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PERPUSTAKA

**ERRORS MADE BY TRANSLATORS
IN TRANSLATING INDONESIAN TEXT INTO ENGLISH
(A Case Study)**



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S K R I P S I

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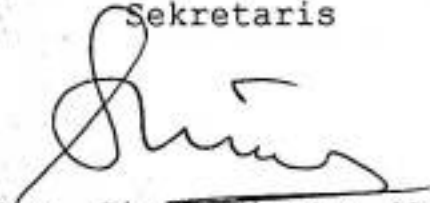
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**ERRORS MADE BY TRANSLATORS
IN TRANSLATING INDONESIAN TEXT INTO ENGLISH
(A CASE STUDY)**

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ABSTRAK

Abdul Jalil. *ERRORS MADE BY THE TRANSLATORS IN TRANSLATING INDONESIAN TEXT INTO ENGLISH : A Case Study.* (Dibimbing oleh Sudarmin Harun dan Simon Sitoto).

Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis grammatical errors, seperti pemilihan kata, susunan kata, pengklasifikasian kata, subject verb agreement, bentuk waktu, pengurangan dan penambahan kata pada sebuah kalimat dalam penerjemahan teks bahasa Indonesia ke dalam bahasa Inggris, serta faktor-faktor yang menyebabkan kesulitan-kesulitan dalam menerjemahkan.

Penelitian ini dilaksanakan di enam agen penerjemahan di kota Makassar dengan memberikan teks bahasa Indonesia yang kemudian diterjemahkan kedalam bahasa Inggris. Sample ditentukan dengan metode purposive yang kemudian dianalisis dengan metode descriptive qualitative.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa agen penerjemahan ternyata tidak sepenuhnya bisa membantu terlihat dari kesalahan-kesalahan yang muncul berupa kesalahan dalam pemilihan kata, susunan kata, pengklasifikasian kata, subject verb agreement, bentuk waktu, pengurangan serta penambahan kata pada kalimat, serta masih terpengaruhnya para penerjemah-penerjemah tersebut dalam bentuk penerjemahan yang sifatnya literal atau kata demi kata. Beberapa faktor penyebabnya adalah terbatasnya kosakata yang dimiliki, banyaknya padanan makna kata dalam bahasa sumber dan bahasa sasaran serta kurangnya pemahaman para penerjemah terhadap bahasa sumber dan bahasa sasaran.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

Communication keeps happening in our daily life. It was started since hundred or even thousand years ago and it will be used forever. All things can be done as what we want by having good communication. Language cannot be separated from communication itself where language takes an important role in life of everyone as it becomes a thing that makes people to be able to show and share their ideas, opinions & feelings, and it is also needed to acquire more information. So that, it cannot be separated to every human activities. In the ages since we have developed and refined language into a rather intricate but reasonably effective means of communication, its development and evaluation are still going on and will keep continuing as long as there are still human being life in this world.

Nowadays, language plays an important role in acquiring more information about the development of science, technology and others. As we know that this is the ages of science and technology where writing becomes one of the part of language which is involved in obtaining information. In obtaining information, people are expected not only to know about how to absorb information, but also people should

understand what it is, so by doing that, what they have got becomes something which is not pointless but priceless.

The variety of languages which exists in this world forces people to learn English for it is considered as an international language. As an international language, it has an important role in providing people lots of information. In fact, most of important books, writings, essays, articles and many other scientific materials are mostly written in English or even translated into English. Indonesia as a developing country has an interest to make a relationship with other foreign countries in the world. In order to create a good relation among them, English as the most familiar language for international purpose is needed. Considering as International language, in Indonesia, English as the first foreign language is taught as a subject in educational institution. It has been learning since junior high school up to the higher education. In formal education, there are many institutes of English course appear, where more and more people learn it as a skill.

Knowing that many books, essays, articles and others are written in English, people who are hunger for information especially the information from the world wide are expected to know English well in order to gain the information needed. Therefore, to understand what the books, essays, or articles are going to tell, they need to be translated. On the contrary, sometimes one needs to transfer

his or hers own writing, thesis, books or any kind of writing into English for a specific reasonable necessity or for certain reasons. For this reason, we can say that translation agencies are badly needed in the present time. People who need to translate something but they do not think that they are capable enough to do translation, going to translation agency probably will be the best way for them. Hoping after translating, what they expect to read, information that they need is there, and they will clearly understand the information of the translated books or text intend to tell if the translation they have got are valuable translation. As Widyamartaya (1993:3) says that making good translation, it is better if the translator masters not only the source language but also the target language. The quality of the translation will show us the quality of translator.

Becoming a good translator could be so hard. Good translations will very much depend on the translators' language competence, their grammatical knowledge, their vocabulary, their comprehension, and composition of the language which they are translating from source language (SL) and the language which they are translating into target language (TL). So that, the cause of making errors or mistakes in translators' translations can be reduced.

A translator sometimes makes mistakes or errors in translating because the translator sometimes translates a

text as word by word using dictionary. Consequently, the translator often makes wrong choice of words and the translation itself sounds unnatural for readers.

For that reason, the writer chooses a topic related to errors in translating. The title is "*Errors Made by Translators in Translating Indonesian Text into English*". The writer chooses the title because he intends to discuss the topic further, especially some difficulties faced by the translator in making translations and analysing further the errors made in translations by translation agencies.

1.2. Identification of Problems

In doing this research, the writer might find a difficulty in reaching what he wants. As mentioned before that this thesis wants to know further about the difficulties faced by the translators by analysing further the grammatical errors produced. The writer also wants to see types of translations that influence the translator in doing translation. The writer wants to search some agencies which are well known already by their professionalism, paid for word by word in their translation and also translated by the one who graduated from English Department of University.

The writer thinks that such criteria will be limited in number, especially in Makassar, we can simply count agencies which are exist. Therefore, the writer will effort more agencies with those criterias.

1.3. Scope of Problem

In accordance with the title of this thesis "*Errors Made by Translators in Translating Indonesian Text into English*", seems very difficult for the writer to study the whole aspect and problem on translation in this thesis. Therefore, the writer limits the problem into grammatical errors.

1.4. Statement of Problems

This thesis can raise questions as follows:

1. What kind of errors made by the translators in translating Indonesian text into English?
2. What is the type of translation that influences the translator in translating text?

1.5. The Objectives of Writing

The objectives of writing are as follows:

1. To analyze mistakes made by the translators in translating Indonesian text into English.
2. To disclose the type of translation that influences the translator in translating text.

1.6. Significant of Study

The writer does this research in order to show the readers of this thesis that being a translator of English is not just about transferring text from source language into

target language, but transferring information communicatively. Eventhough you are known already by people that you are professional ones but it cannot guarantee that the products you make are perfect.

Those who become translators, at least they have to be good at knowing the source language and the target language and also they have to be good English learners by having the knowledge of English grammar and structure, having lots of vocabulary, and also having good knowledge about the culture of the source language and target language.

1.7. Methodology

The writing of this thesis is carried out through the following researches:

1.7.1. Library Research

This research collects more references which are related to the topic of this research. In library research, the writer read relevant books, thesis, papers, articles and any other published materials which are relevant to this research. So that, the writer can improve his writing by gathering theories and information that support the analysis.

1.7.2. *Field Research*

To improve the thesis, library research is considered not to be enough. Therefore, field research is applied and goes hand in hand to get a good research. It consists of:

a. *Method of Collecting Data*

In collecting data to support this research, the writer consulted to his supervisors to get a good Indonesian text which is going to be handed to be translated into English. After being translated, the writer is ready to describe and analyse the result of the translations

b. *Method of Analysing Data*

In analyzing the data, the writer divides the text into several sentences. Each sentence of source language and target language will be put together so it can be clearly seen whether there are errors found in the translations. The errors found in target language are analysed and reconstructed, changing it with appropriate words chosen by the writer.

