

Indonesian Translation Errors of Thai Folklore

Sirirawadee Boonyakiat^{1)*}, A. Syukur Ghazali²⁾, Gatut Susanto²⁾

¹⁾Walailak University, Thailand

²⁾Indonesian Language Teaching–Universitas Negeri Malang

Thasala District Nakhonsithammarat 80161, Thailand. E-mail: sirirawadee@gmail.com*

Abstract: This study aims to describe the error of the Indonesian translation of Thai folklore texts by Thai students. The results of translation errors are divided into two analysis as follows: (1) the mistake of word choice and (2) the mistake of composing the sentence. This research employed a descriptive qualitative approach. It is found that the errors are mostly due to the lack of Indonesian language comprehension as a target language, especially Indonesian language in various contexts as well as the minimum acquisition of Indonesian vocabulary by Thai students.

Key Words: error in translation, Thai language folktales texts

Abstrak: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan kesalahan penerjemahan teks cerita rakyat bahasa Thai ke dalam bahasa Indonesia oleh mahasiswa Thailand. Hasil terjemahan terbagi menjadi dua analisis, yaitu: (1) kesalahan pemilihan kata dan (2) kesalahan penyusunan kalimat. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan dan jenis penelitian kualitatif deskriptif. Kesalahan banyak disebabkan oleh minimnya pemahaman ketatabahasan bahasa Indonesia sebagai bahasa sasaran, terutama bahasa Indonesia dalam berbagai konteks serta minimnya kosa kata dalam bahasa Indonesia yang dimiliki oleh mahasiswa Thailand.

Kata kunci: kesalahan terjemahan, teks cerita rakyat bahasa Thai

INTRODUCTION

The translation is one of the interesting fields of Applied Linguistics to do since this activity is used to transfer messages from the source language into the target language, for example, the transfer of Thai language messages into Indonesian. Translation attempts to deliver messages from one language to another. In the delivery of the message, it does not only explain the meaning of the word. However, the translator must be able to convey what is meant from the source language to the target language. Bassnet (2002) explains that translation activities involve more than an uncertain job but certainly involve two languages. When someone translating, this is not just writing, but also the interpretation and formation of two sentence structures. In translation, there are various kinds of semantic contexts and original formal sentences that can be interpreted as a form of a whole sentence system that is good and related to the translation of the language being taught. Newmark (1988) concludes as follows:

My description of translating procedure is operational. It begins with choosing a method of approach. Secondly, when we are translating, we translate with four levels more or less consciously in mind (1) the SL text level, the level of language, where we begin and which we continually (but not continuously) go back to (2) the referential level, the level of objects and events, real or imaginary, which we progressively have to visualise and build up, and which is an essential part, first of the comprehension, then of the reproduction process (3) the cohesive level, which is more general, and grammatical, which traces the train of thought, the feeling tone (positive or negative) and the various pre-suppositions of the SL text. This level encompasses both comprehension and reproduction: it presents an overall picture, to which we may have to adjust the language level (4) the level of naturalness, of common language appropriate to the writer or the speaker in a certain situation.

The quote explains that the translation operational procedure starts with the selection of the approach method. The translation of one text can use four lev-

els of text translation, namely: (1) the level of source language text, (2) the level of reference text, (3) the level of sentence alignment, which is more general, and the arrangement of sentences approaches the alignment of the sentence based on language style, and (4) natural level.

Translation has a very important function in the process of exchanging information. Soesilo in Purwo (1990) explains that the usefulness of translation is as a means to find various kinds of information from other countries without having to learn the language of the country first. The translation is also a means of cooperation, a means of opening doors of information throughout the world, eliminating a barrier that separates the nation, understanding, and world peace. In addition, translation can be used as a learning method from a language.

