

# GRAMMATICAL ERROR MADE BY THE STUDENTS OF UKI TORAJA IN TRANSLATING INDONESIA-ENGLISH TEXT

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## **Abstract**

*This research aimed to describe the error analysis by using translation test. This technique used in translating test which I focused on the analysis of the students' error production in translating. This research formulates four objectives: 1.To find out the types of errors that the students make in translating sentences from Indonesian into English 2.To find out the most frequent errors made by the students of UKI Toraja 3. To find out the differences in number of grammatical errors made the students of UKI Toraja. The method used was descriptive method. The population of this research was the students of UKI Toraja academic year 2014/2015. The fourth semester students consist of 270 as population in this research. There were 30 students as sample in this research was taken from 270 students. The sixth semester students consisted of 270 students as a population in this research and there were 30 students as sample of this research was taken from 270 students. It was taken by using cluster random sampling. Data and analysis of this research are the students' translation from Indonesian text into English text.*

**Keywords:** Grammatical errors, Indonesian - English text

## **A. Introduction**

Translation is the one of the important skill in studying language. Translation skill is much needed in learning English as a second or foreign language. Newmark in Suryawinata (2003:15) argues translation is a craft in the attempt to replace a written message and or statement in one language by the same message and/or statement in another language. Translation, as a process, is always uni-directional, namely it is always performed in a given direction ' from' a source language (henceforth abbreviated) into a target language (Rachmadie et all (1999:2).

To produce a good translation, the translator has to know almost perfectly the language translate from, and above all, the language to be translated into. There has to be no mystery for the translator in the original text, has to understand every **nuance**. Otherwise, when lose pieces of information! How to translate, which is unable to "understand", translate correctly? Translation is not merely the transfer of words in L1 into those L2 or vice versa.

One of the language aspects required in translating English text is grammar. Howard Jackson (2005: 131) argues grammar are:1).the means by which we structure the language that we speak and write as a consequence of acquiring or learning the language 2).Grammar is the set of rules, conventions and principles, together with their exceptions, that we have stored in our

heads ('internalized') 3). Grammar is the set of descriptive statements, expressed in appropriate terminology ('codification'), and within a consistent framework (theory, or model) that we use to account for 'grammar' in senses 1 and 2. In addition to word-choice for example, whether or not a product of translation is good can be identified by its grammatical structure of the sentences.

This study aims to identify grammatical errors made by the students of English Study Program Faculty of Teacher Training and Education of UKI Toraja in translating source language into a target language namely translating Indonesian text into English text. The major types of errors made by the students in translation are related to incomplete sentence: the use of Verb noun, adjectives, adverbs, pronouns, article preposition conjunction agreement in the sentences In both oral and written communication for example, grammar might be a problem for the students to face as they need to arrange the information when they translate the source language into a good sentence structure in the target language.

It is hoped that the results of this research will provide EFL learners with some helpful guidance in order to minimize the number of errors in second or foreign language production.

## **B. Literature Review**

### **1. The concept of errors**

Dulay, Burt Krashen in Josefa (2003: 67) defined errors as "the flawed side of learner speech or writing", which "deviates from some selected norm of mature language performance". They further discussed that errors may be distinguished based on the causes: errors caused by factors such as fatigue and inattention are "performance errors", and those caused by lack of knowledge of the rules of the language are called "competence errors. Brown in Josefa (2003:68) also made a distinction between mistakes and errors based on the sources. A mistake indicates "a failure to utilize a known system correctly" whereas an error "reflects the competence of the learner" (2003 : 68). It was also admitted however, that one may not be able to "tell the difference between an error and a mistake" in all occasions (2003, : 68). It was emphasized that the important thing is that learners "do make errors, which can be observed, analyzed and classified to reveal something of the system operating within the learners".

### **2. The concept of error analysis**

Ellis in Dian Riani Said (2014: 28) stated that error analysis involves a set of procedures for identifying, describing and explaining error in learner language. Error Analysis, a branch of Applied Linguistics emerged in the sixties to reveal that learner errors were not only because of the learner's native language but also they reflected some universal strategies. Error analysis is a reaction to Contrastive Analysis Theory which considered native language interference as the major source of errors in second language learning what behavioristic theory suggested (Ali Akbar Khansir 2012).

