

An Analysis of Translation Errors Made by English Major Students at Rajamangala University of Technology Isan Sakon Nakhon Campus

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ABSTRACT

The aims of this present study are : (1) to investigate the types of errors of language structure and meaning in English to Thai and Thai to English and (2) to find out the frequency of each type of the errors made by English major students at Rajamangala University of Technology Isan Sakon Nakhon Campus. The participants of the study are 18 English major students at Rajamangala University of Technology Isan, Sakon Nakhon Campus. The students are selected through sampling method. The instruments are two translation tests: 20 English sentences and 20 Thai sentences. The theories used in the study are based on Pojprasat's (2007). The statistics used to analyze include percentage for quantitative data analysis and content analysis for qualitative data. The finding shows that the most frequent syntactic errors in English to Thai is Article (91.66%) and If-Clause (86.11%) in Thai to English. As for the semantic errors, the students mostly made on Confusing Word (94.44%) in English to Thai and Phrasal Verbs (100%) in Thai to English translation.

Keywords: *error analysis, translation, language structure, syntactic, semantic*

1. Introduction

Translation is ultimately a human activity which enables human beings to exchange ideas and thoughts even though expressed in different tongues. It helps bridge cultural gaps and promotes mutual understanding among people around the world [1]. In the era of globalization, daily, technology and economic are increasingly developing. Thus, language is one of the most crucial factors in communication. More importantly, when people come from different cultures, they also speak different languages. Translation itself can help them

understand each other in form of text. Therefore, translation is becoming a more important tool to enhance understanding between cultures. Additionally, translation has been a crucial process used for communicating across boundaries and removing the barrier of language and culture in Thailand for a long time [2]. In human communication, translation is a process that allows for transfer or communication of meaning between the language of a sender and the language of a receiver [3].

In Thailand, although the grammar-translation method has long been used to teach foreign languages and many students use translation as a mean to understand English, many students seem to have problems with translating according to several studies [4,5,6]. Translation is a complicated skill. A translator must interpret a source text, and then put it in another language, keeping the meaning, style, and purpose of the source text and this requires proficiency in foreign languages and the mother tongue, as well as specialized and cultural knowledge.

Thai students have difficulties translating English to Thai and even more when translating Thai to English. This is because they do not achieve a good level of language knowledge and cannot apprehend the linguistic differences between English and Thai. "The translation problems stem from different concepts of the English and Thai languages such as Topic, Pronoun, Article, Tense, Modifier, and Verb" [6,7].

As mentioned above, it can be seen that translation is the most effective tools to assess the students' proficiency of English and to evaluate the weaknesses or failures of their English acquisition as well [7]. Therefore, this study speculates Thai students who do not understand the English language will make translation errors both language structure (syntactic error) and word meaning (semantic error). An "error" is an incorrect use of language made by a foreign language learner. The incorrectness may be in the spoken language, in structure, or in meaning. In short, any message that is unacceptable by native speakers is called an error. Sometimes an error is the use of language in an inappropriate way. There are two kinds of errors, which are the expected error and the unexpected error. The expected error is frequently influenced by differences between the mother-tongue and the foreign language. The unexpected error is an incorrectness that can happen at any time with unknown causes [8].

According to studying on problems in translation from English into Thai, the problems for the Thai translators are the inability to truly understand the original text and to naturally reconstruct it in the receptor language. The causes of these inabilities are related to competency in English and in Thai, respectively [9]. An analysis on translations from English to Thai and Thai to English, and then categorized the errors into three types: semantic errors, syntactic errors, and cultural errors. Semantic errors deal with any mistranslation of words, which can be a single word, collocations, or idioms. Syntactic errors refer to mistranslation

of sentence structures or grammatical structures. Cultural errors are any errors that are caused by cultural differences [6].

The last theory of difference on syntax is posited by [7]. This study applied her theory to analyze the errors on language structure both in English-to-Thai and Thai-to-English translations. She points out ten different language structures that lead Thai students to make a mistake. These include Ellipsis, Topic, Particle, Pronoun, there be, Article, Participle, Serial Verb, Modifier, and Tense. However, the study explains only the main topics explored in this research.

Of all translation perspectives discussed above, this study aims to investigate types of translation errors in only two perspectives, syntax and semantics. The cultural perspective is too complicated. In order to provide more useful information to teachers of English, the study explores the syntactic and semantic errors both in English-to-Thai and Thai-to-English translations.