Translation activities of Thai texts into Indonesian is an activity used to measure students' abilities in Indonesian. Thai students who speak Thai are certainly very difficult in the process of translating the Thai language into the Indonesian language, there are many mistakes made by Thai students who are learning Indonesian. The mistakes made by Thai students are in the selection of words and the preparation of sentences becomes a good and correct sentence.

Errors in translating Thai into Indonesian are found in the practice of translation because the source language and target language are very different. Some vocabulary words from Thai cannot be translated into Indonesian because there is a possibility that there is no equivalent in Indonesian or Thai to translate the term. The translation must select the words from the target language which similarly means and not far from the source language. Translation requires knowledge of adequate word equivalents from the source language to the target language.

Indonesian and Thai have different language systems. When learning Indonesian, students must think of various affixes and grammar rules, while learning Thai must think of a very complex suprasegmental element. Thai is the official language used in Thailand. The Thai language has a form of language that is not the same as other languages. Thai has forty-four consonants, thirty-two vowels, and four tone notes. On the contrary, Indonesian has twenty-one consonants, five vowels, three diphthong letters or double vowels, and four double consonants.

Indonesian is a language that developed in Southeast Asia and as a foreign language that is widely used by Thais. Even at Walailak University Thailand,

there is an ASEAN Studies Department in which there is an In Country program. The In Country program is the program of choice for students to learn the language and culture of a country that is chosen in their study program. Thai students who choose to learn the Indonesian language and culture will take part in the In Country program and study at the BIPA Faculty of Letters, the State University of Malang for approximately six months. Before studying at BIPA, students have studied beginner-level Indonesian and have gone through the selection stage at the ASEAN Studies Department, Indonesian Language Study Program. Learning Indonesian for Thai students in the ASEAN studies department consists of various methods, one of which is a translation. The translation carried out can use various kinds of texts, including folklore texts.

Folk stories are stories that originated from the community and developed from generation to generation in ancient societies that served as a means to give moral messages (Nurgiyantoro, 2010). Folk stories signify a characteristic of every nation and show the culture and history of each nation. According to Danandjaja (2002), folklore is a form of narrative that spreads orally and is inherited from generation to generation from traditionally supporting communities. Folk stories are commonly a short story and quite understandable for everyone thus they can be translated properly and correctly. The folklore that was chosen by the researcher was entitled Golden Fish "ปลาทองคำ" as the material of this study.

The activity of translating a text does not only focus on the activity of transferring messages from one language to another, but also the culture of the source language. The process of transferring source language text messages is also influenced by the culture of translation which is reflected in how to understand, view, and express messages through the language used. The transfer of messages in the translation process is always marked by differences in the culture of the source language and the target language. This difference will directly place the translator in a dilemmatic position. On the one hand, translators must transfer source language text messages into the target language accurately. On the other hand and in many cases translators must find the equivalent in the target language.

According to Halliday (in Hatim & Munday, 2004), the process of grammar analysis is based on a hierarchical ranking scale that starts with the smallest units, namely morphemes, words, clauses, and sentences. Translators must have targeted language skills that are good enough to be able to choose the right

words and translators must master the source language and target grammar so that the translation results are good.

At present, there are many Indonesian story texts translated into Thai, but there are still a few Thai text stories translated into Indonesian. Therefore, mistakes and difficulties in translating story texts are one of the problems in the process of translating. This study will discuss the misinterpretation of Thai language story texts from a sample of Thai students studying Indonesian at an intermediate level. This study will describe the error of translating story texts in Thai into Indonesian.

METHOD

This study employed descriptive qualitative research since it described the error of word selection and the arrangement of sentences in the translation of Thai folklore into Indonesian by Thai students. Bogdan and Taylor (in Moleong, 2014), explain that qualitative research is research that produces descriptive data in the form of writing or oral from data sources and observable behavior.