1.7.3. *Population and Sample*

a. *Population*

The population of this research is six translation agencies around Makassar city which are well known already as professional ones.

b. Sample

The sample of this research is a text taken from a magazine provided by the writer helped by the consultants to choose a good text to be translated. The text titled "*Beberapa Rekomendasi Zukri Saad untuk PT. Inco*" was taken from *INKOMUNIKASI Magazine (Media Komunikasi Internal PT. Inco.)*

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW



2.1. Previous Study

Wiwin (2003) writes the English translation of "Kaulah Segalanya". She aims to see whether the real meaning of the song is still can be easily understood after being translated into target language.

Elisabet Inneke (2007) writes "Errors in Translating Abstract of Magister's students". She focuses on the identification of the wrong translation which are influenced by some factors like grammar, culture and the type of translation in "Abstract" that the translation used, whether it is word-by-word translation, literal translation or free translation.

Firmansyah (2007) writes "Translation Analysis of English into Indonesian on Shipping Text". He focuses on the analysis on the translation of shipping text into Indonesian. The writer tries to analyze the choosing of vocabulary which appropriate with the shipping texts which are translated into Indonesian.

The differences from this thesis and those previous studies above are the text that the writer intends to translate is an Indonesian text which is translated into English. And, the translated text is a text which is in touch with Mining Sector.

2.2. Review of Related Literature

2.2.1. Definition of Translation

A big number of translation definitions can be found in hundred or even thousand kind of books in the whole world. There are lots of expert of language, especially in translation, rise their opinion about what the translation is. Now let us have a look some definitions of translation from some linguists.

Finlay (1971:1) defines translation as a presentation of a text in a language other than in which it was originally written. The word written should be stressed. Since it distinguish translating the start from interpreting which can be defined as the presentation of a statement in a language other than that in which it was originally spoken.

People find translation and interpretation terms in translation theory which are used in different context.

Nababan (2003:18) says

Dalam bidang terjemahan terdapat istilah translation dan interpretation yang digunakan dalam konteks yang berbeda-beda meskipun kedua istilah itu terfokus pada pengalihan pesan dari bahasa sumber ke dalam bahasa sasaran.

Although, both terms are focusing on transferring a message from a source language into the target language, translation refers to transfer a written message of a text, in this way. So, as far as translation is concerned, the translator is to work by himself in a certain place

supporter by dictionaries without any disturbance, or without any company. The product of his work later will be consumed by readers. While interpreting is also to transfer a message in oral form, from a particular speaker, in front of public. His work is directly done without the help of any dictionary.

Other definition of translation:

In general linguistic theory, translation is an operation performed on language: a process of substituting a text in one language for a text in another. Translation also is defined as the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL). (Catford, 1974:1)

Eugene Nida and Charles R Taber in Widyamartaya (1989:11) define the translation as translating consists in reproducing the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, firstly in term of meaning and secondly in terms of style. According to Richards (1985:299) that;

Translation is the process of changing speech form one language (source language) into another target language, on the target language version that result from the process.

Based on the definitions of translation above, the writer raises his opinion about translation. According to him, translation is something to do with transferring text from source language into target language communicatively by choosing appropriate words in order to get the closest or the same meaning which the original text intends to say.

This is also supported by Larson (1984:4), he says that translation is basically changing of form. In translating the form of a language is replaced by the form of the receptor (target) language

Laura, K (2006) states that translation is written, it involves taking a written text (such as a book or an article) and translating it in writing into the target language.

2.2.2. The Types of Translation

Different authors have different opinions about the types of translations. Hanafi (1984:54) gives three kinds of translation, they are:

- Word by word translation
- Textual translation
- Free Translation

2.2.2.1. Word by Word translation

This kind of translation is sometimes desirable for some aims in producing the linguistic features of the source language, for instance, in a linguistic study of the language. Eventhough word by word translation may be very useful for purposes related to study of the source language, it cannot help the speakers of the target language who are interested in the meaning of the source language. So, the effect that can be made by "word by word translation" is that the translation is sometimes unnatural and strange or

even the meaning that the original text intends to tell are completely different from what it should be, for instance:

- They miss their parents

'Mereka merindukan mereka orang tua'

- That police arrested that brave thief

'Itu polisi menahan itu berani pencuri'

The real meaning of the text should be *'Mereka merindukan orang tua mereka'* and *'Polisi itu menahan pencuri yang berani itu'*. But, because of the type of translation used is word-by-word translation, so as mentioned before that the meaning will be very different and sound strange with what it should be.

2.2.2.2. Textual Translation

The textual translation is a "faithful translation". According to Hanafi (1984:56). This is based on the idea that the translation should be loyal to the original text or the form of the original text. The translator should realize that they are not the original author and the text was not made by them. This is the only an obligation to connect the aim of the author to the reader community who do not understand the language used by the original author.

2.2.2.3. Free Translation

In translating a text from source language into target language, a translator should not be limited by form or structure of sentences that is exist in the source language.

Making modification in translation will be a good way to translate a text in order to make the reader can easily get information or messages from the text. Hanafi (1984:58) says that free translation does not mean that the translator is free to translate the text as what he wants and ignore the essential meaning of the translation.

Looking at those three kinds of translation, the writer comes with one conclusion that word by word translation tends to follow the form of source language and its translation sometimes is not communicative. Compared to free translation, the results are extremely different. The free translation makes some changes in its translation such, the changes of the order and the lexical items, therefore, it keeps the meaning of the text are remind the same.

This example might help the readers to see what is exactly the differentiation of the three kinds of translation:

Source Language "It is raining cats and dogs"

- Word by word translation

'Itu sedang hujan kucing dan anjing'

- Textual Translation

'Hujan kucing dan anjing'

- Free translation

'Hujan lebat'

Different from Foster, Kridaklasana (1982:128-129)

divides translation into eight types, they are:

- a. Free translation is the language-transferring of statement, expression, etc, which is emphasizing on transferring the message.
- b. Cultural translation is the translation which the content of its message is changed in conforming with the target culture, and/or in which the information is implicitly carried into the source language.
- c. Dynamic translation is the language-transferring of statement, expression, etc, which is preserving the message and perceiving the specification of target language
- d. Pragmatic translation is the translation of written material of any fields such as commerce, technical, etc, which is emphasizing on transferring the fact.
- e. Literal translation is language-transferring of statement, expression, etc. word of word or part by part of the source language without perceiving the specification of target language.
- f. Idiomatic translation is the same as free translation.
- g. Linguistic translation is the translation which only contains implicit linguistically information from explicit source and in which back-transformation, transformation, and analysis of meaning component is applied in form-transferring.

- h. Machine translation (automatic translation, mechanical translation) is the use of computer to make easier in translating the human languages.
- i. Literary translation is the translation of literary works such as poetry, drama, etc, which is emphasizing on emotion connotation and language style.

2.2.3. The Principles of Translation

Making good translation, there are several principles presented by several linguists. Campbell as quoted by Nida (1963:18) summarizes the criteria of good translation under three principles:

1. Giving a just presentation of the sense of the original
2. Conveying into his version, as much as possible, in consistency with the genius of the language which he writes, the author's spirit and manner.
3. Taking care that the version have, "at least so far the quality of an original performance, as appear naturally and easy"

Using three principles, Campbell proceeds to point out their full implications, not only in the history of Bible translating, but also in the way in which the Greek text should be translated into contemporary English.

Etiene Dolet, himself is an excellent translator and a brilliant student, in Nida (1964: 15-16) summarized the fundamental principles of translation under five headings, as follows:

1. The translator must understand perfectly the content and intention of author whom he is translating.
2. The translator should have a perfect knowledge of the language from which he is translating and an equally excellent knowledge of the language into which he is translating.
3. The translator should avoid the tendency translate word-for-word, for to do so is to destroy the meaning of the original and to ruin the beauty of the expression.
4. The translator should employ the forms of speech in common usage.
5. Through his choice and order of words the translator should produce a total overall effect with appropriate "tone".

2.2.4. Sentence

In the methodology of this thesis, the writer says that he will analyze the errors by dividing the text into some sentences. In this part the writer talks about sentences to make the readers of this thesis understand about sentence.