The researchers are interested in investigating the translation errors of English major students because it is expected that the students' mistakes will be found out and corrected them before they will move on to a higher level of education and future career. More importantly, the findings of this study for teachers could employ a more appropriate teaching method in translation to improve their students' translation ability.

2. Objectives of the Study

There are two main objectives in this study as follow:

1. To investigate the types of errors of language structure and meaning in English to Thai and Thai to English translation made by English major students at Rajamangala University of Technology Isan, Sakon Nakhon Campus
2. To find out the frequency of each type of errors in English to Thai and Thai to English translation made by English major students at Rajamangala University of Technology Isan, Sakon Nakhon Campus

3. Research Methodology

3.1 Research Design

The participants are 18 English major students who enrolled in the subjects "Translation: English to Thai and Translation: Thai into English". This study is mainly a

descriptive study: qualitative and quantitative. This method is used to investigate types of translation errors in both English to Thai and Thai to English translation made by English major students of Rajamangala University of Technology Isan, Sakon Nakhon Campus through content analysis for qualitative data. To find out the frequencies of each type of errors will be counted and reported quantitatively. The study looks specifically at the errors of language structure and meaning and tries to provide plausible explanations of those errors.

3.2 Research Instruments

The research instruments used to investigate the participants' translation errors both in English to Thai and Thai to English translation are two translation tests taken from Pojprasat's [6] framework and Laisatrukai's [10] textbook. Some of the sentences are adapted to be appropriate for the participants' level.

1. The researchers develop two tests, one consisting of 20 English sentences and the other consisting of 20 Thai sentences.

2. The tests are evaluated by the three language expert teachers to check whether the sentences are grammatically correct and appropriate for the participants' English ability before the researchers administer the tests to the students as follow.

Table 3.1 Sentences in English to Thai Translation

Types of Error	English to Thai Tests	Translation Sentences
Modifier	<p>1. When you fainted, woman from <u>the street food stall</u> has helped you.</p> <p>2. <u>The middle age man</u> accepted some involvement in robbery at the bank in Bangkok.</p>	<p>1. ตอนที่คุณเป็นลม ผู้หญิงจากร้านอาหารข้างทางได้ช่วยคุณไว้</p> <p>2. ชายวัยกลางคนได้ยอมรับบางข้อกล่าวหาในคดีโจรกรรมที่ธนาคารในกรุงเทพฯ</p>
Article	<p>3. <u>The author and lecturer</u> is giving a speech in the auditorium at the moment.</p> <p>4. He was <u>in office</u> for seven years.</p>	<p>3. นักเขียนที่เป็นอาจารย์ด้วยท่านนั้นขณะนี้กำลังบรรยายอยู่ในห้องประชุม</p> <p>4. เขาดำรงตำแหน่งนี้มา 7 ปี</p>

Types of Error	English to Thai Tests	Translation Sentences
Serial verb	5. My mom still <u>remembers giving</u> some coins to that beggar.	5. แม่ยังจำได้ว่าให้เหรียญขอทานคนนั้นไปแล้ว
Tense	6. I <u>have been to</u> Bangsaen. 7. What number <u>are you calling</u> ? 8. You've <u>dialed</u> the wrong number.	6. ฉันเคยไปบางแสน 7. คุณกำลังโทรไปที่หมายเลขอะไร 8. คุณโทรผิดแล้ว

Table 3.1 Sentences in English to Thai Translation (Cont.)

Participle	9. <u>Crossing the street</u> , he was knocked down by a fast car. 10. The jewelry stolen from <u>her house</u> was found by the police .	9. เขาถูกรถที่วิ่งด้วยความเร็วชนขณะกำลังข้ามถนน 10. เครื่องเพชรพลอยที่ถูกขโมยไปจากบ้านของเธอนั้นเจ้าหน้าที่ตำรวจได้พบแล้ว
Relative clause	11. I'm looking for a manager <u>who can speak English well</u> .	11. ฉันกำลังมองหาผู้จัดการที่สามารถพูดภาษาอังกฤษได้ดี
Passive Voice	12. The most valuable necklace <u>was stolen</u> . 13. He <u>was given</u> a refrigerator for free. 14. Harry Potter <u>is written</u> by J . K .Rolling .	12. สร้อยคอเส้นที่มีราคามากที่สุดถูกขโมยไป 13. เขาได้ผู้ยื่นมาฟรี 14. หนังสือแฮร์รี่พ็อตเตอร์แต่งโดย เจเค ไรลิ่ง
Confusing word	15. The girl exchanged <u>confidences</u> about their boyfriends.	15. เด็กผู้หญิงแลกเปลี่ยนเรื่องแฟนๆของเธอ

