

Translation Errors of Noodles Product Cooking Instructions from Indonesian into English

Agus Dwiyanto*, Diah Ayu Setianingrum

Universitas Negeri Semarang, Indonesia

agusdwiyanto@students.unnes.ac.id

Abstract. *This paper discussed the translation errors in various top brands of instant noodles in Indonesia, ranging from the products produced by the local industries to the one imported from overseas. In this research, the researchers used a descriptive qualitative research method. The sources of data mean for the objects of the research were ten cooking instructions or procedures of various brands of instant noodles in Indonesia, translated from Indonesian into English. The data were collected through documentation techniques. The types of data were words, phrases, and sentences. The data were classified and tabulated based on the error types, following the standard of ATA's Framework for Standard Error Making Classification. The result of the analysis showed that there were 40 translation errors found in 10 of 23 error categories with Omission as the most frequent error produced. The three most prominent error categories found in the instant noodles' cooking instructions are Omission, Mistranslation, Syntax, and Cohesion. Omission turns to be the highest category of translation errors, which appeared 13 times out of 40 errors or 32.5 % of errors found in the analysis, followed by Mistranslation with 15% and Syntax and Cohesion that shares the same percentage of findings by reaching 12.5%. The researchers also found out that out of 10 instant noodles brands, instant noodle brand D has the most translation errors with 9 error findings out of 40 errors in total, followed by brand J with 8 findings of errors.*

Keywords: *ATA Standards of Errors, Cooking Instruction, Translation Errors*

A. INTRODUCTION

We must have known a proverb *to err is human*, which means that men occasionally make errors in their everyday lives. However, without being corrected, an error will remain error. We make errors so that we may learn from the mistakes we have made. When realizing that we have made errors, we have to try our best not to do the same in the future. It goes for every aspect, from the simplest one, for instance, making an error in placing an item to the place where it should be, to the critical ones such as producing errors in translating or interpreting what people are saying. Then again, nothing is perfect in the world, which makes sense if making errors are sometimes acceptable. But still, we have to keep minimizing the errors

we make, or else, it will end us up in a bigger problem. Talking about the error in the field of translation, it can be found that translators sometimes make errors (Hartono, 2018).

Translation Errors is a topic that has been analyzed by numerous researchers for various reasons. One of the research involving translation errors is the research conducted by Salam (2017), he analyzed the translation errors in the crowdsourcing translation app and resulting in the errors of deviation of meanings as the most findings in his research. He then suggested to the app administrator to further tighten the translator entrance test in order to make the quality of the translation better. Another research is an S1 thesis by Mu'minah (2017), which analyzed the translation quality of recount text produced by SMA Muhammadiyah Purworejo in the academic year 2016/2017 by following the format of Ellis' translation Error. The result was the finding of omission as the most prominent findings, with a percentage of 59%. We may sum up those researches before that it is possible to analyze the types of errors in any objects we would like to analyze, whether it is an app or even students at school, everything is possible.

Another research is conducted by Utami (2017), whose research analyzed the source of errors in Indonesia-English Translation in the written text produced by the fourth semester of English Department students at UIN Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau Pekanbaru. It was resulting in the statement that the errors were due to students' incompetence knowledge of the target language. On the other side, the research conducted by Ardeshiri (2014) was also about the cause of errors, but this time was in the Translating Pragmatic Senses. The leading cause of errors stated by the researcher was the misunderstanding of the pragmatic senses of the students. The researcher then hoped that his study would provide a new perspective for the objective assessment of some translation devices and instruction for the teachers in an Iranian university.

The first thing that we have to define before going more rooted to the bottom of the problem is the need for translation. Koman (2019) argued that translation is needed since it is a crucial task in the process of exchanging information. She also underlined that translation is not an easy task because it requires an excellent

mastery of the source language and the target language as well. So it is agreed that without such a good mastery of the languages we are about to translate, we will not produce a good translation quality as well. The conclusion is hand in hand with the statement given by Yuliasri (2016, as cited by Koman 2019), which stated that a translator must have a good mastery of the two languages involved. Concerning errors, this research is conducting the errors that happen in our daily life. Sometimes small stuff like cooking instructions, advertisements we see on the road, signs that are available everywhere, for example in the airport, terminal, railway station and other public places and anywhere, may contain errors if we see them carefully. This research on the occasion will analyze the errors found in the cooking instruction of instant noodle brands that are spread in every mart available in Indonesia, ranging from those produced nationally to the ones imported from the overseas. In the end, we have compiled the data of 10 instant noodles cooking procedures by purchasing, taking pictures, and notes of the instant noodles themselves.