2.2.4.1. Definition of Sentence

Traditional grammar defines a sentence in one of two ways (Frank, 1972:220):



a. By meaning

According to this definition, a sentence is a complete thought; such a definition is inadequate, however, because of term "complete thought"

b. By function

In touch with this definition, a sentence consists of subject and predicate. This definition is more satisfactory because it is actually possible to identify the structural functions of subject and predicate in a sentence.

A sentence can be classified into four types based on the kind of statement it makes. Stated Swam (1986:33), as follows:

a. Declarative Sentence

A declarative sentence makes an assertion, either by stating a fact or by expressing an opinion, or in another word ends with a period and usually follows the normal order of subject and predicate.

Example:

- Five and three equals eight
- Pak guru berdiri di depan
- Ayahku adalah seorang polisi
- Some boys can spell better than some girls

b. Interrogative Sentence

An interrogative sentence asks a direct question, or in another word ends with a question mark and reverses the usual order of subject and predicate by beginning with an auxiliary verb or the predicate verb or an adverb.

Example:

- Are we going to SIL?
- Have you met Mr. Husain?
- *Berapa jumlah uangmu, nak?*
- *Bagaimana anda sampai disini, tuan?*

c. Imperative Sentence

An imperative sentence expresses a request or command or another word ends with a period to show a polite request or with an exclamation point to show a forceful command. If the subject is committed, you is understood.

Example:

- (you) please come a few minutes earlier tomorrow.
- Do not ever disturb her anymore.
- Be careful.
- *Nina, tutup pintunya.*

d. Exclamation Sentence

An exclamation sentence expresses strong, intense emotion, or usually ends with exclamation point.

Example:

- What a fool I've been!
- What a nice hat!
- *Diam!*
- *Sudah Siap!*

2.2.4.2. Kinds of Sentence

Making a sentence generally consists of at least two parts, the subject (S) and predicate (P). The word denoting the person or thing is called the subject of the sentence, while the word saying something about the person or thing denoted by the subject is called predicate.

According to Palmer (1983:37) sentence will consist at least a subject noun phrase and a verb phrase as its predicate or complement. Then Samsuri and Rusyana (1983:54) said that in Indonesian, sentence can be generally divided into two, they are simple sentence (*kalimat tunggal*) and compound or complex sentence (*kalimat majemuk*).

1. Simple Sentence

Simple sentence is a sentence containing one subject and one predicate. In addition to the subject and predicate, simple sentence may also contain other elements counted as verb or objects. Simple sentence in Indonesian can be found in the following construction:

a. Subject + Predicate

Example:

- *Ia benar* 'He/She is right'
- *Amir anak bungsu* 'Amir is the youngest son'

The subject '*Ia*' dan '*Amir*' come before the predicate '*benar*' and '*anak bungsu*'.

b. Subject + Predicate + Object

Example:

- *Ancha makan tiga buah apel* 'Ancha eats three apples'
- *Ibu memberi makan bayinya* 'Mom feeds her baby'

The subjects '*Ancha*' and '*Ibu*' come before the predicates '*makan*' and '*memberi*'; whereas the objects '*tiga buah aple*' and '*bayinya*' come after the predicates.

c. Subject + Predicate + Complement

Example:

- *Mereka harus pandai bermain bola*
'They have to be good at playing football'
- *Rini bakal jadi teman kita*
'He/She will be our friend'

The subject '*Kamu*' and '*Rini*' come before the predicates '*harus pandai*' and '*bakal jadi*'; whereas the complement '*bermain bola*' and '*teman kita*' come after predicates.

d. Subject + Predicate + Object + Adverb

Example:

- Mereka menangkap ikan dengan tangan

'They caught fish with hands'

- Ayah membaca koran tadi.

'Father has already read the news paper'

The subjects are 'Mereka' and 'Ayah'; the predicates are 'menangkap' and 'membaca'; the objects are 'ikan' and 'koran'; and the adverbs are 'dengan tangan' and 'tadi'.

e. Subject + Predicate + Adverb

Example:

- Nisa memasak di dapur 'Nisa cooks in the kitchen'

- Bocah itu menuju kemari 'The boy comes over here'

The subject 'Nisa' and 'Bocah itu' come before the predicate 'memasak' and 'menuju'; whereas the adverbs 'di dapur' and 'kemari' come after predicate.

f. Adverb + Subject + Predicate + Object

Example:

- Kemarin saya memberinya sebuah buku

'Yesterday I gave him a book'

- Pagi tadi ayah saya pergi ke supermarket

'This morning my father went to supermarket'

The adverbs are 'Kemarin' and 'Pagi tadi'; the subjects are 'saya' and 'ayah saya'; the predicates are 'memberinya' and 'pergi'; and the objects are 'sebuah buku' and 'ke supermarket'.

g. Adverb + Subject + Predicate

Example:

- *Kemarin Haeril tiba*

'Haeril arrived yesterday'

- *Akhir-akhir ini mereka tampak mesra*

'They recently look very close'

The adverbs 'Kemarin' and 'Akhir-akhir ini' come before the subjects 'Haeril' and 'mereka'; whereas the predicates 'tiba' and 'tampak mesra' come after subjects.

h. Adverb + Subject + Predicate + Adverb

Example:

- *Di Malaysia TKI akan bekerja di pelabuhan Malaysia Barat*

'In Malaysia, Indonesian labors will get jobs in Western Malaysian Harbor'

- *Sejak itu perdailan agama sudah ada di seluruh Indonesia*

'Since that time there have been religious courts in all parts of Indonesia'

In this particular construction, adverbs appear twice. In the first sentence, the adverbs are '*Di Malaysia*' and '*di pelabuhan Malaysia Barat*'; and then, in the second sentence, the adverbs are '*Sejak itu*' and '*di seluruh Indonesia*'; the subjects are '*TKI*' and '*peradilan agama*'; the predicates are '*akan bekerja*' and '*sudah ada*'.

i. Predicate + Complement + Subject + Adverb

Example:

- *Digubahnya syair lagu itu dalam waktu yang singkat*
'He/She composes thye song's lyrics in a short time'
- *Ditatapnya Suster Cecilia dengan tenang*
'He/She stares suster Cecilia calmly'

In this particular construction, the predicate and complement are combined together as in '*Digubahnya*' and '*ditatapnya*'; '*digubah*' and '*ditatap*' stand for predicate whereas the suffix '*nya*' stands for complement. The subjects are '*syair lagu*' and '*suster Cecilia*'; and the adverbs are '*dalam waktu yang singkat*' and '*dengan tenang*'.

j. Predicate + Subject

Example:

- *Bego kamu* '*You are stupid*'
- *Kurang ajar kamu* '*You are bastard*'

The predicates '*Bego*' and '*Kurang ajar*' come before the subject '*kamu*'.

k. Predicate + Object

Example:

- *Letakkan bukumu* 'Put down your book'
- *Pukul anjing itu* 'Hit the dog'

The predicates '*letakkan*' and '*Pukul*' come before the objects '*bukumu*' and '*anjing itu*' (Badjuri, 1991:32-37)

2. Compound Sentence

Compound sentence is a sentence containing two or more clause (Samsuri and Rusyana, 1983:57). In Indonesian compound sentence can be divided according to the relationship of clauses. If the relationships of clauses are coordinate and connected with coordinate conjunction; the sentence is called coordinate compound sentence; if the relationship of clauses is subordinate and connected with subordinate conjunction, the sentence is called subordinate compound sentence.

Coordinate compound sentence can be found in the following example:

- *Ditambatkannya lembunya di tepi sawah, kemudian mulailah ia mencangkul*
'He tied up his buffalo at the edge of the field, then he began to hoe the field'
- *Orang itu kaya, tetapi tidak pernah mau berderma*
'He is rich, but he never want to contribute his money for social purpose'

The clauses '*Ditambatkannya lembunya di tepi sawah*' and '*mulailah ia mencangkul*' are connected with coordinate conjunction '*kemudian*'; '*Orang itu kaya*' and '*tidak pernah mau berderma*' are connected with coordinate conjunction '*tetapi*' (Samsuri dan Rusyana, 1983:15).