	16. The co-pilot and the air hostess <u>delivered</u> a baby boy in mid-flight.	16. ผู้ช่วยกัปตันและพนักงานต้อนรับหญิงช่วยทำคลอดทารกเพศชายในระหว่างเที่ยวบิน
Preposition	17. I have never considered Jack <u>as</u> a problem.	17. ฉันไม่เคยคิดว่าแจ็กเป็นตัวปัญหา
Phrasal verb	18. The students are <u>studying for</u> the exam.	18. พวกนักเรียนกำลังอ่านหนังสือเตรียมสอบ
Loanword	19. I like these shoes very much but they don't <u>fit</u> me well. 20. People who are overweight should measure calories in every <u>diet</u> they have.	19. ฉันชอบรองเท้าคู่นี้มากแต่มันไม่เข้ากับฉัน 20. คนที่มีน้ำหนักเกินควรจะวัดปริมาณแคลอรีในอาหารทุกมื้อที่รับประทาน

Table 3.2 Sentences in Thai to English Translation

Types of Error	Thai to English Tests	Translation Sentences
Modifier	1. เจสสิก้าอายุแก่กว่าน้องชาย <u>12</u> ปี 2. ฉันซื้อรองเท้าส้นสูงเหล่านี้ซื้อมาจากห้างสรรพสินค้าชื่อดังในฝรั่งเศส	1. Jessica is <u>twelve years</u> older than her brother. 2. I bought <u>these high-heel shoes</u> at a famous department store in French.
Article	3. แม่น้ำเจ้าพระยาเป็นแม่น้ำที่สำคัญที่สุดในประเทศไทย	3. The Chaophaya River is the most important river in Thailand.
Serial verb	4. ฉันฟังเด็กๆร้องเพลงในห้องนั่งเล่นเมื่อตอนเที่ยง 5. พ่อตัดสินใจเลิกเล่นการพนัน	4. I <u>listened</u> the children <u>singing</u> songs in living room at noon. 5. Father <u>decided</u> to <u>stop</u> gambling.

Types of Error	Thai to English Tests	Translation Sentences
Tense	<p>6. ขณะที่ผมกำลังทำงานอยู่ เพื่อนของผมก็ ได้โทรหาผมเมื่อวานนี้</p> <p>7. หลังจากที่เขาอาบน้ำเสร็จแล้ว เขาก็ได้เข้านอน</p> <p>8. เธอรอเพื่อนของเธอเป็นเวลา 2 ชั่วโมงแล้ว</p>	<p>6. While I <u>was working</u>, my friend <u>called</u> me yesterday.</p> <p>7. After he <u>had taken</u> a bath, he <u>went</u> to bed last night.</p> <p>8. She <u>has been waiting</u> for her friend <u>for</u> two hours.</p>
If-clause	<p>9. ถ้าผมเป็นลูกคนเดียว พ่อแม่คงจะรักผมมากกว่านี้</p> <p>10. ถ้าเขาขยันเรียนมากกว่านี้ เขาคงสอบผ่าน</p>	<p>9. If I were the only child, my parents would love me more.</p> <p>10. If he had studied harder, he would have pass the exam.</p>
Passive voice	<p>11. เชื่อกันว่าอาหารมังสวิรัตดีต่อสุขภาพ</p> <p>12. โรงแรมแห่งนี้สร้างเมื่อเจ็ดปีก่อน</p>	<p>11. It <u>is believed</u> that vegetarian food is good for health.</p> <p>12. This hotel <u>was built</u> seven years ago.</p>

Table 3.2 Sentences in Thai to English Translation (Cont.)

