EXPLORING ERRORS ON THE BASIC ENGLISH TRANSLATION TO THE SECOND SEMESTER STUDENTS OF ECONOMY EDUCATION STUDY PROGRAM UNIVERSITAS PGRI RONGGOLAWE TUBAN

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Abstract

This paper presents a review of research that investigates the problem and analyzes errors of basic translation in English to the students of the Economic and Accounting Education Study Program of PGRI Ronggolawe University (UNIROW) Tuban. The purpose of this study is to identify factors for achieving the most basic level of English Translation.
The main focus of this study is to examine why students appear to be unable to achieve basic level English translation even after more than 8 years of learning English (after learning English from elementary, junior and senior high school.) The purpose of the study is to describe the mistakes in the translation of the basic of the Indonesian language into English by giving a test on the students of the study program.

Keywords: basic English, translate, error, analyses, explore, source and target language

1. INTRODUCTION

A review of this study shows a general pattern of dissatisfaction among teachers, lecturers and public policy makers regarding the teaching and learning of English in general. In addition, this study focuses on English proficiency among students on the second semester (early semester), this also seems to reflect on graduates' English proficiency. Therefore this paper also discusses some issues and discourse in learning English in this country. This reflects how the teaching of English is conceptualized in our classroom, which can raise important questions about the position of the English translation into Students and society in general.

Lower attention attainment in English among students has been extensively researched. The main focus of this study is to examine why students appear to be unable to achieve basic level English translation even after more than eight years of English language learning (after learning English from elementary, junior and senior high schools, even the Government has many expenditures for various activities in the context of English education such as the upgrading of

English teachers etc. These efforts indicate that the important need to improve the quality standards of English at the student level In order to understand the issues surrounding English literacy learning at UNIROW, this paper presents exploring recent error studies which are carried out by the researcher against the Grammar, Structure, in relation to Indonesian translation into English are used interchangeably. Literacy has become more prominent in language learning subject matter. While the focus of language learning is on teaching reading and writing skills, literacy in language is increasingly conceptualized as a social practice.

Literacy researchers have widely argued that learning language can not and does not take place primarily in the brains of isolated individual learners but not tied closely to social factors as learners interact in human activities.

Literacy learning evokes an expanded view of the language of learning that includes learning not only as a concept of a particular skill learning unity but including abilities and competencies ranging from the simple meaning of printed words to critical literacy, this perspective on literacy forms the background of this paper

The discussion on this article is presented in two parts. The first part discusses tramslation theory and discusses errors in translating Indonesian into basic English. A review of a research study to give test of English Proficiency at the University reveals that there is a strong influence of the national or Indonesian language during translation from Indonesian to English. Several studies are discussed here as well.

2. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Translation Theory is a branch of Linguistics that describes aspects of language, culture and communication. Translation is interpreted as the original copy of the information from the source language into the target language in the form of the closest equation in terms of meaning and second in terms of style (the transfer of messages contained in the source language into the target language in such a way that the reader and the listener have the same impression in the language Sources. "... to acquire a source language into a target language it is very necessary to study some linguistics theories related to the translation of these things. Term of time, more accurate and reliable in terms of contents.

This can also be finding the closest meaning to both source language as well as the target language in terms of its meaning and its style.

When the translator will translate any information or text from a source language into the target language, the translator must know and learn the language system applicable to the source language appropriately, and follow the development of a particular source language.

The concept of language translation for discussion here is the learning of language translation as it was suggested by proponents of translation studies.

Located in the paradigm of translation theories of the source language (Indonesian) into the target language (English) and vice versa. The practice of translation is according to the author's opinion is as one of the practice of social sciences and artwork.

According to Suryawinata & Hariyanto (2003: 67) translation strategy is a translation tactic to translate a word or group of words or full sentences if the sentence can not be broken down into smaller units to translate. Broadly speaking, the translation strategy is divided into two namely, the strategy of structural and semantic strategy.

Structural strategy is dealing with regard to the strucutural words.