Subordinate compound sentence can be found in the following examples:

- *Setelah tiba di sawah, ia langsung mencangkul*
'After arriving at the field, he immediately hoe the ground'
- *Andi mempersiapkan semua keperluan sekolahnya sebelum sarapan pagi*
'Andi has prepared his educational equipment before taking breakfast'

The subordinate clause '*tiba di sawah*' and the main clause '*ia langsung mencangkul*' are connected with the subordinate conjunction '*setelah*'; the subordinate clause '*sarapan pagi*' and the main clause '*Andi mempersiapkan semua perlengkapan sekolahnya*' are connected with the subordinate conjunction '*sebelum*'.

2.2.5. Errors and Mistakes

2.2.5.1. Errors

According to Noss in Mano (1992), an error is a departure from linguistic structure of the language that is intended to be conveyed. It is a departure of from the rules

of phonology, lexis, syntax, and semantics of the language; while according Bryan Wyn-Smith in Damaris (1991), an error is different from a mistake, an error is regular and systematic erroneous.

To the writer, error is a kind of mistake but it is unconsciously done. For example in spoken language, talking too fast is sometimes caused the error of speaking, eventhough the speaker know what is exactly to say but because of the speaker speak too fast, consequently, some words are pronounced in other way. As Norrish (1987) says "Error is a systematic deviation from the accepted code."

2.2.5.2. Mistakes

The problem of different definition about mistake is influenced by the difference of mistake form. Therefore to clarify this mistake, the writer will explain the difference between error and mistake as follow:

Let us call a systematic deviation, when a learner has not learned something and consistently gets it wrong! An error is when a learner of English as a second or foreign language makes an error systematically, it is caused he has not learned the correct form. (Norrish, 1987:7)

Mistake happens because basically student or people do their mistake base on their own mind on knowledge. For example in sentence "I can to speak English". The example given shows that the sentence form is based on one's knowledge on that after auxiliary verb is followed.

While in sentence happens "She will go" means that the mistake does not happen forever. Deviation that is not continuously happening is called mistake. The sentence forming is sometimes correct and sometimes incorrect.

So the writer can take the conclusion of mistake as the mistake that is not continuously happen such as the one which is stated by Norrish (1987:128) "Mistake is non-systematic deviation from the language code indicating incomplete meaning"

2.2.5.3. *Causes of Grammatical Errors*

There are three causes of grammatical error. Three of them are literal translation, difficulty in composing long complex sentence, and tendency of using English as in spoken term. Stated Jordan (1980:10)

Jacobovits in Richards (1974:174) combines the types and cause of grammatical errors. They are over-generalization, ignorance of rules restriction, incomplete application of rules, and false concepts hypothesized.

2.2.5.4. *Systematic Errors*

There are three steps in learning as evidenced by natural and degree of systematically. They are elaborated as follows:

1. Pre Systematic Stage

The learner is aware of the existence of particular system or rule in the target language. When

asked to correct his sentence he cannot do so nor give any account of why he chooses the particular form he did.

2. Systematic Stage

The learner error is regular, when ask to correct his error, the learner can do so, but he cannot give some coherent account of the rule he is following.

3. Post Systematic Stage

The learner produces correct form but inconsistently, when asked to correct his errors he can do so and give more or less coherent account of the rule.

CHAPTER III

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

3.1. Analysis of Data

In this chapter, the writer will show the comparison of different words used by different translators and he will analyze some errors which are found in the translated text of English. The text titled "*Beberapa Rekomendasi Zukri Saad untuk PT. Inco*" was taken from INKOMUNIKASI Magazine (*Media Komunikasi Internal PT. Inco.*)

Data are presented based on sentences in the text. They are presented in both source language (SL) and target language (TL) and the writer will show the suggested translation to see the different among the translators. The problems that will be analyzed are the choice the appropriate equivalences words, phrases, and clauses, and the analysis of the inappropriate words chosen.

3.1.1 Analysis of the Title of the text

- Original Version

"Beberapa rekomendasi Zukri Saad untuk PT. Inco"

- Original Translation

"Some Zukri Saad's recommendations to PT. Inco"

Translator 1

"Some recommendations from Zukri Saad for Inco, Ltd"

T1 translates the title literally. T1 simply translates the word *beberapa* into **some**. Then, T1 uses the preposition to emphasize that the recommendations are made by Zukri. The use of preposition '**from**' and '**for**' totally proves that T1 translates it literally. To show the possessive signal, we may use an apostrophe (').

T1 translates *PT. Inco* into **Inco, Ltd** where as shown by the original translation, *PT. Inco* is translated the same as the Indonesian version which indicates that it can be also translated as the word in Indonesian. But here the translator tries to translate the whole words into English which is acceptable for the readers.

Translator 2

"Some recommendations for PT. INCO suggested by Zukri Saad"

As T1, T2 also translates *beberapa* into **some**. In order to emphasize that the recommendations are recommended by Zukri, T2 uses the passive form. T2 seems to be very careful in catching the purpose of this phrase (the title). The word **suggested** chosen by T2 to emphasize that the recommendations are from

Zukri. Paying attention to this title, T2 tends to choose the word **suggested** because logically, if someone recommends something, he simply suggests something, which means it is acceptable. Similar to T1, T2 also uses the preposition **'for'**. Then T2 translates the title into a sentence, where it should be only in a phrase.

T2 translates the word *PT. Inco* into **PT. Inco not Inco. Ltd.** It will not be a problem, as the original translation shows that *PT. Inco* is translated into Indonesian.

Translator 3

"Some recommendations of Zukri Saad to PT. INCO"

The use of **some** to translate the word *beberapa* still occurs. T3 uses preposition **'of'** to emphasize that the **recommendations** belong to Zukri. Preposition **'of'** is usually put between two nouns.

T3 translates the word *PT. Inco* into **PT. Inco not Inco. Ltd.** As what we have seen in T2 translation, it will not be a problem, as the original translation shows that *PT. Inco* is translated into Indonesian.

Translator 4

"Several Zukri Saad's recommendations to PT.Inco"

Similar to T1, T2, and T3, T4 tends to translate the word *beberapa* literally. But T4 translates *beberapa*

into **several**. **Several** means 'three or more; some but not many'.

As T2 and T3, T4 does not translate the word *PT. Inco* into **Inco. Ltd.** Using *PT. Inco* will not change any meaning of the word.

Translator 5

"Some recommendations from Zukri Saad for PT. Inco"

T5 translates the title literally. T5 translates the word *beberapa* into **some**. As T1, T5 also uses preposition 'from' and 'for' which proves that T5 translates it literally. To show the possessive signal, we may use an apostrophe (').

Translator 6

"Some recommendations of Zukri Saad to PT. Inco"

The translation of T6 is entirely the same as the T3.

• Suggested Translation

"Some Zukri Saad's recommendations to PT. Inco"

3.1.2. Analysis of The Sentences

SENTENCE 1

• Original Version

Menurut Zukri Saad, dunia pertambangan saat ini sarat dengan tantangan dan perubahan, seperti merebaknya isu lingkungan hidup disertai dengan upaya

advokasinya, upaya peninjauan ulang terhadap berbagai kontrak karya pertambangan, dan opini publik yang cenderung menyalahkan aktivitas pertambangan.

• **Original Translation**

According to Zukri Saad, the current mining sector is full of challenge and transformation, such as the spread of environmental issues that is companied with its advocate effort, the attempt to review mining contracts of works, and public opinions that tends to blame mining activities.

Translator 1

"According to Zukri Saad, mining sector at this time are full of challenges and changes, such a spreading of environment issue which is followed by the advocating effort, judicial review of mining contract, and public opinion which is inclined to blame the activity of mining."

