An Error Analysis Made by the English Department Students in Translating Tourism Brochure

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to identify the kinds of mistakes that Universitas Negeri Padang's English Department students make when translating tourism brochures from Bahasa Indonesia into English. This study used a descriptive qualitative method. The data were the translation of tourism brochures of the entitled "Lembah Harau, Indahnya Minangkabau" and "Destinasi Wisata Alam yang Masih Alami di Sumatera Barat" done by English Department students of Universitas Negeri Padang who have taken Indonesia English Translation Subject. The data were collected using a test and were analyzed using the error analysis. The results of the study indicate that there are four types of errors which error of devition of meaning is the most error frequently committed by the students in their translation with the frequency of 180 times (63,15%). Omission of meaning (26.66%) is the second, while the error of addition and the error of invention of meaning are the least error found in the students' translation

INTRODUCTION

Language Communication is one thing that cannot be separated from human life of all corners of the world. Human use language to communicate with one another. Language is a system of communication which consists of a set of sounds and written symbols which are used by the people of a particular country or region for talking or writing. Every country has their own language and every country has their own grammatical rules to support people's communication using language. In the term of communication, English is used as the international language. Not only for communicating, English also has the big role for many things such as for the term of business, culture, tourism political, medical, education, etc. In the term of education, many learning materials use English. Culture and tourism also do the same. Many text in the term of culture and tourism use English. Because of that reason, English become the language should be mastered by people.

In this era, tourism and culture are very important things in our country. Tourism can increase foreign exchange earnings, create jobs, and trigger economic growth (Yakup: 2019). In promoting tourism we need a tourism brochure. The

tourism brochure is a promotional text that advertises a destination, sightseeing attraction, or tour activity.

However, not all the country around the word uses English as the first language. They have their own language. Country who adapted English as foreign language has the problem in mastering English. English has taken big role for many things. Because of that, translation becomes the way to understand it. Translation also becomes the link between English and other language or otherwise.

According to Fadilah (2017), one of the problems in translation from Bahasa Indonesia into English is the quality of accuracy and good translation result. When the source text (ST) is translated incorrectly, the target language (TT) will convey the message incorrectly. It means that the process of transferring ST into TT has changed the meaning and resulted in different understanding.

A good translation at least contains semantic aspects such as referential meaning, grammatical meaning, and contextual meaning. According to Newmark (1988), to create a good translation, translators have to use appropriate procedure in translating ST into TT to create the suitable and meaningful messages.

Judgment in translation is very important. In addition, the translation of Bahasa Indonesian to English also requires quality accuracy and good translation results. When the ST is mistranslated, the TT will convey the message of ST incorrectly. The understanding of both source and target language is significantly needed to produce a good translation.

Translation have been studied by several researchers, one of them is Afdal (2002). In his research, Afdal focused on describing the pattern of translation errors from Indonesian to English found in the Wonderful Kepri Tourism Guide book. Error types are classified into syntax errors and semantic errors.

Translation was also studied by Putri & Ardi (2015). Their research focuses on the types of Google translation errors found in English translations of Indonesian folklore. This study found that there are four types of errors in the Indonisian-English translation of Indonesian folklore produced by Google Translate. The errors are namely incorrect words, missing words, word order, and unknown words.

Types of errors in translation have also been studied by Laksana and Putri (2018). This research shows the common types of errors that occur with subtitles generated by YouTube's automated subtitles. The results showed that the most common types of errors were wrong lexical choices, bad word forms, missing auxiliary words, short words, word order and extra words.

In contrast to the various studies above, this study aims to analyze the error types commonly found on indonesian-english translation of tourism brochure made by english department students. This study analyzes the translation from Indonesian to English. This study uses the error classifications from from Sager (1983) that describe several types of errors from semantic errors which are: inversion of meaning, omission of meaning, addition of meaning, and deviation of meaning.

METHOD

This research used the descriptive method in analyzing errors in translating tourism brochure from Indonesian into English. The data were the types of errors in translating tourism brochure. The participants were 19 English Department students

who are taking translation course in 2022/2023. The research instrument was a translation test. In the translation test, they were asked to translate a tourism brochure entitled "Lembah Harau, Indahnya Minangkabau" and "Destinasi Wisata Alam yang Masih Alami di Sumatera Barat." The data were obtained by asking the students to send the answers via email.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION
Research Finding

The students' translation was classified into four types of errors namely inversion of meaning, omission of meaning, addition of meaning, and deviation of meaning. After analyzing the data, there were four types of errors found in this research; omission, invertion, addition, and deviation. The classification and example of them can be found below:

a.Omission of meaning

The first kind of error in translation is omission of meaning. Omission means that an item which must be present in a well formed utterance is absent. The example of omission of meaning can be found below:

Datum P5 B1 Male

ST: Setelah makan siang, rombongan berangkat ke Kampung Eropa

TT: _____ Lunch _____ continues to European Village.