This approach was used since the problems studied were in the form of data that were more precisely explained using descriptions. Both the data and the results obtained from this study were nonverbal data in the form of words and sentences containing unknown concepts in the target language (Indonesian). The focus of this study was the error of choice of words and the arrangement of the sentences in translation made by Thai students when translating folklore texts from Thai into Indonesian. The data collected were described and analyzed in accordance with Indonesian grammatical structure.

The text of folklore entitled “Golden Fish” given to Thai students was an instrument used to find out the translation errors of Thai students in the form of word selection errors and translation errors in sentence compilers. The research instrument was equipped with a guideline for error analysis in the translation of folklore by Thai students from Thai into Indonesian.

The processes carried out in this study were (1) assignments carried out by assigning assignments to Thai students to translate folklore texts, (2) repetitive reading, and (3) identifying errors. This research technique used documentation techniques. Documentation techniques are used to obtain data about the re-

sults of text translation by Thai students. This documentation technique is important to see mistakes in translating folklore texts. This documentation study technique is done by collecting the translation results that the researcher gave to students to translate the text.

The data analysis activity in this study employed the analysis method (Arikunto, 2006) which includes three stages, namely: preparation, tabulation, and application of data in accordance with the research approach. During the preparation stage, the author checked the name and completeness of the contents, checked the completeness of the data, checked the contents of the data collection instruments, and checked the type of data entry. During the tabulation stage, the author provided a rating scale of the translation results, the code on the translation sheet, and the code in processing data. During the stage of data application in accordance with the research approach, the author described the phenomenon of errors in the translation of Thai folklore text into Indonesian by Thai students. The data analysis in this study focused on errors, namely: (1) mistranslation in word selection, and (2) translation errors in composing sentences in Thai folklore texts into Indonesian by the students of the ASEAN Studies Department of Walailak University.

In this study, three stages in the study included (1) the preparation stage, (2) the implementation stage, and (3) the completion stage. (1) The preparation phase includes (a) determining the title of the research, (b) conducting a literature study to identify and review the relevant theoretical sources, (c) preparing a research plan, and (d) preparing a research proposal. (2) The implementation phase of the research includes (a) data collection, (b) classification of data, (c) analyzing data, and (c) concluding data. (3) The completion phase includes (a) preparation of research reports, (b) revisions to research reports, and (c) submission of research reports.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In general, there are errors in the use of words and the use of sentences on the results of the translation of folklore text “Golden Fish” in Thai into Indonesian by students from the ASEAN Department of Walailak University Thailand. The errors are in the form of (1) meaning, (2) word choice, (3) pronouns, (4) conjunctions, (5) prepositions, and (6) word formation.

The Error in The Selection of Words (Dictions) in Translation of Thai Folklore Texts into Indonesian

Word selection errors are divided into six, namely (1) meaning, (2) word choice, (3) pronouns, (4) conjunctions, (5) prepositions, and (6) word formation.

The Error of Meaning

The errors in translating the Thai text into Indonesian, particularly for meanings, are more influenced by the error of word distribution at the sentence level, thus the meaning of the synonymous word is inappropriate. For example, the sentence ฉัน จะ ไป สงขลา นั่ง รถยนต์ (*chan ja pai Songkla nang rot yon*) was translated into Indonesian 'I go to Songkla by car. In Thai, the difference is between riding a car and riding a bicycle. This difference causes errors since there are differences in meaning between Thai and Indonesian.

The error of meanings in the student translation essays are described as follows: "Arriving at the Khanithee market and his children were very wondered by the items on the market. (Thasneem An1-8 / 2 / 2-1) ". In the sentence, the choice of word "wonder" was wrong since according to KBBI (Indonesian Language Great Dictionary) refers to things that are 'odd, strange, or miraculous' whereas in this sentence what is meant is actually a feeling of awe thus it will be more appropriate if it is replaced with "impress". The improvement of the sentence can be seen as follows: "Arriving at the Khanithee market and his children were very impressed with the items on the market". It is in line with the opinion of Soedjito and Saryono (2011), that the mistake of choosing a synonymous word in its distribution in a sentence, will make the sentence meaning less precise or not in accordance with the context.