Ellipsis	<p>13. วันนี้จะไปสนามบินกี่โมง</p> <p>14. พูดกันว่าการนอนดึกจะทำให้ป่วยได้ง่าย</p>	<p>13. What time will <u>you</u> go to airport today?</p> <p>14. <u>It</u> is said that sleeping late will make ill easily.</p>
Confusing word	<p>15. เธอคนนั้นปฏิเสธทุกข้อกล่าวหา</p> <p>16. ช่วยเตือนให้ฉันติดร่มไปด้วยนะ</p>	<p>15. The woman <u>denied</u> all the charges .</p> <p>16. Please <u>remind</u> me to take an umbrella.</p>

Preposition	17 .พ่อแม่พาฉัน <u>ไป</u> เที่ยวซาฟารีเวิลด์เมื่อวานนี้	17 .My parents took me <u>to</u> Safari World yesterday.
Phrasal verb	18. นักศึกษากำลัง <u>หา</u> ความหมายของคำในพจนานุกรม	18. The students are <u>looking up</u> the meaning in a dictionary.
Loanword	19 .วันนี้เราจะขึ้น <u>รถแอร์</u> กลับบ้านกัน 20 .เสื้อตัวนี้ <u>ฟิต</u> จังเลยนะ	19 .We will take an <u>air-conditioned bus</u> home. 20 .This shirt is quite <u>tight</u> .

4. Data Analysis

In order to analyze the data, the students' papers are compared with the original texts. Regardless of other mistakes, each type of errors in the sentences are mainly investigated whether the students made a mistake on each error. Individual student's incorrect translation is accounted for one frequency of each type of errors. Then plausible explanations for each translation mistake are provided. In terms of data presentation, the overall number of all the errors occurring in English to Thai and Thai to English translation is calculated into percentage applying the following formula and tabulated.

$$\frac{N \times 100}{T} \quad (1)$$

N = Number of each type of translation errors

T = Total number of all types of translation errors

Then each of the error types is provided with explanations of their patterns, frequencies together with examples and is illustrated again in tables.

5. Results

5.1 Frequencies of Overall Translation Error by the Participants

To investigate the errors of language structure and meaning in English to Thai translation, the students' papers are analyzed to find out a mistake of each error type as well

as its frequency. Table 4.1 shows the results of the number of errors in terms of frequencies found in students' works, and the percentage of the errors is calculated.

Table 5.1 Frequencies of Overall English to Thai Translation Errors by the Participants

Types of Translation	Frequencies of Errors	Percentage
1. Confusing Word (Semantic)	34	94.44
2. Article (Syntactic)	33	91.66
3. Phrasal Verb (Semantic)	16	88.88
4. Passive Voice (Syntactic)	35	64.81
5. Modifier (Syntactic)	14	38.88
6. Participle (Syntactic)	12	33.33
7. Loanword (Semantic)	12	33.33
8. Tense (Syntactic)	17	31.48
9. Serial Verb (Syntactic)	1	5.55
10. Relative Clause (Syntactic)	1	5.55
11. Preposition (Semantic)	1	5.55

As illustrated in Table 4.1, the results reveal that of all 360 sentences tested in English to Thai translation the most frequently found errors are ranged from Confusing Word (94.44%), Article (91.66%), Phrasal Verb (88.88%), Passive Voice (64.81%), Modifier (38.88%), Participle (33.33%), Loanword (33.33%), Tense (31.48%), Serial Verb (5.55%), Relative Clause (5.55%), and Preposition (5.55%) respectively.

Additionally, in order to investigate the errors of language structure and meaning in Thai to English translation, the students' papers are analyzed to figure out the frequencies of each error type. Table 4.2 shows the results of the errors in the form of frequencies found in students' translation, and the percentage of the errors is provided.

Table 5.2 Frequencies of Overall Thai to English Translation Errors by the Participants

Types of Translation	Frequencies of Errors	Percentage
1. Phrasal Verb (Semantic)	18	100
2. Loanword (Semantic)	34	91.67
3. If-Clause (Syntactic)	31	86.11
4. Article (Syntactic)	17	83.33
5. Serial Verb (Syntactic)	25	69.44
6. Tense (Syntactic)	36	66.67
7. Modifier (Syntactic)	20	55.55

Table 5.2 Frequencies of Overall Thai to English Translation Errors by the Participants (Cont.)

8. Passive Voice (Syntactic)	8	22.22
9. Ellipsis (Syntactic)	2	5.55
10. Preposition (Semantic)	1	2.78
11. Confusing Word (Semantic)	0	0

As illustrated in Table 4.2, the results reveal that of all 360 sentences tested in Thai to English translation the most frequently found errors is ranged from Phrasal Verb (100%), Loanword (91.67%), If-Clause (86.11%), Article (83.33%), Serial Verb (69.44%), Tense (66.67%), Modifier (55.55%), Passive Voice (22.22%), Ellipsis (5.55%), Preposition (2.78%), and Confusing Word (0%) respectively.