T1 translates the phrase *dunia pertambangan saat ini* literally and inappropriately. The use of **to be** in **mining sector at this time are full of challenges and changes** is not correct because it is not agree with the subject of the sentence. **Mining sector** indicates singular meaning, that is why to be **'is'**, is the most appropriate to use.

Opini publik yang cenderung menyalahkan aktivitas pertambangan is translated into **public opinion which is**

inclined to blame the activity of mining. To translate *cenderung*, T1 uses **incline** which in Indonesian means 'condong or cenderung', so, the writer does not find the use of this word as a mistake

Translator 2

"According to Zukri Saad, mining area is recently facing challenges and changes, such as the spread of environmental issue with its advocating of various mining contract as well as public opinion tending to blame mining activities."

T2 translates the phrase *dunia perambangan* into **mining area** and it is inappropriate. *Dunia* here can not be translated into **area**. *Dunia*, in the source text, refers to the things that are related to mining. But, **area** means extent or measurement of a surface; part of the earth's surface, so the words **world** or **sector** is more appropriate.

T2 seems misunderstand in translating the word *saat ini*. T2 uses the word **recently** which means 'not long ago' or in Indonesian 'baru-baru ini'. Looking at the meaning, it is obviously wrong to translate *saat ini* into **recently**, but it is more appropriate to translate it into **currently**.

In translating *sarat*, T2 uses **facing** and it is inappropriate. **Face** means 'to be opposite somebody or something' and if one translates **face** into Indonesian, the words appear will be '*menghadap, mengakui, menghadapi*', then *sarat* has completely different meaning with all of those words.

The word *upaya* in *upaya advokasinya* is not translated by T2, but simply to translate it into **its advocating**. Actually **its**, here does not belong to *advokasi*, but it belongs to *upaya* (**effort**). *Advoaksi* here should be changed into adjective form and followed by noun (*upaya*), so the correct form is **its advocate effort**.

Contract should be in the plural form. The use of **as well as** by T2 to translate *dan* is also appropriate because **as well as** also means 'in addition'.

T2 seems to put **tend** as the verb of the sentence but the form is incorrect. **Tend** should not be in the **ing** form. It should be in the present form, that is "...that tends to blame ..."

Translator 3

"According to *Zukri Saad*, nowadays mining sector is full of challenging and changing, such as living space issues along with its law procedure, reconsidering mining work contract, and public opinion which tend to blame the work activity."

T3 prefers to translate *saat ini* into **nowadays**. It is appropriate because **nowadays** means 'at the present time'. Using **challenging** and **changing** are not appropriate eventhought T3 wants to make it parallel with the use of **ing** but **challenge** and **change** are already nouns.

T3 literally used **living space issues** to translate *merebaknya isu lingkungan hidup*. The writer does not see that T3 translates the word *merebaknya* but directly translates *isu lingkungan hidup*, where the meaning appeared is different from what it should be. **Living space** means 'a space to live'. It makes a different meaning to the source text. The common word used to translate *lingkungan hidup* is **environmental** which means 'connected with the natural conditions in which people, animals and plants live; connected with the environment'.

Along with means 'together with something'. It can be also used to translate *disertai dengan*. **Its low procedure** also has a closer meaning to *upaya advokasinya* because **advocate** means person who speaks in favour of somebody (esp in the law court).

T3 uses the word **reconsidering** to translate *upaya peninjauan ulang*. **Consider** means 'think about; believe to be; regarding as'. It is inappropriate because it does not refer to an activity. As the verb of the

sentence, **tend** should be in the present form, that is **tends** as the subject is singular (**public opinion**). The word **activity** is incorrect to translate *aktivitas pertambangan*, there should be a word **mining** because that activity refers to the mining and it should be changed into **activities** to indicate plural form.

Translator 4

"According to Zukri Saad, the mining world nowadays is full of challenge and changing, like the spreading of environment issue also with the advocacy effort, the effort to reobserve some contracts which are created by the mining and public opinion which tends to blame the mining activities".

As T1, T2, and T3, T4 also translates *menurut Zukri Saad* into **according to Zukri Saad**. T4 should parallel **challenge** and **changing** in plural form because the intended meaning is lots of **challenges** and **changes** as the writer finds the key word is **full of** which means a lot. T4 translates *merebaknya* into **spreading**. **Spreading** is an adjective and the function of the intended word is noun, so it should be **spread**. **Environment** should be in adjective form because the noun of *isu lingkungan hidup* is **issues**. The use of **also** in translating *disertai* does not lose the meaning of the source text.

Its **advocacy effort** is the translation of **upaya advokasinya**, it is different from the original translation, but to the writer, it is not a big deal because using **advocate** and **advocacy** would not change the meaning of the text.

T4 translates *upaya peninjauan ulang* into **the effort to reobserve**. **Effort** for *upaya* is acceptable, but **reobserve** for *peninjauan ulang* is unacceptable because the writer could not find the word **reobserve** in dictionary, meaning that the word itself does not exist. The most appropriate word for *peninjauan ulang* is **review**. To make it more detail, T4 translated *pelbagai kontrak karya pertambangan* into **some contracts which are created by the mining**. It is too long and seems to give another meaning. In this one part of the sentence, T4 considered the contracts is created by the mining but actually it is not. The intended meaning of the source text is the mining works that become contracts.

Translator 5

"According to Zukri Saad, mining world nowadays is full with challenging and alterations, like spreading an environmental issue along with its advocating efforts, reconnoitring efforts to all kinds of mining contracts, and public opinions were inclined to blame the mining activities."

The word **full** is always followed by **of**, so the use of **with** is inappropriate. T5 translates *tantangan* into **challenging** where it should be **challenges**, then *perubahan* into **alteration**. **Alteration** means 'a change to something that makes it different', so it is acceptable because it does not change the meaning of the original text. Just like T4, T5 translates *merebaknya* into **spreading**. **Spreading** is an adjective and the function of the intended word is noun, so it should be **spread**. In translating *isu lingkungan hidup*, T5 translates into **environmental issue** but based on the original translation, **issue** should be transformed into **issues**, or singular to plural.

Upaya peninjauan ulang is translated into **reconnoitring efforts**. **Reconnoitre** means 'to get information about an area, especially for military purposes, by using soldiers, planes, etc'. Looking at the meaning of that word, it is clearly inappropriate because the word is used for military term and it is rare to use.

T5 simply translates *pelbagai kontrak karya pertambangan* into **all kinds of mining contracts**. *Pelbagai* in English is 'various, all sorts of', then T5 translates into **all kinds of**, so looking at those translations, it is appropriate. *kontrak karya pertambangan* is translated into **mining contracts**. T5

seems forget to translate *karya*, where the translation should be **mining contracts of works**.

The same as T1, To translate *cenderung*, T5 also uses **incline** which in Indonesian means 'condong or cenderung', so, the writer do not find the use of this word as a mistake.

Translator 6

"According to Zukri Saad, nowadays mining sector world is full of challenging and changing, like the spread of living space issues with its advocation's efforts, reconsideration effort of some mining work contracts, and public opinion which tends to blame mining work activities."

Dunia pertambangan is translated by T6 into **mining sector world**. It is wordiness. There should be only one word to translate *dunia*. It should be **sector** or **world** only. Using **challenging** and **changing** is inappropriate because **challenge** and **change** are already nouns.

T6 used **living space issues** to translate *isu lingkungan hidup* as what T3 does. The common word and the most appropriate word used to translate *lingkungan hidup* is **environmental**.

• Suggested Translation

According to Zukri Saad, the current mining sector is full of challenge and transformation, such as the

spread of environmental issues that is accompanied with its advocate effort, the attempt to review mining contracts of works, and public opinions that tends to blame mining activities.



Sentence 2

• Original Version

PT Inco perlu membuat strategi untuk mengantisipasi hal tersebut.

• Original Translation

PT. Inco needs to formulate strategies to anticipate the above matter.

Translator 1

Inco, Ltd needs to arrange strategy to anticipate those negative things.