Word Choice

The error of word choice from Thai into Indonesian, especially in terms of their use in sentences leads to the inappropriate context of the sentence. For example, in the sentence หลังจากนั้น ทารก ขึ้น บ้าน (*Taksa khun ban*) was translated into Indonesian to 'Then Taraka enters the house'. In Thai, between going up to the house and entering a house are different things, because the shape of the house in Thailand and in Indonesia is different. Most forms of houses in Thailand have stairs to enter into houses, different from the shape of houses in Indonesia. These differences can cause errors in the

process of translating into Indonesian. While the results of the translation must follow the target language and close to the original text thus readers can understand the message from the original text in the correct source language.

The examples of word choice error in student translations of the ASEAN Studies department are outlined below: "Because they do not get money, they switch to the homes of other rich people. (Suwasri An1-20 / 4 / 4-1)". The error lies in word/switch/. The word /switch/ means switching activities that are emphasized in its activities. While in the sentence, if it is replaced with the word /move/ then the emphasis is on the location. This is in accordance with the meaning desired by the author. This is in accordance with the opinion of Soedjito (2010) which states that the accuracy of the selection of words must be able to generate ideas that are right on the imagination of the reader in accordance with the mind of the author "Because they do not get money they move to the homes of other rich people"

Pronouns

The person pronoun is to refer to another noun. Based on the pronoun errors that arise in the translation work of ASEAN Studies department students is the choice of personal pronouns. For example, in the sentence "Mother and her child are good people, they speak well and like to help others" (Thasneem An1-2 / 1 / 1-4), the words/mother and child/should not replace the words Khanithee and Ueay. The pronouns used lead to mismatches between nouns and pronouns in the context of the sentence. This sentence should be translated as/they/. The correction of the sentence can be seen as follows "They are kind people, they speak well and like to help others". This is in line with Chaer's opinion (2015) which states that pronouns are used to connect one sentence to another sentence in a discourse. Thus, if an error occurs in the selection of pronouns, it has no connection between sentences.

Conjunction

Chaer (2015) states that conjunction is a word that connects one word to another, a clause with another clause, a sentence with another sentence or a paragraph with another paragraph. Based on the sentences that are connected, the conjunctions are classified into three types, namely: coordinative conjunctions, correlative conjunctions, and subordinate conjunctions. However, from the translation data students majoring in ASEAN Studies, it only found coordina-

tive conjunction and subordinate conjunctions. The example of errors in the use of conjunctions in the translation of students majoring in ASEAN Studies is as follows. “Ueay knew about it, he will go straight to the house to meet his father. (Thasneem An1-82 / 14 / 2-1) “. In the sentence, the word/will/ is a time marker because the word/will/ is a word that states the activity that has not happened or will be done. Whereas in this sentence, the narrated event is occurring thus the word/will/ can be replaced with the word conjunction / and /. The sentence that has been corrected can be seen as follows “Ueay knows about it and goes straight to the house to meet his father”.

Preposition

A preposition places before a noun thus it forms an exocentric phrase to fill the information function in the sentence (Chaer, 2015). Based on the explanation, the preposition occupies the information function in the sentence, therefore it has a difference with a conjunction. Prepositions are used in simple sentences, whereas, conjunctions are used for sentences that are broader or more complex.

The Thai language has no preposition. It also influenced the process of translating texts in Thai into Indonesian. The example in Thai is ฉัน เข้า บ้าน (*chan khaw ban*) translated into Indonesian to ‘I enter home’. Prepositions in Thai, as found in the example, do not exist or is not important in the sentence. This also affected the process of selecting words and translating from Thai into Indonesian thus many errors were found in the translation results of students from ASEAN Studies. The discussion about errors in the use of prepositions is as follows: “Taraka chases Khanittha and Ueay at the maid’s house. (Thasneem An1-21 / 4 / 2-2) “. In the sentence the preposition / at / is not appropriate to be used in the sentence, because of the preposition / at / states the position or place where the object is located. The message to be conveyed in this sentence is ‘Taraka chases Khanittha and Ueay to the maid’s house’, so the preposition / at / which states the location or place is not appropriate to use in the sentence. Therefore, the preposition should / to / which states the direction of the destination. Therefore, the sentence will be “Taraka chases Khanittha and Ueay to the maid’s house”.