Table 5.3 Frequencies of Overall English to Thai and Thai to English Translation Errors by the Participants

Errors of Translation	Frequencies of Errors	Percentage
English to Thai	176	48.88
Thai to English	192	53.33

As illustrated in Table 4.3, the results reveal in English to Thai translation found errors were 48.88%, and the results reveal in Thai to English translation found errors are 53.33%. Therefore, Thai to English translation errors have more than English to Thai translation errors.

Table 5.4 Frequencies of Overall English to Thai Translation Errors of the Structure and the Meaning Translation by the Participants

Types of Error	Frequencies of Errors	Percentage
Structure (Syntactic)	113	44.84
Meaning (Semantic)	63	58.33

As illustrated in Table 4.4, the results reveal of English to Thai translation errors in the structure found errors were 44.84%, and the meaning found errors are 58.33%. So, English to Thai translation errors in the meaning has more than the structure.

Table 5.5 Frequencies of Overall Thai to English Translation Errors of the Structure and the Meaning Translation by the Participants

Types of Error	Frequencies of Errors	Percentage
Structure (Syntactic)	139	55.15
Meaning (Semantic)	53	49.07

As illustrated in Table 4.5, the results reveal of Thai to English translation errors in the structure found errors are 55.15%, and the meaning found errors are 49.07%. So, Thai to English translation errors in the structure has more than the meaning.

6. Discussion

The researchers find that there are the meaning translation errors than the structural translation errors. It may be because students have learned the structure of the translation. Therefore, they have less the structural translation errors than the meaning translation errors. The meaning translation is based on the knowledge of the vocabulary of each person who has different vocabulary knowledge. However, the results of the research "Errors in translation made by English major students: A study on types and causes" of [9], it revealed that the third-year English major students of Kasetsart University have the structural translation errors rather than the meaning translation errors. This is correspondence to the results of this research in terms of translation from Thai to English, which results in translation structural errors rather than semantic errors. They could be careless and do not believe in their

own translations. It could be seen that researchers do the research on an analysis of the translation errors in the similar structural and meaning translation, with the different of target groups, but the results are not different. The researchers; therefore, conclude that most Thai students have problems in structure of Thai to English translation. We would like to offer translation teachers from Thai to English, focusing on teaching students to understand the structure of the translation. In addition, a study on problems in translation from English into Thai that the problems for the Thai translators are the inability to truly understand the original text and to naturally reconstruct it in the receptor language. The causes of these inabilities are related to competency in English and in Thai. And she asserted that “if students lack structural knowledge, their translation cannot be correct” [10].

As shown in Table 4.1, the researchers have defined 11 types of translation errors, and researcher found 11 types of errors in English to Thai translation. The results reveal that the most frequently found errors are ranged from Confusing Word (94.44%), Article (91.66%), Phrasal Verb (88.88%), and Passive Voice (64.81%). In contrast, the three least are Serial Verb, Relative Clause, and Preposition (5.55%). Additionally, in Table 4.2, we found 10 types of translation errors from 11 types of translation errors in Thai to English translation. The results reveal that the most frequently found errors are ranged from Phrasal Verb (100%), Loanword (91.67%), If-Clause (86.11%), and Article (83.33%). In contrast, the three least are Ellipsis (5.55%), Preposition (2.78%), and Confusing Word (0%). Therefore, for this section, the researchers discuss focusing on the three prominent types at the highest and lowest frequency as follow:

According to the result of the English to Thai translation, the most common error is to Confuse Word, whereas of the Thai to English translation, the type is not found error is Confusing Word. Why is this? Because the differences between English and Thai and Thai to English translation. Since an English word can be translated into many meanings in Thai language. The translator who has not enough knowledge of the English to Thai translation, therefore they cannot choose the choice of words to translate incorrectly. But the translation from Thai to English, translators have just learned to translate from Thai into English, so they can use the vocabulary they are accustomed for choosing the correct English vocabulary and the context of the sentence.

The result of Article Translation is the second most common error in English to Thai translation whereas it is the fourth most type of Thai to English translation error. It shows that students do not have enough knowledge of how to use Article. The most error in Article translation is due to neglecting its importance. They may think that Article is easy, or they do not know that the presence or absence of Article in the sentence causes a different meaning.