B. THEORETICAL REVIEW

The first term that we have to define in the beginning is the word “error.” In general, knowledge, when people come across the word error, usually people will think of something wrong or wrongdoing or something that is out of a calculation that makes things strays out of the track. Lennon (1991) as cited by Cuc (2018) considered error as a linguistic form or combination of forms which, in the same context and under similar conditions of production, would, in all likelihood, not be produced by the speakers’ native speaker counterparts. The error depends on the usage and the research we conduct, can be divided into several types, like what was explained by Kezhavars (1999) as cited in Ghasemi (2016), he stated that linguistically divided errors into four significant groups as (a) orthographic errors, (b) phonological errors, (c) lexicosemantic errors and (d) morphological-syntactic errors. Nevertheless, the theory proposed by Kezhavars (1999) is mainly used in analyzing translation errors in machine or translation apps and the products out of it.

Talking about brands or products, again, the choosing of instant noodles brand is without consideration. We believe that this particular product is one of the most instant food products consumed by people in Indonesia. It is then proved by a journal article recently published by the AEGIC (Australian Exported Grains Innovative Centre), Kingwell (2019) pointed out that each year, it is estimated that 13 billion packets of instant noodles are sold in Indonesia that makes the country as the world's second-largest instant noodle market in the world, following Hong Kong and China as the leading countries. The same journal also mentioned that two national companies, Indofood and Wings Corp, dominated instant noodles sales with a combined market share of over 80%, and it came out that Indofood was by far the dominant supplier with its *Indomie* brand. The statements mentioned above became the main foundation of our reason in choosing such products for our research.

But before things turn to be like what happened recently, in terms of the growth of instant noodles consumption in Indonesia, we want to give a glimpse of insight regarding the beginning of an era of instant noodles in our country. As stated by Dewi (2016), the beginning of instant noodles production in Indonesia was triggered by the US global power domination through the use of wheat aid and instant noodles then born, at that time, as a result of the market opportunities provided by the abundance of wheat that used to be lowly consumed on those periods. Kingwell also mentioned that Indonesia's noodle market is dominated by instant noodles which is called 'instant' due to the time for cooking is generally less than three minutes. The AEGIC also showed us the end uses of wheat flour in Indonesia by 2018 was 55% allocated to the production of instant, dry and fresh noodles, enormous. It is also stated that most Indonesian consumed instant noodles once to six times a week on average.

The thing to be analyzed on this occasion is the instant noodles' cooking instructions. It goes the same with the product labels, whereas both aspects demand the presence of a translation process for the sake of effective advertizing process (Abdulrahman, 2015). Besides the statement uttered by Abdulrahman, we believe that the translation in the cooking instructions is given due to the products are

exported to the overseas. As explained by Mat (2014) that reading and obtaining information about specific products in mother tongue is far more close to the individual, and a careful translation exercise is truly perusal, as meanings vary greatly across norms, attitudes, beliefs, and cultures.

C. METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

We used descriptive qualitative method during the research because we aim to describe the errors we found in the cooking instruction of various brands of instant noodles. The data were collected by documentation techniques. The types of data were words, phrases, and sentences. The data were classified and tabulated based on the error types, following the standard of ATA's Framework for Standard Error Making Classification. In analyzing and tabulating the data, the researchers used the following coding:

Table 1. Data coding system used in translation error Tabulation Analysis (ATA, 2016)

Name of Errors	Codes
Addition	A
Ambiguity	AMB
Capitalization	C
Cohesion	COH
Diacritical Marks/Accents	D
Faithfulness	F
<i>Faux Ami</i>	FA
Grammar	G
Illegibility	ILL
Indecision	IND
Literalness	L
Mistranslation	MT
Misunderstanding	MU
Omission	O
Punctuation	P

Register	R
Spelling	SP
Style	ST
Syntax	SYN
Terminology	T
Unfinished	UNF
Usage	U
Word form/Part of Speech	WF/PS

D. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

After analyzing the errors, we found some findings related to the translation from Indonesia to English in the cooking instructions of the various noodles brands. The findings of the translation errors will be provided in the next table whilst the description of each finding of translation errors will be provided right below the table.