Word Formation Errors

In the translations of students from the ASEAN Studies Department, word errors were also found. In this translation error, the author focuses only on affix-

ing or affixation. Affixation consists of prefix, suffix, insertion, and circumfix. But, it only found (1) prefix error, (2) suffix error, and (3) circumfix, while insertion error was not found in the student translation results.

Prefix Error

There are four prefixes (in the context of Indonesian grammatical system) which are wrong, namely, applying, in and in the translation of students in the ASEAN Studies department. For example, “*Phommathat ingin pohon Bodhi menanam di istana, dia bilang tentara menebang pohon itu*” (Phommathat wanted the Bodhi tree to plant in the palace, he said the army cut down the tree). (Thasneem An2-21 / 11 / 2-1) “. Sumadi (2012) explains that the majority of the (meN-) prefix has a noun-forming function where the basic form that gets the start of (meN-) can turn into a verb. The same thing applies to the word /plant/ in the sentence above is a word that is formed from the prefix which forms an active transitive verb that makes the object the recipient of the treatment. However, in this sentence the word/ plant/ is the object that need to be treated, As in the discussion of the standard Indonesian grammar, derivative verbs with (meN) affixes must declare an action or conduct (Alwi et al., 2010).

Based on the discussion, the example sentence is incorrect since it signifies that the ‘bodhi tree’ perform a planting activity. In addition, the structure of the sentence according to Indonesian grammar if the object ‘bodhi tree’ precedes the predicate, the verb or predicate must use the prefix because the sentence is a passive sentence, so the sentence will be a sentence (a). If this sentence is to be changed, the active sentence of the object must be moved to the back of the predicate. Thus, the sentence will be a sentence (b).

(a) *Phommathat ingin pohon Bodhi ditanam di istana, dia bilang tentara menebang pohon itu.* (Phommathat wants the Bodhi tree to be planted in the palace, he says the army cut down the tree.)

(b) *Phommathat ingin menanam pohon Bodhi di istana, dia bilang tentara menebang pohon itu* (Phommathat wants to plant a Bodhi tree in the palace, he says the army cut down the tree.)

Suffixes Error

The wrong ending is only found one, namely, the suffix -an in the student translation as follows: “The Taraka often compliments the first wife and loves Ueay

because Ueay is very kind. (Asmar An3-1 / 1 / 3-1) “In the sentence above the word/praise/ is a word that is not properly used in the sentence. This is due to the word /praise/ form of words that refer to nouns. Whereas, in this sentence there are modalities / often / as explainers of predicates. This is in accordance with the explanation in Widjono (2012). which states that modalities are often referred to as predicate statements that can change the overall meaning of a sentence. For this reason, the word / often / in this sentence explains the activity / praise /.

The sentence will be the exact meaning if the word / praise / without the suffix -an and replaced with the prefix meN- so that the word / praise / change into words / praise /. The exact sentence for this sentence is as follows: “Taraka often praises the first wife and loves Ueay because Ueay is very kind”.