Corder in Kao, Chyi-Ching (1998:5) says that error analysis has practical uses and applications for language teachers: Errors, Enable the teacher to decide whether he

can move on to the next item on the syllabus or whether he must devote more time to the item he has been working on. This is the day-to-day value of errors. But in terms of broader planning and with a new group of learners they provide the informagramme of teaching

According to Sunardi (2002) Error analysis is an activity to reveal errors found in writing and speaking. Richards et.al in Sunardi (2002: 43)) state that error analysis is the study of errors made by the second and foreign language learners.

Error analysis is as a source of information for the teacher. By the information it can help the teacher, classify and interpreted or describe the errors made by the students in speaking or in writing and to correct students' error and also to improve the effectiveness of their teaching ,

The writer will decide to conduct an error analysis as the best way for describing and explain error made by the students in translating of other language in order to know the source of these errors.

### 3. The concept of translation

According to Nida in Rachmadie (1999:1) translation consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in the term of meaning and secondly in the terms of style.

Ali Darwish (2003) the conveyance of the message consists essentially of converting the verbal expression of the message in one language into a corresponding verbal expression in the other language Translation is not a monistic composition, but an interpenetration and conglomerate of two structures. On the one hand there are the semantic content and the formal contour of the original, on the other hand the entire system of aesthetic entire system bound up with the language of the translation. In *translation*, there is substitution of TL meanings for SL meanings: not transference of TL meanings into the SL In *transference* there is an implantation of SL meanings into the TL text. These two processes must be clearly differentiated in any theory of translation ( Bassnett 2005 :16)

Translation process in foreign language or second language acquisition is not only the process of conveying meaning from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL), the benefit of translation go further. It is a pedagogic method that facilitates learning of four language skills andmake a foreign language more comprehended to English language learners, especially in their first levels of learning, particularly those who struggle to express themselves by using a totally new system of verbal or written communication.

### 4. The concept of grammar

According to Thornbury (1999) Grammar is partly the study of what form (or structure) are possible in a language. Traditionally, grammar has been concerned almost exclusively with analysis of the level of the sentences. Thus grammar is the description of the rules that govern how a language 's sentences are formed. Grammar is a term used to mean many different things. When teachers and administrators grow frustrated over error in students' writing,

They often call for a return to “the basic” which they define as grammar (Williams in Adu. 2012.:25)

According to Valeika and Buitkien (2003.:23) what is grammar?” The term grammar is derived from the Greek word *grammatik*, where *gram* meant something written. The part *atik* derives from *techn* and meant art. Hence *grammatik* is the art of writing. Since its appearance in ancient Greece the term has undergone considerable modifications. In ancient Greece and ancient Rome the terms *grammatik* and *grammatical* respectively denoted the whole apparatus of literary study. *Grammatical* mean two things: 1). Generated by the application of phrase structure and transformation rule, 2). Generated by the application of lexical or semantic rule. For example “*Green ideas sleep furiously*” is not *grammatical* because it violates the rule of semantic compatibility. Greenbaum, Nelson (2002) *grammar* refer to the set of rules that allow us to combine words in our language into larger units. Another term for *grammar* in this sense is *syntax*.

### C. Research Method

Research design applied in this research was descriptive method Weber in Atmowardoyo (2010: 56). Through the design the researcher Identification of errors, that is identifying any grammatical errors through the process of coding, Classification of errors into error types which might be grouped in accordance with the grammatical area (e.g. errors in articles, errors in nouns, errors in verbs, etc) and A statement of error frequency. The populations of this research were the fourth and the sixth semester students of English study program of UKI Toraja in academic year 2014/2015. Where the fourth semester consists of nine classes and each class consists of 30 students so the population in this semester consists of 270 students and the sixth semester consists of nine classes and each class also consists of 30 students so the populations in this semester are 270 students. There were 60 students. There were 30 students was taken from the fourth semester and 30 students was taken from the sixth semester. They were selected by using cluster random technique.