The translation in this example contains error of omission of meaning which means there is a missing word or sentences in the translation product. The ST is not compeletely transferred into the TT because the student did not translate the word "setelah" and "rombongan" from the ST. It can cause missing information because in ST it is mentioned that "Setelah makan siang, rombongan berangkat ke Kampung Eropa", but in TT it is just "Lunch continues to European Village" announced. The reduction of word "after" and "the group" can weaken the meaning of the ST. Therefore, it is categorized as error of ommision of meaning.

Another example as follow:

Datum P6 B2 Female

ST: BBQ, dan makan malam sambil menikmati suasana malam di Lembah Harau.

TT: BBQ   Dinner   enjoying the night atmosphere in the Harau Valley.

The example above contains error of omission of meaning. The ST is not compeletely transferred into the TT because the student did not translate the word "dan" and "sambil" from the ST. It can cause missing information because in ST it is mentioned that "BBQ, dan makan malam sambil menikmati suasana malam di Lembah Harau", but in TT it is just "BBQ (missing word) Dinner (missing word) enjoy the night atmosphere in the Harau Valley" announced. The reduction of word "and" and "while" can weaken the meaning of the ST. Thus, it was categorized as error of omission of meaning because there is missing information in TT.

b. Deviation of meaning

The second kind of error in translation is deviation of meaning. It is the diversion of intention of the source language to other notions or a vague translation.

It is unclear translation because the word is difference with word that word should be the word used. The example can be seen below:

Datum P2 B2 Male
ST: Terletak di kawasan Sungai Bangek.
TT: Located in the Bangek River area.
Another example as follow:
Datum P2 B2 Female
ST: Danau Kembar.
TT: Twin Lakes

From the student's translation above, it can be classified as an error deviaton of meaning because the word " Sungai Bangek " was translated into " Bangek River " and the word "Danau Kembar" was translated into "Twin Lakes". The words "Sungai Bangek" and "Danau Kembar" are proper noun. It can make the readers confused to understand the student's translation. The reason is that they are not listed in dictionaries. According to Ahanizadeh (2012), proper nouns are treated as labels attached to persons and objects. Thus, proper nouns sholud not be translated.

Another example as follow:
Datum P5 B1 Female
ST: Rombongan mampir di Solok Radjo di tepi danau. Setelah itu lanjut ke Sijunjung Sawah Lunto untuk memetik jeruk.
TT: The group stopped at Solok Radjo in the lakeshore. After that continued to Sijunjung Sawah Lunto to pick oranges.

From the student's translation above, it can be classified as an error deviaton of meaning because the sentenes " Rombongan mampir di Solok Radjo di tepi danau. Setelah itu lanjut ke Sijunjung Sawah Lunto untuk memetik jeruk.." was translated into " The group stopped at Solok Radjo in the lakeshore. After that continued to Sijunjung Sawah Lunto to pick oranges." Those sentence are in the past tense form. The sentences should be in the present tense form, because the tourism brochure using present form.

c. Inversion of meaning

The next category of error in translation is Inversion of meaning. The expression of meaning of the source language text in another way round. The target language's intention contradicts with that of the SL . The example can be seen below:

Datum F5 B1 Female
ST: Menginap di Daima Homestay Azizi, lalu berkumpul di pagi hari.
TT: Stay at Daima Homestay Azizi in the morning gather.

From the student's translation above, it can be seen that the student translated the ST " Menginap di Daima Homestay Azizi, lalu berkumpul di pagi hari " into " Stay at Daima Homestay Azizi in the morning gather. " The target language's intention contradicts with that of the SL. " berkumpul di pagi hari" translated into " in the morning gather". Translators should translate ST into "gather in the morning." It will be difficult for the readers to understand what the translator said in the text because of the unclear translation, thus it is categorized as error of Inversion of meaning.

d.Addition of meaning

The second kind of error in translation is addition of meaning. The presence of an extra item which must not be present in a well formed utterance is characteristic for additions. The example of error of addition of meaning as follow:

Datum P5 B1 Female

ST: Setelah itu sarapan dan check out hotel

TT: After that, getting breakfast and check out the hotel tour.

From the example above, the student added "tour" after the word "hotel". It is categorized as addition of error because the addition word can make the reader confused.

From the explanation of the types of errors found in the translation of tourism brochures by English Department students of Universitas Negeri Padang who have taken Indonesia English Translation Subject, the results were tabulated by the researchers as follows:

Number	Kind of Errors	Frequency	Percentage
1	Omission of Meaning	76	26. 66 %
2	Deviation of Meaning	180	63.15%
3	Addition of Meaning	16	5.61 %
4	Inversion of meaning	13	4.56 %
		285	100 %

Table 1.Frequency Kind of Errors

From the table above, it can be seen there are 285 data of types of errors done by the third year English Department students in translating tourism brochures from Indonesia into English. From 285 data, there were four types of errors done by the students in translating tourism brochures.