Circumfix Error

There are six Indonesian circumfix forms which are wrong in the translation of students from the ASEAN Studies department, namely *ke-an*, *me-kan*, *me-i*, *ber-an*, *di-kan*, and *pe-an*. One example of a mistake in the translation results is “After that, Phommthat disguised the local community to look for the owner of a bodhi tree. (Suwari An4-4 / 11 / 3-2) “. The circumfix in the sentence means activities for others. This was not in accordance with the meaning of the sentence because Phommthat did not conduct disguises for others, but Phommthat did the activity himself for himself. According to Alwi & et al (2010), affixes form active verbs which make objects as stated in the basic form. Therefore, to create meaning as expected by the author, then the word /disguise/ is replaced with the word /pretend/. The correction of the sentence is as follows: “After that, Phommthat pretended himself as a local community to look for the owner of a bodhi tree”.

Error in Writing Sentences within Thai Folklore Texts Translation into Indonesian

Sentences are an important part of the communication process (Sumadi, 2013). The sentence can also function to convey meaning or message to someone. Errors that occur in the structure of the sentence will certainly be able to cause a bad communication process. This is what causes failure in receiving messages.

In translation, mistakes in using vocabulary are often found. This is what will be discussed in this sub-

section on data analysis and discussion of sentence errors in the translation of Thai folklore texts into Indonesian by students from the ASEAN Studies department. Errors in the sentences structure in translation can be divided into five, namely (1) improper wording in sentences, (2) sentence structure errors, (3) imprecise words in sentences, (4) sentence irregularities, and (5) inaccuracy of prepositions in sentences.

Improper Words Arrangement in A Sentence

Setyawati (2010) states that due to the influence of foreign languages, errors often occur in the arrangement of words. This is mostly due to differences in language systems. Foreign languages often use the signifying-signified system while in Indonesian use the signified-signifying system. The error of the wording was also found in the translation of the student, as in the following sentence: “He was glad at least today to get one fish to cook food. (Pineapple An 5-13 / 5 / 5-2) “. In the sentence above, /at least/ signifies that “he was happy at least today because he got one fish to eat” and gives the impression that “he” (Taraka) has never felt happy in his life. Meanwhile, the story actually means that ‘Taraka is a little happy because he got to fish for dinner’.

Sentence Structure

In the process of oral communication, the structure of sentences does not have a significant influence on the delivery of meaning. However, in written language the sentence structure has a very large effect on the process of delivering meaning. Incorrect sentence structures will form illogical sentences.

The examples of errors in sentence structure on the translation results of ASEAN Studies Department students are as follows: “The first wife of love brought her second wife and child away together. (Asmar An5-2 / 2 / 1-2) “

In the sentence, the message to be conveyed on the translation is clearly very different from what the story writer wants to say in Thai. There are two predicates in the sentence whose placement is not appropriate, and creates different meanings.

First wife (S) love (P) brought (P) second wife and child (O) went together (Prep.).

The word / love / in front of the word / bring / is the main error in the structure of the sentence. The word /love/ does not refer to a person’s name (Taraka’s first wife). However, if the word /love/ in the sentence is omitted, the sentence will be arranged as follows: “The first wife (S) brought (P) the second

wife and child (O) went together (Prep.)”. The meaning to be conveyed was the first wife brought (invited) the second wife and child to go together. Other meanings will also be created if Asmar maintains the word /love/ and discards the word /brought/ in the translation sentence. Consider the following sentence “The first wife (S) love (P) the second wife and child (O) to go together (Prep.)”.

The sentence with the word /love/ creates the meaning that the first wife is likely to ‘give permission to the second wife and child to go together’. However, there is something missing in the sentence, that is the structure of the object of the word /permission/. If it is referred to as the actual story in Thai, the closest meaning is a sentence with the words /permission/ and the preposition /to/. The correction of the sentence is as follows “The first wife gives permission to the second wife and child to go together”.

This, referring to the previous sentence where Taraka wanted to go with Khanittha (first wife) but because Khanittha felt tired and it is better for her to finish her household chores which had not yet been completed, Khanittha as the first wife gave permission to Khanithee as the second wife and two children to follow Taraka to the market together.