To obtain the data needed, the researcher employed translation test as the instrument of the research. In this written test the students was given an Indonesian text and then they translated the text into English text. Data collect in this research were the students’ answer sheet. Those answer sheets was collected to facilitate the researcher in identifying grammatical error made by the students in translating Indonesian text into English text. The data collect from written test was analyzed by using error analysis technique. Where the error analysis of this research comprised of five steps were Elicit the students’ error translation works, Identifying of students’ error, Classifying of the student’s error into types of errors. The errors types which were grouped in accordance with the grammatical area, and the causing factor of error, Describing Errors frequency and percentage made by the students and

Explaining the causes of errors. The writer will use the following simple formula to calculate percentage of students' errors

$$\text{Frequency of each error} = \frac{\text{Total of the error}}{\text{Total of the whole}} \times 100$$

#### D. Result and Discussion

##### a. Grammatical errors

The table 1 shows that the total of error made by the students in translating Indonesian text into English text. There were 715 errors made by the fourth semester students in translation in a wide variety of type of errors. There were 280(39.16%) errors in verb, 237(33.15%) errors, 22(3.07%) errors in conjunction, 15(2.09%) errors in pronoun, 118(16.5%) errors in adjective, 14(1.96%) errors in adverb, 9(1.26%) errors in article errors and 20 (2.79%) errors in preposition. While the sixth semester students' errors in translation were 578 in wide variety of type of errors, there were 256(44.29%) errors in verb 173(29.9%) errors in noun .There were 20(3.46%) errors in conjunction, 12(2.07%) errors in pronoun, 80(13.84%) errors in adjective, 11(1.93%) errors in adverb 8(1.38%) errors in article and 18(3.12%) errors in preposition.

No	types of error	Fourth semester	%	Sixth Semester	%
1	Verb	280	39.16%	256	44.29%
2	Noun	237	33.15%	173	29.93%
3	Conjunction	22	3.07%	20	3.46%
4	Pronoun	15	2.09%	12	2.07%
5	Adjective	118	16.56%	80	13.84%
6	Adverb	14	1.96%	11	1.9%
7	Article	9	1.26%	8	1.38%
8	preposition	20	2.79%	18	3.12%
	sum	715		578	

Table 1. Total of the students' errors

The table 1 shows the most frequently errors made by the students in translating Indonesian text into English text. The most frequently errors made by the fourth semester students in translating were verb errors with 39.16% followed by noun errors with 33.15% and adjective errors 16.56%, conjunction errors 3.07% preposition errors 2.79% , pronoun errors (2.09%), adverb errors 1.96%, and the last one was article errors 1.26%. while The most frequently error made by the sixth semester students in translation were verb errors with 44.29% followed by noun errors with 29.93%, and adjective 13.84%, conjunction errors (3.46%), preposition errors 3.12%, pronoun errors 2.07%,) adverb errors 1.9%) and the last one was article errors with (1.38%).

##### Source of errors

From the perspective of error causes, there were overgeneralization, ignorance of rule restriction, incomplete application rule and false concept hypothesis

No	causes	Fourth semester	%	Sixth semester	%
1	Overgeneralization	216	37.82%	196	42.79%

2	Ignorance of rule restriction	163	28.89%	117	25.54%
3	Incomplete application rule	47	8.23%	42	9.17%
4	False concept hypothesis	143	25.04%	103	22.48%
Sum		571	100%	458	100%

Table 10. Percentage of error causes

Table 8. Shows the most dominant causing factors of the both group' errors was overgeneralization. The total causing errors factors in the fourth semester students was 216. The distribution of the causing factors in the group were 216(37.82%) overgeneralization, 163 (28.87%) ignorance of rule restriction, 143(25.04%) false concept hypothesis and 47(8.23) incomplete application rule. While the total causing errors factors in the sixth semester students were 458. There were 196 (42.79%) overgeneralization, 117(25.54%) ignorance of rule restriction, 103(22.48%) false concept hypothesis and 42(9.17%) incomplete application rule.

The differences of the both groups were overgeneralization and ignorance the of rule restriction. But above all the most causing factors of both groups were overgeneralization and ignorance of rule restriction.

## Discussion

### 1. The types of errors made by the four semester students' translation

Based on the result of analysis, the types of error made by the students in translating are varied. The type of errors error in verb, noun, conjunction, pronoun, adjective, adverb, article, and preposition and The most frequent error made by the fourth semester for this division is verb The table 1 shows the most frequently errors made by the students in translating Indonesian text into English text. the most frequently errors made bay the fourth semester students in translating were verb errors with (39.16%), followed by noun errors (33.15% ), and then adjective errors (16.56%), conjunction errors (3.07%) preposition errors (2.79 % ), pronoun errors (2.09%), adverb errors (1.96%), and article errors (1.26%).

