartono (2009:25-26):

ST: Beware of the dog!

TT: *Awas Anjing Galak!*

In this method, the text in source language will be translated as logic as possible to the target language. Furthermore, it is also pay attention to the effectiveness of target language.

2.2.5 Process of Translation

Translation process is an effort model that is intended to explain the process of thinking (internal) done by a translator when doing translation. Newmark (1988:19) states that the process of translation begins with determining a method of approach. The method used may differ depending on the difficulties of the text.

Meanwhile, according to Nida and Taber (1982:33), translation process is divided into three stages. The first stage is analysis. The surface structure is analyzed in terms of the grammatical relationships and the meanings of the words and combination of words. The second stage is transfer in which the analyzed text is transferred in the mind of the translator from the SL to TL. The last stage is restructuring in which the transferred text is restructured in order to make the final message fully acceptable in the TL.

Nida (1964:145) adds that, to produce an acceptable translation, a translator must have an excellent background in the source language and at the same time must have control over the resources of the language into which he or she is translating. He or she cannot simply match words from a dictionary, but he or she

must create, in real sense, a new linguistic form to carry the concept expressed in the source language.

Finally, by paying attention to the text, it would be easier for the translator to determine the degree of the translation result without reducing the messages and the meanings of the ST. The steps above hopefully will lead the translator to produce a good translation.

2.2.6 Translation Equivalence

Equivalence is one of important parts in translation. To be more specific, it is believed to be one of the most significant considerations of professional translators and freelance translation experts. Translators must discover a balance between language and culture in order to fully achieve translation equivalence.

According to Catford (1965:27), there are two kinds of equivalence; textual equivalence and formal correspondence. A textual equivalent is any TL text that is observed on a particular occasion to be the equivalent of a given SL text. On the other hand, a formal correspondent is any TL category (unit, class, structure, element of structure, etc.) that can be said to occupy, as nearly as possible, the 'same' place in the 'economy' of the TL as the given SL category occupies in the SL. In this case, formal correspondence is nearly approximate.

2.2.7 Criteria of Good Translation

A good translation must consist of some criteria. We can call these criteria as translation quality assessment. According to House (2015:12), a theory of translation is not possibly acceptable without a reflection on the role of one of its core concepts: equivalence in translation. By looking at the equivalence, it leads

directly into a discussion of how one would go about assessing the quality of a translation. Thus, translation assessment can be said to be at the heart of any theory of translation.

Meanwhile, based on Larson (1984:532), there are three criteria in assessing translation quality. They are accuracy, clarity, and naturalness.

(1) Accuracy

This criterion means that whether the translation has transferred the meanings and the messages of the SL text accurately to the TL text.

(2) Clarity

We can also call this criterion as readability. This criterion refers to a condition which is easy and enjoyable to read. This means that the translated text is understandable and comprehensible. In this case, the words chosen in the TL text should be elegant, simple, and understandable.

(3) Naturalness

This criterion means that whether the TL text has the same meaning as the SL text. The purpose of this criterion is to know if the translation result is natural and the same as the style of the TL.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

Reviewing the explanation above, it can be seen that translation is not an easy thing to do. It requires a process to result a good translation. Thus, the translation process does not only transfer the SL text into TL text but also should be done in some phases such as analysis, transfer, and restructuring.

In addition, translator's knowledge about the TL's culture is also very necessary in order to produce a qualified translation. By doing so, the readers of the TL will accurately catch the original meanings and messages presented in the SL.



CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter consists of conclusions and suggestions of the study. The conclusions are drawn based on the finding of the research. Some suggestions are also added for the tourism and culture department.

5.1 Conclusions

Based on the results of the data analysis and interpretation in the previous chapter, finally, I can draw several conclusions as follows:

- (1) Referring to the collected findings of the analysis which identified the number of errors possibly made by Dinas Kebudayaan dan Pariwisata Kota Semarang in translating Indonesian texts into English, showed that the quality of the translation was not good enough. It was proved from so many translation errors made by Dinas Kebudayaan dan Pariwisata Kota Semarang. The translator made these kinds of errors because he or she did not master the rules of the target language. The errors were also caused by the incorrect structure of the source language text which actually could be prevented since the translator's mother tongue is Indonesian.
- (2) The errors in translating from Indonesian into English made by Dinas Kebudayaan dan Pariwisata Kota Semarang were mostly caused by the

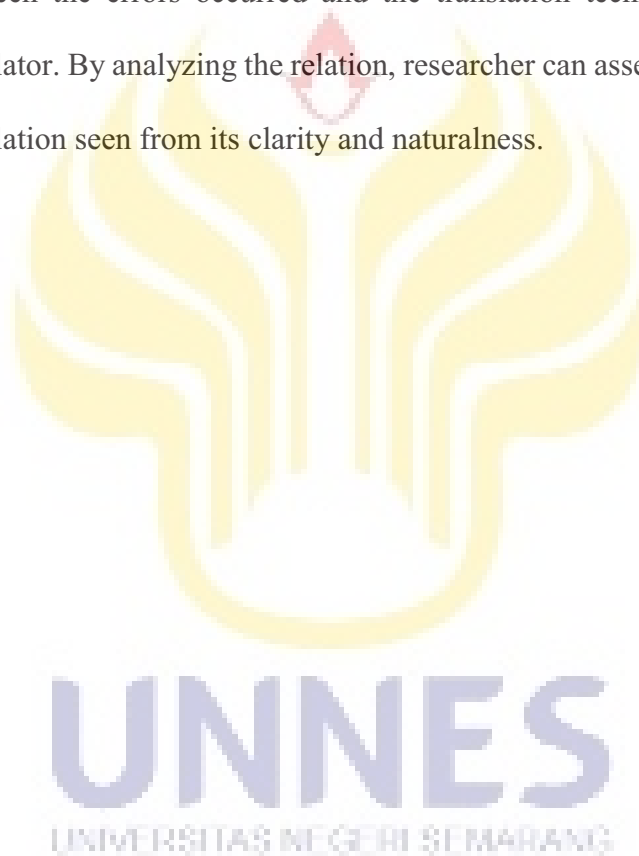
translator's lack of knowledge in grammar (49.54%) and in choosing the correct words (32.32%). The errors were mostly caused by the weakness in mastering the patterns of English grammar. In particular, the translator also could not choose the appropriate or correct words by not paying attention to the context.

5.2 Suggestions

Because the number of the errors were excessively found, in this section, I will give some suggestions as follows:

- (1) The translator should comprehend the rules of English grammar. It should be studied faithfully because the rules of English grammar are very different to Indonesian grammar. There are many rules to be studied to gain understanding about English.
- (2) Not only comprehending English grammar, the translator also should develop his or her ability in all aspects of English skills, especially writing skill. By reading English literatures, the translator can improve his or her writing skill and expand his or her vocabulary.
- (3) In translating from Indonesian into English, the translator also should pay attention to the methods and techniques of translation. It will produce the better result of translation. It is recommended for those who concern with translation activity to be aware of the purpose of the translation itself which is to render the meanings and messages of the source language to the target language without ignoring the accuracy, clarity and naturalness.

- (4) If we want to use Google translate in translating a particular text, an evaluation is still needed to identify whether it is accurate or not. It is because Google translate is a machine translator that can only translate common words.
- (5) For further research, I recommend to do a deeper analysis on the relation between the errors occurred and the translation techniques used by the translator. By analyzing the relation, researcher can assess the quality of the translation seen from its clarity and naturalness.



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