Arrange means 'to plan or organize something in advance, not in a meaning of making or creating'. So, to the writer, **arrange** is inappropriate to translate **membuat** but the appropriate one is **formulate** which in Indonesian means 'merumuskan' because in this case the text is talking about strategies and strategies need formulation or in Indonesian means 'rumusan'. **Strategy** here should be in plural form that is **strategies**.

T1 uses **those negative things** to translate *hal tersebut*. The use of **negative** creates a new meaning. Basically this phrase refers to the previous

statements. All points mentioned in the sentence one are not entirely negative matter, so it is inappropriate to use **negative things**.

Translator 2

PT. Inco needs to establish strategies for anticipating these problems.

Establish means 'to start or create an organization, a system, etc'. that is meant to last for a long time. It is acceptable in translating *membuat*. **These problems** is inappropriate in translating *hal tersebut* because the statements mentioned previously are not entirely problems.

Translator 3

PT. Inco need to make strategy to anticipate that such things.

Need disagrees with the subject. It should be **needs** as the subject *Pt. Inco* is in singular form. **Make** means 'construct, create, produce or prepare', so **make** is also appropriate to translate *membuat*. **Strategy** should be in plural form because there are four strategies mentioned.

The phrase *hal tersebut* is translated into **that such things**. It seems odd to the writer. The use of word **such** is suitable to be used because **such** means 'of the type already mentioned', meaning that, using **such**

things, the translator does no longer need to use demonstrative (that, this, those & these) because **such** has the meaning of it already. Or in the contrary, one can use demonstrative (that, this, those & these) without **such** because there seem to be a repetition.

Thing does not have a closer meaning to *hal* because it more refers to an object. The best word to translate *hal* for this case is **matters**.

Translator 4

PT. Inco needs to make strategies to anticipate those things.

The translation of T4 is acceptable eventhought T4 still preferred to use **things** to **matters**.

Translator 5

PT. Inco needs to anticipate these things by creating some strategies.

T5 translates the sentence appropriately. T5 just change the form of the sentence from active form into passive form. It is not a problem because the intended meaning is exactly the same as what T5 tells.

Translator 6

PT. Inco need to make strategy to anticipate those cases.

As what T3 has shown in his translation, T6 also has the same. They do not translate **need** in a correct

way. The subject is singular then they do not add 's' to the verb that comes after the subject. The same thing happens to the word **strategy**. **Strategy** should be in plural form because there are four strategies mentioned.

Hal tersebut is translated into **those cases**. **Case** means 'a situation that relates to a particular person or thing'. Case is also an appropriate word because three points are mentioned previously could be categorized as cases.

• **Suggested Translation**

PT. Inco needs to formulate strategies to anticipate the above matter.

Sentence 3

• **Original Version**

Beberapa strategi antisipasi yang direkomendasikan adalah sebagai berikut.

• **Original Translation**

Some anticipating strategies that he recommends are as follows.

Translator 1

Some of the anticipation strategies that being recommended by Zukri Saad are:

The original translation of *strategi antisipasi* is **anticipating strategies**, but T1 translates it into

anticipation strategies. The writer does not find any difference in the meaning, eventhought the anticipation is in noun form but the meanings are all the same.

T1 translates *yang direkomendasikan* into **that being recommended**. It is a kind of passive form where to be plus verb in past participle is the form. So T1 should use **are** before **recommended**. T1 also needs to add **as follows** at the end of the sentence to translate *sebagai berikut* because the writer cannot find those words.

Translator 2

Some recommended strategies are:

T2 does not translate the word *antisipasi*, that is why the meaning which is made is different and T2 also does not mention the one who recommends those strategies. So this sentence is translated inappropriate eventhought some of those words are already mentioned in the previous sentences and the readers will understand the intended meaning of this sentence but considering the translations is the priority, so the writer thinks that it is inappropriate.

Translator 3

Some strategies recommended are the following:

As T2, T3 does not also translate the word *antisipasi* and does not mention the one who recommends

those strategies. The use of the following is inappropriate because it is not commonly used.

Translator 4

Some anticipating strategies which are recommended by him as follows:

T4 translates the sentences correctly, the meaning is exactly the same. T4 prefers to use pronoun 'him' to replace 'Zukri Zaad'.

Translator 5

Some anticipation strategies recommended are:

As T1, T5 also translates *strategiantisipasi* into **anticipation strategies**. The writer does not find any difference in the meaning. Again in this translation, the translator does not mention *Zukri Saad* and does not translate *sebagai berikut* at the end of the sentence.

Translator 6

Some anticipation strategies that recommended by Zukri Saad are:

The same as T1 & T5, T6 also translates *strategiantisipasi* into **anticipation strategies**. The rest are appropriately translated.

• Suggested Translation

Some anticipating strategies that he recommends are as follows.

Sentence 4

• Original Version

Secara terus menerus melakukan perbaikan dan pengembangan teknologi serta pengolahannya untuk mewujudkan industri yang ramah lingkungan.

• Original Translation

Continuously to conduct improvement and development mining technology and its process to create an environmentally friendly industry.

Translator 1

"Continuously of having the improvement and development of mining technology and also its management, to create industry which is safe for the environment."

Instead of using **conduct**, T1 prefers to use **having** to translate *melakukan*. **Have** has lots of meanings and one of them is 'to perform a particular action'. Noticing the meaning, the writer finds it appropriate to translate *melakukan*. T5 translates *pengelolaannya* into **its management**, **management** means 'the act of running and controlling a business or similar organization'. Based on the meaning, it will not be a problem to use that word to translate *pengelolaan*.

In translating *industri yang ramah lingkungan*, T1 seems wordiness. T1 translates it literally into **industry which is safe for the environment**. **Safe** means 'free from danger and harm; not likely to cause damage,

loss; not hurt; (of a place; etc) giving protection from danger, harm, etc; careful'. Based on the meaning, **safe** is suitable to translate *ramah*. So the meaning is not changed thought it can be specified into **an environmentally friendly industry** as what the original translation has.

Translator 2

To continually perform improvement and development of mine technology and its management in realizing environmental friendly mining.

T2 translates *melakukan* into **perform**. **Perform** means 'to do something such as a piece of work, task or duty' and it is acceptable. To translate *teknologi pertambangan*, T2 uses **mine technology**. **Mine** is a verb and the meaning in Bahasa is *tambang*, while the intended translation is *pertambangan*, so the most appropriate word is **mining**, that is **mining technology**. The same as T1, T2 also translates *pengelolaannya* into **its management** and it is appropriate.

The word, **in realizing** used by T2 to translate *untuk mewujudkan*. **Realize** means be fully aware of; understand; make (eq plans or fears) real. Based on the meaning, the word **realize** is suitable. The translation result of *industri yang ramah lingkungan* is **environmental friendly mining**. The noun of the phrase is *industri* that is why the **industry** should be put as

the last word in the word order. There is an omission of a necessary word that is **industry**. T2 takes **mining** as the noun of the phrase but actually **mining** here is needless. The word **environmental** should be in an adverb form.

Translator 3

Improving and developing mining technology and manufacturing to create industry which is safe for the environment.

T3 does not translate *secara terus menerus* but directly comes to the object. T3 puts the subject into function of object so T3 simply changes the form of **improvement** and **development** into **ing** form.

Pengembangan translates into **manufacturing** which in Indonesian means '*mengenai industri*', then **manufacture** itself means '*mempabrik, membuat, menghasilkan dengan tangan atau pabrik*'. The meaning is not the same, so that, the use of this word is inappropriate.

The same as T1, T3 also translates *industri yang ramah lingkungan* literally into **industry which is safe for the environment**.

Translator 4

Continuously doing repairs and development of the mining technology and also its manufacture to create a friendly environment industry.

T4 translates this sentence literally. T4 translates *perbaikan* into **repair**. **Repair** (verb) means 'put (something damaged or badly) into good condition' and **repair** (noun) means 'act or resulted repairing'. There should be no "s" (plural form) after **repair** to parallel those two words (repair and development).