According to percentage of types of errors in tourism brochures by students who have taken Indonesia English Translation Subject, the sequence of most frequently types occured to the least frequently types occurred are: Deviation of Meaning (63,15%), Omission of meaning (26,66%),addition of meaning (5,61% and invertion of Meaning (4,56%)

From the explanation of the types of errors found in the translation of tourism brochures by English Department students of Universitas Negeri, the results also were tabulated by the researchers into female and male as follows:

Number	Kind of Errors		Frequency	Percentage
1	Omission of Meaning	Male	28	9,82 %
		Female	48	16,84 %
2	Deviation of Meaning	Male	64	22,45 %
		Female	116	40.70 %
3	Addition of meaning	Male	5	1,75 %
		Female	11	3,85 %
4	Inversion of meaning	Male	5	1,75 %
		Female	8	2,80 %

			285	100 %

Discussion

This part discusses the types and the causes of the errors that had been classified from students' translation texts. The classification of errors was done based on the Sager (1983) classification which classifying the types of errors into four types.

This study aims to investigate translation error in tourism brochures by English Department students of Universitas Negeri based on the theory proposed by Sager (1983) classified errors into four types: inversion of meaning, omission of meaning, addition of meaning, and deviation of meaning.

The researcher found that the totals of data of translation errors are 285 times. Afterwards, the data were analyzed into four types: inversion of meaning, omission of meaning, addition of meaning, and deviation of meaning. From the 285 data, there are 76 omission of meaning, 13 invention of meaning, and 180 deviation of meaning, and 16 addtion of meaning found. The most frequently type occurred is deviation of meaning which constitutes 180 cases from 285 data. From the 285 data, there are 183 errors by female students and there are 102 by male students.

This result is in line with a prior study conducted by Siahaan (2016), which examined translation errors in children's novels translated from English into Indonesian by Ferry Halim. The theory of Mona Baker (2011) was employed in this study, and as a result, the most common type of error (total number 45) was deviation. Other common error types were modification and omission (total number 9), addition (total number 4), and inversion (total number 3). The most common reason for meaning deviation is the application of a literal translation process.

This result is consistent with a prior study conducted by Amalya (2018). She employed two different text types—a recount text and an exposition text—to identify the translation mistakes committed by the SMAN 13 Pangkep pupils. The data was analyzed by the researcher using Sager's hypothesis. Research shows that students erred by inverting meaning approximately 65 times in text 1 and 68 times in text 2. They also omitted meaning 47 times in text 1 and text 2, with 93 instances each; they added meaning 78 times in text 1 and 62 times in text 2, and they deviated from the meaning 43 times in text 1 and 112 times in text 2.

This study bears similarities to that of Sarah (2019), who investigated the Analysis of Noun Phrase Translation in Joe Navarro's Louder than Words. Using Dulay's (1982) theory, Sarah discovered three different kinds of faults in her research. First, there are three types of data: meaning reversal (3 data), omission (4 data), and divergence of meaning (11 data).

It is clear from the earlier research mentioned above that there are both parallels and divergences between those investigations. Because various people, theories, and texts were employed in each study, the outcomes varied.

CONCLUSION

One of the most crucial parts of learning a foreign language is translation. Transferring, substituting, and reproducing a word or sentence from the source language (ST) to the target language (TT) is known as translation. The transferred

product from the source language needs to be appropriate for the target language. Students still struggle with text translation, nevertheless, and as a result, they encounter issues and make mistakes when translating texts.

The purpose of this research was to find out the types and the causes of errors in translating tourism brochures from Indonesian into English by students of Universitas Negeri Padang who have taken Indonesia English Translation Subject. This research used descriptive method with the English Department students of UNP who take Indonesian-English translation class as the population, and 19 of them as the sample. The data were obtained in order to find out the types made by the students in translating tourism brochures from Indonesian into English. The error was classified to find out the dominant types of translation error made by the students in translating tourism brochures from Indonesian into English. The researcher found the types errors that made by students in translating the text are omission, invertion, addition and deviation of meaning (classified by Sager 1983).

The result shows that the totals of errors are 285 errors with the deviation of meaning as the most frequently error occurred. It made up 180 times with 63,15 percentage. The second one is imission of meaning that made up 76 times with 26,66 % percentage, next is addition of meaning with 5,61% and the last is invertion of meaning that made up with 4,51% percentage. Errors of deviation of meaning become the most frequently occurred because most of the students' translation are similar, therefore the errors is commonly similar with each other.

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