

**KETEPATAN TERJEMAHAN KALIMAT-KALIMAT PERINTAH DALAM
TEKS USER MANUAL FLEXIHOME FH-7802 MENJADI
BUKU PANDUAN FLEXIHOME FH-7802**

**(THE ACCURATE TRANSLATION OF IMPERATIVE SENTENCES
IN USER MANUAL FLEXIHOME F-H-7802 TEXT
INTO BUKU PANDUAN FLEXIHOME FH-7802)**

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Abstract

This research aims at describing the accurate and inaccurate translation of imperative sentences in “User Manual FlexiHome FH-7802” text into “Buku Panduan FlexiHome FH-7802.” The accurate translation means that the imperative sentences could be translated “accurately,” clearly and naturally while the inaccurate one means that the translation of the sentences did not meet one or more of the three criteria.

This research used a descriptive-qualitative method. The data sources included the document and informants and the data are the imperative sentences in the two texts. The data gathering used a content analysis and in-dept interview technique. The were analyzed by comparing between the source and target languages.

The findings of the research show that from 50 translation data of imperative sentences, 37 data or 74% can be categorized as the accurate translation while 13 data or 26% as the inaccurate translation. It means that most of the imperative sentences translation could be translated “accurately,” clearly and naturally. In other words, the translator could understand the distinction between the source language and receptor language grammatical structure – structuring the imperative sentences in the two source and receptor languages in particular – and field or topic translated, in one side. In the other side, however, the translator could not translate the words and phrases accurately so that they are not equivalent with the meanings of the source language. It is due to the tendency of translating them lexically and inaccurateness of understanding the texts in a broader context. Also, he occasionally uses the foreign terms unfamiliar to the readers in the translation so that they are difficult to understand them. It is due to the low attention to the affective factor, i.e., the readers of the translation text.