In addition, the reason that Phrasal Verb is the third most type of English to Thai translation error. It has 100% frequency of error of Thai to English translation may be due to

the lack of understanding of the Phrasal Verb. And most of the students read the source text and then translate literally it in their way and write down to the target text. This procedure is referred to as the “read-and-translate approach” and it is often used in translation classrooms [11]. This approach, without thorough revision, often resulted in a word-for-word or a literal translation. As the result, the meaning of sentence is not correct as the meaning of the source language. When students do not understand the Phrasal Verb, the problem is that students can not translate sentences with Phrasal Verb correctly. This is a problem that should be fixed as soon as possible. The type of translation error that the researchers show to be the least frequency, both from English to Thai and from Thai to English translation is Preposition. Therefore, researchers can conclude that the participants understand in this type of error. Even though only one person has wrong translation from the test in English to Thai and from Thai to English. This may be due to negligence and carelessness in reading the original sentence, hence the errors can occur.

Additionally, the researchers reveal that Passive Voice is the fourth rank in English to Thai translation. Most errors may be caused by the students do not understand this type. Thus, they cannot distinguish between Passive Voice and Active Voice. They also do not know that Passive Voice has meaning in 3 terms: negative meanings, common meanings and positive meanings. Loanword is the second most type errors in English to Thai translation. This is because the participants do not understand in this error, because they are distorting fact meaning. If-Cause is the third place in Thai to English translation error, this is because they memorize only the patterns not meaning of each conditional sentence type. So, they could not use the correct form of the language at best. Some could not see that it required a conditional sentence in English because there are no obvious If-Clause markers given in the source text at worst. This finding indicates that If-Clause is a weakness of their English performance.

In addition, researchers are finding also types of errors that are less frequency. There is the Ellipsis (5.55%) of Thai to English translation, there are only two errors. Relative Clause (5.55%) and Serial Verb (5.55%) from English to Thai, with only one frequency of errors. So, the researchers are concluding the participants may be due to negligence and carelessness in reading the original sentence, thus causing this error of Ellipsis, Relative Clause, Serial Verb including Preposition.

From Table 5.3, researchers find that there is an error in translating Thai into English, rather than an error in translating English into Thai which is consistent with [6]. He said that “It is not surprising that the students did worse in Thai to English translation than in English to Thai translation. This is because translating Thai into English required them to firstly interpret the text and secondly find the best language structure and meaning to keep it equivalent.”

As mentioned, most errors are consistent with [9]. She summarized the causes of misinterpreting English to Thai under 6 headings. Firstly, the meaning of a word varies with the context in which it appears. Secondly, some words are spelt quite similarly. Thirdly, some words have different shades of meaning. Fourthly, the meanings of foreign idioms are difficult for the translators to render. The fifth and most frequent cause and the hardest to improve is problems related to misinterpretation or misunderstanding of the grammar or structure of English. Finally, the connections of ideas in the sentences are improperly transferred, so there is no cohesion within the article.

6. Conclusion

Based on the results of the study, researchers conclude that there are 11 types of the errors in the translation. The researchers find all types of the errors in English to Thai translating, but researchers find 10 types of the errors in Thai to English translation. The first 4 types with the highest frequency of translation from English to Thai are Confusing Word (94.44%), Article (91.66%), Phrasal Verb (88.88%), and Passive Voice (64.81%) respectively, and the translation from Thai to English are Phrasal Verb (100%), Loanword (91.67%), If-Clause (86.11%), and Article (83.33%) respectively. And the type translation from Thai to English that is not found the errors is Confusing Word. Besides, the frequency of translation error from Thai to English is higher than English to Thai (53.33%:48.88%). In addition, researchers find that the translation from English to Thai has a higher frequency of the meaning than the structure (58.34%:44.84%), whereas, the translation from Thai to English has a higher frequency of the structure than the meaning (55.15%:49.07%). Most of the errors are caused by the inability to learn the subjects. If they do not understand, they will not be able to correct it. Therefore, researchers recommend teachers who teach translating can be used to the results of this research into their teaching and learning.

7. Limitations of the Study

This study aims to investigate the errors of translation. There is a limitation in selecting the 18 English major students through purposive sampling method. The translation test is also limited. It has just 20 sentences of Thai into Thai and 20 sentences of Thai into English. The translation test about overall grammar and sentence structures are focused on the errors of Article, Passive Voice, Modifier, Participle, Tense, Serial Verb, Relative Clause, If-Clause, and Ellipsis. As for the translation test about meaning is focused on the errors of Confusing Word, Phrasal Verb, Loanword, and Preposition. Besides, the translation examination of the participants, the researchers focus on specific points of interest in each subject.

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