T4 used article **the** before **mining technology**, there should be no **the** because there is no specific technology of mining intended in this sentence but all kinds of mining technology.

As what has been discussed in the translation of T3, T4 also used **manufacture** to translate *pengembangan* which is inappropriate.

In translating *industri yang ramah lingkungan*, T4 translates it into **a friendly environment industry**. It is inappropriate, the translation should be **an environmentally friendly industry**.

Translator 5

Continuously doing rehabilitation and development to mining technology, along with the management, in order to create friendly industry to environment.

The translation is too literal. T5 translates *perbaikan* into **rehabilitation**. **Rehabilitation** means 'to return a building or an area to its previous good condition, make it good again after being broken so it can be accepted'. The meaning is appropriate but **rehabilitation** is not commonly used for this term.

The use of preposition in this sentence is not correct. The use of 'to' between two nouns is inappropriate. Using 'of' to link two nouns is appropriate.

Translator 6

Gradually improve and develop mining technology and its manufacturing to create environment understanding industry.

Gradually means 'taking slowly over a period of time, not sudden'. In this sentence, the text is not talking about a process of doing something, but more about an action in doing something, which means that **gradually** is inappropriate to translate *secara terus-menerus*. As T3 and T4, T6 translates *pengelolaan* in the same way into **manufacture**.

T6 translates *industri yang ramah lingkungan* into **environmental understanding industry**. **Understand** means 'know the meaning of (sb, his/her words, etc); know well the character of (sb)' but it is commonly used by something that can think like human or animals. Then in

this sentence the writer knows that the one which has to think is the industry which cannot think. Different from **friendly**, comparing those two words, understanding is rare to use.

• **Suggested Translation**

Continuously to conduct improvement and development mining technology and its process to create an environmentally friendly industry.

Sentence 5

• **Original Version**

Menyinerjikan kegiatan rehabilitasi lahan purnatambang dengan upaya community development.

• **Original Translation**

To synchronize the post land mining rehabilitation activity with community development effort.

Translator 1

Supporting the rehabilitation activity of post mining field with community development effort.

T1 translates *menyinerjikan* into **supporting**. **Support** means 'the act of helping to show that something is true' and the writer finds it is inappropriate.

T1 translates *lahan* into **field**, then the original translation translated it into **land**. **Field** means 'an area of land in the country used for growing crops or

keeping animals in; usually surrounded by a fence' then **land** means 'an area of ground, especially one that is used for a particular purpose'. Comparing too those two words, **land** is more appropriate because it is mentioned in the text that the area is used for particular purpose that is mining rehabilitation and the area is not small like a field after all.

Translator 2

To synchronize rehabilitation of post-mining lands by means of community development.

The word **synchronize** is perfect to translate *menynergikan*. **Synchronize** in Indonesian means '*men(g) sinkronisasikan, menyerempakkan, menyamakan*' which all the mentioned meaning have the same meaning as *menynergikan*. There should be an article '**the**' before **rehabilitation**.

T2 does not translate *kegiatan*. **By means of** means 'with purposes' or in Indonesian means '*dengan maksud atau tujuan*'. *Dengan upaya* has different meaning with *dengan maksud atau tujuan*, so the word is inappropriate.

Translator 3

Correlating mine closure land rehabilitation activity along with community development program.

Correlate means '(of two things) be closely related or connected; show such a relation between (two things)'. This word can be accepted in translating *menyinerjikan* as the meanings are almost the same. *Purnatambang* translates by T3 into **mine closure**. **Closure** means 'closing and post means fix (a notice) in a public place, so the word is also appropriate.

In translating *dengan*, T3 translates it into **along with** which has the same meaning as **with**, so after all, this word is appropriate. T3 prefers to translate *upaya* into **program** not in **effort**. **Program** in Indonesian means '*rencana or penyusunan*' then **effort** means '*usaha, upaya, karya*'. Based on those meanings, it is obviously seen that the most appropriate word to translate *upaya* is **effort**.

Translator 4

Balancing the post mining land activities with community development effort

Balance means 'keep something steady; give equal importance' and that word can be used to translate *menyinerjikan*. *Kegiatan rehabilitasi lahan purnatambang* is translated into **the post mining land activities**, one thing that differentiates between the T3 translation and the original translation is the position of **mining land**, where it should be **land mining**. *Kegiatan* is translated into **activities** (plural form) where in the

original text, it is translated into **activity** (singular form).

The rest of the translation is appropriate where all the words are translated the same as the original translation.

Translator 5

Synergizing between rehabilitation of ex-mining area and community development efforts.

The writer cannot find **synergize** in dictionaries, meaning that **synergize** is incorrect to translate *menyinerjikan*. *Lahan purnatambang* is translated into **ex-mining area**, it is strange for the writer to see this translation as it is different from other translations. The correct translation of *Lahan purnatambang* is **post land mining**. There is an omission of the word **activity** and adding of the word **between**.

Translator 6

Equalized correlation between mine closure land rehabilitation and community development effort.

Equalize means 'to make things equal in size, quantity, value, etc. in the whole of a place or group' and **correlation** means 'a connection between two things in which one thing changes as the other does'. It is appropriate to translate *menyinerjikan* eventhought **synchronize** is the most appropriate one.

In translating *kegiatan rehabilitasi lahan purnatambang*, T6 uses *mine closure land rehabilitation* where as shown in the original translation, the correct one is **the post land mining rehabilitation activity**. There is an omission of the word **activity** as what T5 does.

• **Suggested Translation**

To synchronize the post land mining rehabilitation activity with community development effort.

Sentence 6

• **Original Version**

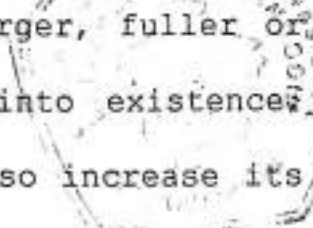
Mengembangkan strategi media yang efektif untuk mengimbangi opini publik yang negatif sekaligus sebagai upaya sosialisasi program yang dikembangkan perusahaan.

• **Original Translation**

To develop an effective media strategy in balancing negative public opinion as well as an effort to socialize company's program that have been developed.

Translator 1

Developing an effective media strategy to keep it strength equal to that of the negative public opinion, and also as the effort of socialization program which is developed by the company.



Develop means 'become or make larger, fuller or more mature; come or bring gradually into existence; use (an area of land) for building and so increase its value'. It is appropriate with the source text and exactly the same as the original translation. T1 translates *untuk mengimbangi* into **to keep it strength equal to that of**, it is a literal translation and it is inappropriate and redundant, there is an addition of **that of** which is not necessary. it will be better to translate them into **in balancing**.

T1 uses **socialisation program** to translate *sosialisasi program*, it is incorrect to see the word order which it should be **program socialisation**. The rest is translated properly.

Translator 2

To develop effective media strategy in balancing negative public opinion as well as a way of socializing the program(s) developed by the firm.

There should be an article **an** to complete **effective media strategy** because this noun is in a singular form.

T2 translates *sebagai upaya* into **as a way**. **Way** means 'method of doing something; manner'. The word **as a way** fits the intended meaning. The most appropriate word is **effort** which means 'use of strength; attempt'.

Instead of using **company**, T2 prefers to use **firm** to translate *perusahaan* which the meanings are the same.

Translator 3

Developing an effective media strategy to equalize negative public opinion as socialization program effort developed by company.

To equalize means 'become or make equal'. It is appropriate to translate *mengimbangi* because the meaning is close to **balance**. *upaya sosialisasi program* is translated into **socialization program effort**. There is a redundancy of the word order. It should be translated into **program socialization effort**.

Translator 4

Developing effective media strategy to equal the negative public opinion and also as the effort to socialize program which is developing by the company.

There should be an article '**an**' before **effective media strategy** because it is in singular form. T4 uses **to equal** to translate *untuk mengimbangi*. It is acceptable but the most appropriate word is **to balance** or **in balancing**.

