CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

Surabaya is one of historic cities in Indonesia. The Department of Surabaya Culture and Tourism put inscription in front of Surabaya's old building. The monument inscriptions are the objects in this study. The writer analyzed the errors on each inscription using Kim's classification of error. Kim classifies error into major and minor errors. Major errors are classified into experiential, logical, interpersonal, and textual while minor errors are errors which do not impact the meaning of target text (Kim, 2009).

In this study, the writer found 65 errors on the monument inscriptions. The slightly higher common error found was on the minor ones which had 34 (52,3%) errors, while 31 (47,7%) major errors occurred. In fact, despite significant number of major error, the meaning of monument inscriptions in general is not deviated. It is because the major error happened in lower level and the meaning is still intact. According to Kim (2009), the deduction point for deviated full meaning of TT is 3 (three) point while for minor error is 1 (one) point.

However, minor error occurrences show the level of competence of translator in foreign language, in this case English. The missing of period and commas influence the TL readers understanding of the translated texts which at the end make the readers spend more time in reading the texts.

In conclusion, lack of attention in putting punctuations on monument inscriptions indicates the quality of the translators. It can be considered that the

translators are only asked to translate the monument inscriptions without any consideration in the target language sentence structure. The result can be seen in this study where there are many errors in punctuation of English sentences.