### 2. The causing factor of errors made by the fourth semester students' translation

In relation with the causing factors of errors, the finding shows that the students' error in translating Indonesian text into English text are cause by some major factors. Where these factors have been known and investigated by many researchers. In this research, the causing factors are divided into four divisions, they are overgeneralization, ignorance of the rule restriction, incomplete application of rules, and false concept hypothesized. The most frequent error made by the forth semester is overgeneralization becomes dominant causing factors with 280(39.16%) then followed by ignorance of rule restriction with 163(28.89%) and then false concept hypothesis 143(25.04%) while the last dominant causing factor is incomplete application of rule 47(8.23%).

### 3. Types of errors made by the sixth semester students' translation

Based on the result of analysis, the types of error made by the students in translating are varied. The type of errors error in verb, noun, conjunction, pronoun, adjective, adverb, article, and preposition and The most frequent error made by the sixth

semester for this division was verb. The table 1 shows the most frequently errors made by the sixth students in translating Indonesian text into English text. the most frequently made by the sixth semester students in translating was verb errors with (44.29%) followed by noun errors with (29.93%), and then adjective (13.84%), and then conjunction errors(3.46%), preposition errors (3.12%),pronoun errors (2.07%), adverb errors(1.9%) and article errors (1.38%).

#### 4. The causing factor of errors made by the sixth semester students

Relation with the causing factors of errors, the finding shows that the students' errors in translating Indonesian text into English text are caused by some major factors. Where these factors have been known and investigated by many researchers. In this research, the causing factors are divided into four divisions, they are overgeneralization, ignorance of the rule restriction, incomplete application of rules, and false concept hypothesized. The most frequent error made by the sixth semester students was overgeneralization becomes dominant causing factors with 196(42.79% then followed by ignorance of rule restriction 117(25.54%), false concept hypothesis 103(22.48%) and the last dominant causing factor is incomplete application of rule 42(9.17%).

#### 5. The error comparison between the fourth semester students and the sixth semester students.

Based on the finding the fourth and the sixth semester students have little difference in making errors when they translated the Indonesian text into English text. The fourth semester students made 715 (55.29) errors, while the sixth semester students made 578 (47.9) errors. The difference was 138 (10.59) It indicates that the sixth semester students' progress in the grammatical was significance.

The frequent errors made by the second and the sixth semester students were different in number. However the fourth semester students and the sixth semester students made the most frequent errors in the same area. Both groups made errors in verb area. the fourth semester students made 280(39.16%) errors while the sixth semester students made 256(44.29%) errors. And the next frequent errors was noun, the fourth semester students made 237(33.15)errors in this area and the sixth semester students made 173(29.93)errors and the third frequent errors made the fourth semester students was adjective with 118(16.56)errors while the sixth semester students made 80(3.46)errors and the fourth frequent errors made by the fourth semester students was preposition with 22(3.07)errors and the sixth semester students made 20(3.46) errors. The fifth frequent errors made by the fourth semester students were preposition with 20(2.79)errors while the sixth semester students made 18(3.12) errors. The sixth frequent errors made by the students were pronoun with 15(2.09) errors while the sixth semester students made 12(2.07) errors. And the next frequent errors made by the fourth semester students was Adverb with 14(1.96) errors and the sixth semester students made 11(1.9) errors. And the last frequent errors made by the fourth semester students was Article with 9(1.26) errors and it was only done by 8 students while the sixth semester students made 8(1.38%) errors and it was done by 8 students. relating to the causing factors the fourth semester students made more overgeneralization 216(37.82%) while the sixth semester students 196(42.79%). According to Richards (1974:174) explains that overgeneralization generally involves the creation of one deviant structure in place of two regular structure.

Generally the most causing factors of the students' error was overgeneralization. Which contributed 412(40.03%) to the total number of causing factors. There was not major difference between the fourth and the sixth semester students. The first causing factors of both group was overgeneralization, followed by ignorance of rule restriction and then false concept hypothesis and the last factor is incomplete application rule.

