CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

After presenting and analyzing data, it is obvious that the techniques of translation errors play an important role in evaluating every textual material which is translated into other languages. Besides, translation errors is an essential component in translation course. The reasons are : firstly, translation errors improves our competence as translator, secondly, it expands our knowledge as well as our mastery of the foreign language and thirdly, it will help to sort out our ideas about translation when we are given options.

Before beginning to analyze a text, there are many aspects that must be taken into account in order to make the evaluation better. A translation critic, however, after determining the general properties of both the original and the translated one, should use the key words as the basis of comparison of the two texts. In short, we not only study the original texts but also the translated ones based on the structural and cultural orientation of the target language.

Based on Newmark's Analytical Approach to Translation Errors, there are four techniques in criticising a text, namely SL Text Analysis, TL Text Analysis, Comparison of TL with SLText and Quality of Translation. In Comparison of TL with SL Text, Newmark divides the analysis into several groups, such as title, grammar and semantic.

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After analysing the paper, I found that in the SL text, almost all of the instructions contain simple and natural language. It means that the way the authors convey their ideas is easy to understand because they often use familiar words. However, there are also a few instructions which are not easily comprehended because the authors include either technical or medical terms which are not common among the Indonesian people.

In relation with TL Analysis, we can notice that most translators try to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the translation. There are only a few of the instructions which produce the same pragmatic effect toward the readerships. It is because the translators often omit certain words and sometimes add some words which are not necessary. In this case, we can also notice that if the language in the SL text is very simple or almost informal, usually the TL text is more formal than the original.

However, in Comparing TL with SL text, some grammatical and semantic errors are still found. Actually those errors can not be separated because they often occur together. Some of the errors are sometimes accepted by the readers, because they are considered not crucial. Besides, most of the translators can grasp the message of the sentence, although they often have difficulties to find the closest equivalence of the SL and the TL texts.
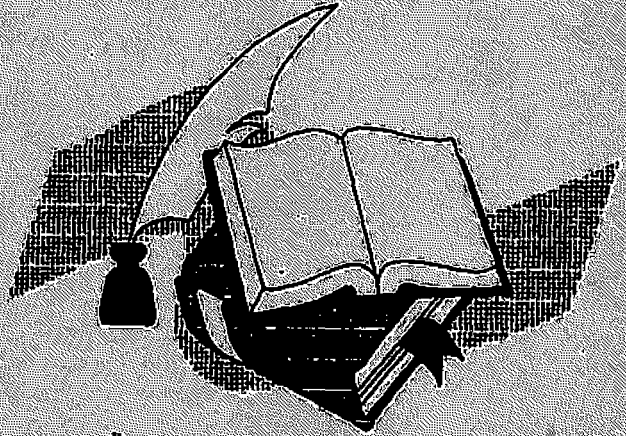
In this case, the grammatical errors are found, for example, in the form of the wrong choice for equivalence of modal, preposition, and misspelling, etc. These

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grammatical errors are basically caused by insufficient mastery of both grammatical categories of the Indonesian language and how to translate it in an acceptable English Whereas, errors in semantic are caused by insufficient mastery of the meaning of the English words and by translator's ignorance of the content properly..

The quality of Translation as the last technique is to analyze whether the translation achieves its objective or not. In this analysis, all instructions achieve their objective because the main ideas of the SL text are reproduced referentially. Although there are still some weaknesses in the translation , the same pragmatic effect toward the readerships are produced. Thus, vocative texts normally require more creative or inventive translation rather than the other types.

There are some suggestions in order to make a good translation of vocative text such as:

1. The translator should know and catch the idea of the text so that the process of translation can be done easier.

2. The text should be translated communicatively in order to be comprehended easily by the readerships. Therefore the translator can not translate it word for word.

3. The linguistic and cultural level of SL text have to be reviewed before it products a false pragmatic impact. Sometimes a word in the SL if it is translated into a TL becomes ambiguous or sometimes a word has no equivalent in the TL since the concept it refers to, does not exist.

BIBLIOGRAPHY