Table 2. Log of errors for noodles products cooking instructions

No.	Error Codes	Instant Noodles Brands										Total
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	
1.	A							1	3			4
2.	AMB											
3.	C											
4.	COH	2			2						1	5
5.	D											
6.	F											
7.	FA											
8.	G				1							1
9.	ILL											
10.	IND	1										1

11.	L									2		2
12.	MT			2		1		1			2	6
13.	MU											
14.	O			4	4	3	1				1	13
15.	P										2	2
16.	R											
17.	SP											
18.	ST											
19.	SYN		1					1	1		2	5
20.	T											
21.	UNF									1		1
22.	U											
23.	WF											
Total Errors		3	1	4	9	3	2	2	5	3	8	40

Addition

An addition error occurs when the translator introduces superfluous information or stylistic effects.

Example:

ST : *Tuangkan kecap*

LT : Pour the soy sauce

TT : Pour the soy sauce *into the bowl*

The phrase *Tuangkan kecap* on the source text was translated into “Pour the soy sauce *into the bowl*”. The translator of brand H wrote additional information which was not written on the source text in the sentence. The additional information came from the translator himself/herself. Therefore, the meaning of the target text is different from the source text. In conclusion, the phrase “into the bowl” belongs to an additional error of translation.

Cohesion

A cohesion error occurs when a text is hard to follow because of inconsistent use of terminology, misuse of pronouns, inappropriate conjunctions, or other structural errors.

Example:

ST : ...*masukkan saus aduk selama 30 detik.*

LT : ...mix with sauces and stir for 30 seconds.

TT : ...mix with liquid paste stir for 30 seconds.

The word (liquid paste) does not refer to any other word on the sentence. So, it makes the readers not figure what the meaning of “liquid paste” phrase on the target text is. On the translator’s view, perhaps the phrase “liquid paste” is aimed to replace the word *sauce* (in translation). It could mean any mixture or sauces available for the noodles, so it is not cohesive enough to make the reader understand what the phrase indeed implies.. Therefore, the translated text does not deliver the meaning of the source text accurately. The phrase *liquid paste* (in translation) should be translated into “sauce” instead of “liquid paste”. The explanation above shows that cohesion error in translation occurred on the sample.

Grammar

A grammar error occurs when a sentence in the translation violates the grammatical rules of the target language.

Example:

ST: ...*in 400cc (2 gelas) air mendidih*

LT : ...in 400cc of boiling water

TT: ...in boiling water 400cc

In the source text, it was clearly stated that 400cc of boiling water is required, but then again, the TT of noodle brand D’s translator translated it into “in boiling water 400cc”. It will not meet the requirement of grammatical rules, which clearly stated that numerical codes or the amount of quantity should be placed in the front.

According to the explanation before, it is summarized that there is a grammatical error in the sample above.

Indecision

An indecision error occurs when the translator gives more than one option for a given translation unit.

Example:

ST : *Tuangkan Bumbu Bubuk.. Tuangkan Mie Beserta..*

LT : Pour seasoning powder.. Pour Noodles with..

TT : Pour seasoning powder.. Pour Noodles with..

The translator of the noodle brand A may lead the readers to confusion due to his/her Indecision in translating the word *Tuangkan*. The translation for the word *Tuangkan* is not consistent in the cooking instruction of noodle brand A, on one occasion, it was translated as Place and on another occasion, it was translated as pour. In conclusion, giving more than one option which has a different meaning in translating a word belongs to an indecision error of translation.

Literalness

Literalness is usually known as linear translation. It fused between word-for-word translation and free translation. The translator attempted to find the same grammatical construction of the source language in the target language, and then the translator reproduced the structure of the word to suit the target language. So, this method was more flexible than a word-for-word translation.

Example:

ST : Rebus mi dan sayuran *kering* ke dalam 400ml...

LT : Cooks noodles and *dehydrated* vegetables in 400ml...

So the translator of the brand I noodles literally translated *kering* into dehydrated, which has the right meaning but is also irrelevant with the context of cooking instruction. Otherwise, it should be translated into dried. Due to the irrelevant context, then it is considered as the translation error of literalness.

Mistranslation

A mistranslation error occurs when the meaning of a segment of the original text is not conveyed correctly in the target language. Example:

ST : ...*mi goreng lezat siap disajikan*.

LT : ...delicious fried noodles is ready to be served.

TT : ...enjoy your delicious fried noodles.

The translator of the brand F noodles' cooking instruction is not matching with each other from the ST and the TT. The source text stated, "...*mi goreng lezat siap disajikan*" which should be translated as "... delicious fried noodles is ready to be served"; instead, the translator translated the original or source text into "...enjoy your delicious fried noodles," which is not matching. As a result, because of an inappropriate translation, the sample above is categorized into mistranslation error.