6. The frequent error made by the fourth and the sixth semester students

The

There are ten similar studies that have revealed the grammatical errors in English, can be displayed as follows:

The comparison of the finding of the present study to those of others

NAME OF STUDY	DATA	SUBJECTS	FINDINGS
Usaha (2013)	Writing errors	Learners	V >pre>others
Suwangard (2014)	narration	Learners	V>others
Hasyim (2002)	Writing	Learners	V> Others
	Teaching	and teachers	
Mardojono (2013)	English	learners	V>others
Salvador (2008)	writing	learners	V>Ar>Con>Pro>Others
Handriwanto (2013)	Narrative	Learners	V>Con>Pro>others
Tae (2013)	writing	Learners	V>N>Ar>Pre Pro>Aj>Ad
Hui-mien (2007)	Essay written	Learners	V>Pre>others
Ching (2012)	Writing	Learners	V>others
Nonkukhetkhong(2013)	Competence	Learner	V>N>Ar>Pre>Pro>Ad>Av
	English		
The present Study	Writing	Learner and	V>N>Aj>C>Pre>Pro>Av>Ar
	Essay writing	Teacher	
	ESL and EFL		
	learning		
	Translation		

V= Verb

N=noun

C=conjunction

Pro=Pronoun

Aj=Adjective

Av=Adverb

Ar=Article

Per=Preposition

The most frequently errors made by the two groups in the present study were verb error followed by noun error, adjective error, conjunction error and pronoun. In Usaha (2013), conducted the research analyzing writing errors caused by the interference of the Thai language in writing narration Found five most frequent errors made by the Thai students there were: verb tense word choice, sentence structure preposition and modal/auxiliary, respectively. In Suwangard research of A Study of Grammatical Error Correction and retention in EFL students in EFL Students also found seven most grammatical errors made by

the Thailand students, there where errors in verb, noun preposition sentence structure adverb and adjective. The second is Suwanggard (2014) ) conducted the research under the title “ Grammatical Error Correction and Retention in EFL Students: A Case Study of EFL Students in Thailand” This study aimed to examine grammatical error types, retention of the correction in the students’ writing, and their opinions on the error correction he found that the most error made by the Thailand students was verb. Salvador (2008) conducted about Analysis of Errors in the Essays Written by Math, Science and Engineering Faculty report the same finding. The same finding is also reported by the fourth study, Handriwanto (2013) he conducted an analysis of the grammatical errors in the narrative writing of the first grade students of SMA 6 Yogyakarta. As well as with fifth study, Tae (2013) he conducted An Analysis of Errors in English Writing Made by Chinese and Korean University Students and also the sixth study found the same Finding, Hui-mien (2007) A Study of EFL Learners’ Writing Errors and Instructional Strategies and the last study also found the same finding, Ching (2009) Common Errors in Written English Essays of Form One Chinese Students: A Case Study. The major causes of these errors were attributable to limited vocabulary size poor grammar knowledge and interference from the first language. In thus case the students of UKI Toraja had the same similar error in common such noun error, verb error adjective error, conjunction error and pronoun error when they translate Indonesian text into English text.

In Nonkukhetkhong study the highest error of the First Year English Major Students in learning ESL and EFL in Thailand was “verb” with 88(14.69%) which was caused by omission, misinformation, misordering, and overgeneralization. The students of UKI Toraja also did the same errors, where the most errors made by students of UKI Toraja was verb errors with 536 (41.45) errors which cased by overgeneralization had dominant factors in this type of errors beside ignorance of rule restriction.

## **E. Conclusion**

The types of error made the students in translating Indonesian text into English are dealing with the grammatical area are classified as follows:

Errors in the verb area are from missing verb, error of verb tense, incorrect negative form, to infinitive and participle errors. In the noun area consists of missing noun, singular/ plural misplace inappropriate choice. Errors in the conjunction area consist of: missing conjunction, Superfluous, inappropriate choice errors. In area pronoun consist of missing

pronoun, Superfluous, misplace. Errors in the adjective area consist of: missing adjective, Superfluous, misplace, inappropriate choice and errors in the adverb area involve missing adverb, Superfluous, misplace, inappropriate choice. Errors in the article area consists of; missing article, Superfluous, inappropriate choice and the last one is errors in the preposition areas consist of; missing preposition, Superfluous, inappropriate choice. The most frequent error made by the students in translating Indonesian text into English text is errors in verb. In this area the students make 536 errors. It means that the students make 41.45% errors from the total errors. Relating to the causes of errors, it was influenced by overgeneralization and ignorance of rule restriction.

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