Translator 5

Developing media strategies effectively in order to equal negative public opinions and also as program socialization effort developed by the company.

Effective in this sentence refers to the word **developing**, then in the text, the word **effective** is dedicated to **media strategy** where it is not functioned to tell the manner but to explain the character of media strategy. It is completely inappropriate as the meaning given is different. **In order to** is the chosen word to translate *untuk* and **equal** to translate *mengimbangi*. It is acceptable for that sense.

Translator 6

Developing effective media strategy againsts negative public opinions and as a socialization program effort developed by manufacture.

As the T2 and T4, T6 should put an article **an** for the noun **effective media strategy** as it is in singular form. *Mengimbangi* is translated into **against**. *Mengimbangi* in English means 'to equal, to balance, to match' then **Against** means 'in contract with; in opposition to; in contrast to; as a protection from; in preparation for'. Based on the meaning above, the word **against** is inappropriate to translate *mengimbangi*.

Manufacture means 'activity of manufacturing' but it does not refer to any place as the source text intended. The best word is **company**.

· **Suggested Translation**

To develop an effective media strategy in balancing negative public opinion as well as an effort to socialize company's program that have been developed.

Sentence 6

· **Original Version**

Mendorong peran efektif dan integrasi PT Inco dalam pembangunan regional Kabupaten Luwu Timur dan Sulawesi Selatan.

· **Original Translation**

To drive an effective role and integration of PT. Inco in East Luwu Regent and South Sulawesi regional development.

Translator 1

Motivating an effective role and Inco, Ltd integration in regional development of East Luwu Regency and South Sulawesi.

Motivate means 'be the reason for (somebody's action); cause (somebody) to want to do something'. This word fits the word *mendorong*. After all, this translation is too literal comparing to the original translation.

Translator 2

Encouraging effective and integrated role of PT. INCO in developing regional of East Luwu Regency and South Sulawesi.

Encourage means 'give support, confidence or hope to'. Based on the meaning given, **encourage** is suitable with the intended meaning. *Peran aktif* should be translated into effective role. *Peran aktif* and *integrasi* are two things that should be parallel that is why **integrated** should be in the noun form.

T2 translates *dalam pembangunan regional* into **in developing regional of**. The writer thinks that the translation is inappropriate.

Translator 3

Developing an effective role and integration of Pt. Inco in Regional Regency of East Luwu and South Sulawesi development.

There is a problem of word order here. *Dalam pembangunan regional Kabupaten Luwu dan Sulawesi Selatan* should be translated into **in East Luwu Regent and South Sulawesi regional development**. The words **regional** and **development** could not be separated because they are in one phrase.

Translator 4

Supporting the effective role and integration PT. Inco in regional development of East Luwu regency and South Sulawesi.

Supporting means 'encouragement and help that you give to somebody or something because you approve of them and want them to be successful'. It is suitable with the intended meaning. After all, this sentence is translated appropriately by T4.

Translator 5

Trying to optimize effective and integrated roles of PT Inco in developing East Luwu regency and South Sulawesi.

T5 seems to translate this sentence too literal. It is wordiness and not in good order. **Optimize** means 'make as effective or favourable as possible'. It is acceptable to translate *mendorong*. But, T5 translates *peran efektif dan integrasi* into **effective and integrated role** where both of them are nouns, so the correct translation is **effective role and integration** as what the original translation has. T5 does not translate *regional* so it is not suitable with the intended meaning.

Translator 6

Improving effective role and Pt. Inco's integration in Regional developing of East Luwu Regency and South Sulawesi.

Improve means 'become or make better'. This word is not appropriate to translate the word *mendorong* because *mendorong* means 'push, motivate, support, etc.'. The article 'an' is needed to complete **effective role** as a singular form. The whole sentences are translated appropriately except **regional developing** should be changed into **regional development** which is in noun phrase.

The writer makes a general description from the analysis above that the translators tend to make a literal translation when they translate Indonesian text into English. Another interpretation usually makes some translators translate the text inappropriately. Moreover, the errors also happen in the use of word class, an article, subject verb agreement and preposition.

The limited knowledge makes translators hard to find the most appropriate word that should be used. From the data analysis, we can find some predictable factors that create difficulties for the translators, they are some translators still confuse to see what is the real meaning of the source text and also the limited vocabularies made them difficult to find appropriate words.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

4.1. Conclusions

1. There are some errors found by the writer after having analysis to the data presented. The most common error found is **word choice** where it seems that the ones who do translation are difficult to concern with the selection of appropriate words and the use of several words related to the context used. **Subject verb agreement** also becomes a problem, followed by **tenses, word class, word order, omission and addition of words in a sentence.**
2. Literal translation seems to influence the translators in translating the text. It can be seen from the data presented, most of the translators translate the text literally as they find it very easy, they do not have to learn much, they just need to have dictionaries and they are ready to translate texts. This kind of translation produces bad result as the information told by the original text is sometimes different from what the translators show the readers.

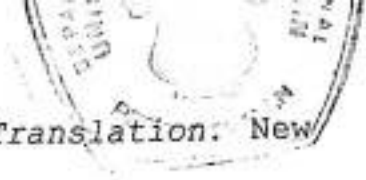
4.2. Suggestions

The writer would like to give some suggestions in touch with this problem after analysing the translators' translations, they are as follows:

1. It is very important for the translators who want to do translations to understand the source language well, what is actually the text wants to tell the readers.
2. The translators must be able to select the most appropriate meaning of word for a certain context by always adding their vocabularies and to know the use of many word categories.
3. It is better for the translators to do more practices in translating any source texts to gain more experiences in this activity. It is also important to master the grammatical structure of both languages in order to avoid having wrong interpretation.

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APPENDIX

ORIGINAL TEXT

"Beberapa Rekomendasi Zukri Saad untuk PT. Inco"

Menurut Zukri Saad, dunia pertambangan saat ini sarat dengan tantangan dan perubahan, seperti merebaknya isu lingkungan hidup disertai dengan upaya advokasinya, upaya peninjauan ulang terhadap pelbagai kontrak karya pertambangan, dan opini publik yang cenderung menyalahkan aktivitas pertambangan.

PT Inco perlu membuat strategi untuk mengantisipasi hal tersebut. Beberapa strategi antisipasi yang direkomendasikannya adalah sebagai berikut:

1. Secara terus-menerus melakukan perbaikan dan pengembangan teknologi penambangan , serta pengolahannya untuk mewujudkan industri yang ramah lingkungan.
2. Menyinerigikan kegiatan rehabilitasi lahan purnatambang dengan upaya community development.
3. Membuat rencana pengelolaan pascatambang (soft landing mine closure scenario) yang bersinergi dengan pembangunan Kabupaten Luwu Timur yang tersosialisasi kepada seluruh stakeholders.
4. Mengembangkan strategi media yang efektif untuk mengimbangi opini publik yang negatif sekaligus

sebagai upaya sosialisasi program yang dikembangkan perusahaan.

5. Mendorong peran efektif dan integrasi PT Inco dalam pembangunan regional Kabupaten Luwu Timur dan Sulawesi Selatan.

ORIGINAL TRANSLATION

"Zukri Saad's Recommendations to PT. Inco"

According to Zukri Saad, the current mining sector is full of challenge and transformation, such as the spread of environmental issues that is companied with its advocate effort, the attempt to review mining contracts of works, and public opinions that tends to blame mining activities.

PT. Inco needs to formulate strategies to anticipate the above matters. Some anticipating strategies that he recommends are as follows:

1. Continuously to conduct improvement and development of mining technology and its process to create an environmentally friendly industry.
2. To synchronize the post land mining rehabilitation activity with community development effort.
3. To make soft landing mine closure scenario that synchronize with East Luwu Regent development that is socialized to all stakeholders.

4. To develop an effective media strategy in balancing negative public opinion as well as an effort to socialize company's program that have been developed.
5. To drive an effective role and integration of PT. Inco in East Luwu Regent and South Sulawesi regional development.