Improper Word Omission in A Sentence

The effectiveness of sentences can be formed by omitting the sentences with the same meaning and position (Setyawati, 2010). Word omission to compile sentences will be inappropriate if done carelessly. This is also found in the translation of Thai students in the ASEAN Studies department as follows: “Taraka is a poor man and not money. (Suphakorn An6-1 / 3 / 4-1) “

(a) Taraka is a poor man.

(b) Taraka has no money.

The two sentences are single sentences with the same position, thus when converted into compound sentences it should use the conjunction /and/. The translator supposes to omit the word /Taraka/ as the subject. However, in this sentence the translator did not only omit the subject, but also omitted the function of the predicate in the second sentence which certainly has nothing in common with the first sentence. It indeed creates a less precise meaning. Therefore, to create a good sentence, it can be changed to “Taraka is a poor man and has no money”.

Illogical Sentence

Sentences can be illogical if the words chosen to compile the sentence are improper (Setyawati, 2010).

Illogical sentences can be failed to be understood in the communication process both oral and written. It is often found in novice writers or speakers of foreign languages whose vocabulary is lacking, so they often choose inappropriate words in the writing or speech.

For example, “Older brothers play death”. (Suwasri An5-20 / 15 / 6-1) “. The word /death/ is not a game. It refers to the condition of a certain object or creature that is lifeless, thus the word /death/ is inappropriate. This is because the word /play/ in the sentence occupies a position as the predicate of an intransitive sentence that requires a complement. The sentence will have a different meaning if /play death/ are replaced with the word /pretend /. The word is a verb that composes an intransitive sentence but has a different meaning that is acting as if. The correction is as follows: “Old brothers pretend to be dead”.

Inappropriate Preposition

Prepositions are located before nouns to form an exocentric phrase to fill the information function in the sentence (Chaer, 2015). Inappropriate prepositions use at the sentence creates a different meaning. For example, “Phommatat wants the bodhi tree plant in the palace, he said the army cut down the tree. (Thasneem An5-57 / 11 / 2-1) “. The sentence should have the preposition /to/ Thus, the sentence erence of the sentence’s meaning lies in “he said the soldier cut down the tree” which states whether the sentence is a news sentence or command. When viewed from the original story and the right translation, the sentence has the meaning of the sentence that “Phommathat gave orders to the soldiers to cut down and plant bodhi trees in the palace”. Therefore, in order for the meaning to be conveyed through the sentence to be correct, this sentence can be changed as follows: “Phommatat wants the bodhi tree to be planted in the palace and he tells the guard to cut down the tree”.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results and discussion, there are four errors on the results of folklore texts translation from Thai into Indonesian. The first is the errors in Indonesian prefixes. The four errors found are *me-*, *ber-*, *ter-*, and *di-*. The second is the error of the suffix (*-an*). The third error is Indonesian circumfix such as *ke-an*, *me-kan*, *me-i*, *ber-an*, *di-kan*, and *pe-an*. The fourth error is word formation. The translation results were using the MD system (Explaining Explained) while in the Indonesian language using the

DM system (Explained Explaining). In addition, it found several errors, for example (1) sentence structure such as placing two predicates in one sentence and object inappropriately which create different meaning, (2) misappropriation of words that are less precise in the form of the subject and take the function of the predicate simultaneously which create unclear meaning of a sentence, (3) illogical sentence structure, (4) inappropriately places preposition in a sentence.

Based on these conclusions, the suggestions that can be given is first, the folklore translation from Thai into Indonesian requires an understanding of the target language culture. Second, it is necessary to compare the choice of words with various meanings. Translators need to be equipped with an understanding of Indonesian grammar in accordance with the context. The third suggestion is related to learning Indonesian for Foreign Speakers which needs to include a translation method that takes into account the characteristics of the source language and the target language.

The suggestions addressed to other researchers is to extend this research on various methods of translation for foreign speakers other than Thailand. Further research also needs to be focused on patterns of translation errors by Thai students at the beginner or advanced level.

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