Omission

An omission error occurs when an element of information in the source text is left out of the target text.

Example:

ST : *Campurkan Mi dengan bumbu di piring*

LT : mix the noodles with the seasoning in a plate.

TT : mix with the seasonings.

It can be seen clearly that the translator omits some words from the ST as *Mi* and *Piring*. Without those words existing, the readers will end up in confusion, wondering what should be mixed whether it is the noodle or the soup or the sauce and et cetera. In sum, the example belongs to omission error in translation since the omission of some words caused incomplete delivery of the source text message.

Punctuation

A punctuation error occurs when the conventions of the target language regarding punctuation are not followed.

Example:

ST : *masukkan mi dan sayuran kering, kemudian didihkan kembali..*

LT : put noodle and dried vegetable, mix, and boil more..

TT : put noodle and dried vegetable mix and boil more..

The inexistence of comma between vegetable and mix will be interpreted into two different meanings. It is either turned to be a vegetable mix or dried vegetable mix. It turns out the translation of the cooking instruction of the noodles brand J to be out of the track. It should have been “put noodle and dried vegetable, mix and boil..” to separate two words and mainly, to convey the real purpose of the cooking instruction to the readers. From the explanation above, that sample can be categorized as punctuation error since the omission of a comma between those words.

Syntax

A syntax error occurs when the arrangement of words or other elements of a sentence does not conform to the syntactic rules of the target language. Example:

ST : *Rentangan anak usia dini menurut pasal 28 UU Sisdiknas No.20/2003 ayat 1 adalah 0-6 tahun.*

LT : The range of early childhood, according to the Law of National Education System Article 28 Number 20/2003 Clause 1 is 0-6 years old.

TT : The age length for children in PAUD according to Law Sisdiknas (system education national) No. 20/2003 article 28 clause no. 1 is 0-6 years old.

The sample above indicates the error on the underlined phrase “system education national”. The reason is that the word order on the phrase is incorrect. On the noun phrase, the main word should be on the last part of the phrase. However, in the sample above, the main word is placed in the initial phase. The translation should change the phrase “system education national” into the “national education system”. In conclusion, the phrase on the target text above belongs to a syntax error.

Unfinished

A substantially unfinished passage is not graded.

Example:

ST : ...*sayuran kering ke dalam 400ml air mendidih selama 3 menit.*

LT : ...vegetables to 400ml of boiling water for 3 minutes.

TT : ...vegetables to 400ml for 3 minutes.

As it is seen in the target text, the translator did not finish in translating the phrase *air mendidih* (Air Mendidih). He / She left the phrase disappeared after the word “400ml”. The gap should be filled with the phrase “boiling water” instead, but the translator left a gap in there. Therefore, because of the unfinished writing of the translation, it indicates an unfinished error.

E. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Jump to the conclusion; it can be stated that there are 10 translation errors out of 26 error categories based on the ATA’s Standard of Translation Error found in the instant noodles’ cooking instructions. The errors are consisted of addition, cohesion, grammar, indecision, literalness, mistranslation, omission, punctuation, syntax, and the last one are unfinished. The three most prominent error categories found in the instant noodles’ cooking instructions are Omission, Mistranslation, Syntax, and Cohesion. Omission turns to be the highest category of translation errors, which appeared 13 times out of 40 errors or 32.5 % of errors found in the analysis, followed by Mistranslation with 15% and Syntax and Cohesion that shares the same percentage of findings by reaching 12.5%. The researchers also found out that out of 10 instant noodles brands, instant noodle brand D has the most translation errors with 9 error findings out of 40 errors in total, followed by brand J with 8 findings of errors.

From the result of the study that the researchers had done, there are some suggestions that the researchers want to propose, especially to the translators, students of the English Education Program, and the next researchers. For the translators and students of the English Education Program, they should realize their

translation errors made. It is crucial and critical in knowing where we made mistakes so that we could minimize our mistakes in translation as little as possible, because from the research, we found the translation confusing which may lead to misinterpretation of the readers, in this context, customers. For the next researchers, the results of this study are expected to be used as a reference for developing similar research, especially on the English Education students' translation errors. We only research by putting 10 instant noodles brands in Indonesia; there could be more than 10 out there somewhere. The other researchers also may develop this research into advancement by using different categories of errors and the factors of making the errors.

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