Chapter 5: Conclusion and Recommendation

This chapter presents the conclusion and recommendation based on the result of this research. The conclusion provides a brief summary in the relation to the research question of the study. This is followed by recommendation for further research end chapter made as an outgrowth of the study.

Conclusion

This study is aimed to investigate the kinds of errors made by Facebook 'see translation' feature in the case of English-Indonesian translation, in accordance to the research question, "*What kinds of errors are in the 'see translation' feature in the case of English to Indonesian translation?*". The errors were examined from 25 captions obtained based on some categories. Farrús et al. (2010) theory was used in the errors' analysis which consisted of five big machine translation errors classification: orthographic, morphological, lexical, semantic, and syntactical errors. The errors later classified into specific sub-errors. Orthographic errors included punctuations, capitalization, and spelling. Moreover, morphological errors include noun form, verb form, and the idea of plural. On the other hand, missing words, extra words, untranslated source words, and translate proper noun are included in the lexical errors. Further, semantic errors covered polysemy, homonymy, and idiomatic expression. Last but not least, syntactic errors dealt with conjunctions, prepositions, articles, and syntactic reordering.

Apparently from 25 captions that have been obtained, there were 164 errors in total that had been identified in the corpus. The errors consisted of 17

orthographic errors (10.37 %) , 31 morphological errors (18.90 %) , 41 lexical errors (25 %) , 59 semantic errors (35.98 %) , and 16 syntactical errors (9.75 %).

The main of errors category that counted as the most errors was semantic errors, followed by lexical errors, morphological errors, orthographic errors, and syntactical errors. In semantic errors, polysemy sub-error was dominantly discovered among the data. On the other hand, the least errors found were detected in the spelling, extra words and conjunction sub-errors.

Among the data obtained, the most significant errors occurred in semantic, lexical, morphological, and syntactic error. Those categories most severely affect the overall readability of the text outputs. Meanwhile, orthographical errors tend to have minor impacts on the overall readability and meaning delivery of the target text. For instance, capitalization error (10 errors) can be identified by the reader with respect to the context of the text. Incorrect punctuations (7 errors) also do not affect reader's understanding as long as the corresponding subject is correctly put.

To sum up, sheer amount of errors occurred on Facebook 'see translation' feature indicating that the translation quality of Facebook 'see translation" feature is still poor thus there is still significant room for the improvement in the output quality of the Facebook 'see translation' system.

Recommendation

Quality does not come from free, nor without hard work and an adequate investment in quality assurance. Therefore, the following recommendations are

offered based on findings and the conclusion of the research to the Facebook 'see translation' program developer, Facebook users, and further researchers.

Firstly, since the present findings contribute to the field of understanding of error classification for the English-Indonesian language pair, the researcher suggests to the Facebook 'see translation' program developer to evaluate and improve the quality of the application. Moreover, the facts that Indonesian society as the fourth highest number Facebook users in the world as well as the first highest in ASEAN with 130 million accounts has became one of the major reasons for Facebook to look after its translation output quality because there are many of Indonesian Facebook users that might be utilized the feature.

Secondly, the researcher recommends also to recommends to the program developer to add 'auto-correct' feature within the Facebook application in order to avoid the error of spelling in the source language so that the spelling error in translation results would be avoided as well.

The suggestion also addressed to the Facebook users, especially for those Indonesian users who utilized 'see translation' feature. The researcher prompts them to be more aware and selective when using Facebook 'see translation' feature.

For further researchers, there are three suggestions that the researcher would like to be addressed. First, since this study with a corpus with 25 captions is relatively small compared with the most existing corpus-based studies, a study with a larger corpus may suggest a different and valid distribution of errors across

the categories and sub-errors categories. Thereupon, a continuing need for a larger-scale research with a more extensive corpus need to be conducted.

Second, while the error classification is applicable for Indonesian-English translation, the results are system-specific. Other language pairs may have different mechanisms, resulting in a different distribution of errors. Future researchers may conduct the same error analysis on the different set of MT approach and language pairs.

Third, the current research is a pilot study investigating the possible error classification on Facebook 'see translation' feature. Therefore, future studies are needed to support the present findings. The scope of research could also be scalled down to focus on specific linguistic features or language structures for a more fruitful discussion. The other possible future research could also be conducted to focus on how many people are utilized this feature and what is their perception towards the translation results in order to know how impactful this feature is to the Facebook's users in understanding the source language intended meaning.

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