Language skill as an autonomous language learning, one must first master some of the language components of grammar, sentence construction and listening, speaking, reading and writing skills. This requires a context that can be transferred under any circumstances. For literacy is as a language learning practice in meaningful social interaction. More importantly, 'the way lecturers and students interact has become a social practice that affects the nature of literacy learning. Good translation requirements include mastering the source language well, knowing the target language, having knowledge in the translated field and knowing the theory of transferring the idea and style of text to be translated.

3. RESEARCH METHOD

In this study, descriptive qualitative research is used to explore and analyze the students' language into the language in the classroom. In order to find the errors, the researcher needs collecting, identifying and classifying the errors of the students'basic English translation.

It is expected to know their basic translation by giving written test. This research was also carried out in the

classroom where the researcher also interviewed and gave the test.

The researchers also explored the interference effects of Indonesian as an important constraining factor in the English literacy acquisition of UNIROW students. Using contrast analysis and contrastive analysis, this study examined the mistakes made by 69 students consisting of 2 classes, namely class A of 30 students and class B of 39 students from the Economics and Accounting education Study program of UNIROW in the second semester, Academic Year 2016-2017

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Based on the results of the translation work of the students; this study concludes that students have difficulty in using the correct basic English grammar in their writings, such as errors in the use of tenses, word types, and vocabulary. There are some very basic mistakes that have been made by the students are the use of Question Words, the use of Auxiliary Verbs and the   language disorder of Mother   tounge/grammar   disorder   of Indonesian.

The use of the question word is (What, When, Where, Why, Who, How). Errors in using auxiliary verbs are: is, am, are, was, had, has, has, will, can, may, must, has, will, can, may, must, must. Mother language disorder, a large number of errors identified is a disturbance of Indonesian grammar and English.

Based on written tests done by students, here are some basic mistakes that have been done by them.

Table 1

	Indonesian	Incorrectness	Correctness
1	Mereka sedang menyelidiki kasus pencurian di kampus itu	-They being investigation case of … -They are investigationing case of theft on campus -They are investigation	They are researching the case of theft at the campus
2	Kami sedang memeriksa rumah bertingkat dua itu dengan seksama.	-We are hospital four two whit level -We have being check	We are examining a second story house
3	Bapak Jack dan Istrinya sedang berjalan-jalan di Aloon aloon Tuban	-Mr.Jack and his wife has walking … -Mr.Jack and Ms. Jack was the street to Aloon Aloon Tuban -Mr.Jack and wife are hunting…. -Mr.Jack and her wife is walking -Jack father and the wife run away in alon2 Tuban	Mr. Jack and his wife are strolling at Tuban town square
4	Sekretaris sedang bercakap-cakap	Secretaries are talking talking	A secretary is talking to

	dengan tamu..	with -A Secretary a talking with	the guest.
5	Ketika saya sedang makan, telepon berdering tadi malam	When I eating…. When I am eating, telephon is ring Friday last night	While I was eating, the phone rang last night
6	Dia berada didalam kantor.	-He in office -He there in office -He be in to office	He is in the office
7	Bapak John ada di lantai tiga.	-Mr.John on the third floor -Mr.John in three floors -Mr.John in number 3 floor -Mr,John in number 3 the floor	Mr.John is on the third floor
8	Mereka ada di kantor kami.	-They are on the us offie -they are ate in the we office -they are at we office -They are in the office us -They are in we're office -They are in the our office -They are in to us office -They are in office we -They are in the us office -They exist in our office	They aren in our office
9	Ada tiga belas Wartawan	-There thirteen journalist -There is wartawan threety -There thirteen journalist	-There are thirteen journmalists -There were thirteen jouirnalits
10	Ada empat perampok di sebuah Bank kemarin	-They four rubber in a Bank -There four steal in the bank yesterday	-There are four robbers in a Bank yesterday -There were four robbers in a Bank yesterday
11	Dia seorang pegawai negeri yang sangat kreatif.	He is people PNS then very creative He a works is very kreatif -He a government employees very creative	He is a very creative government worker
12	Banyak tugas dikerjakan oleh dia tiap hari.	-Many home work do by he/she everyday -He have many job in every day -Many exercise his working everyday -Many exercise working by he every day	A lot of work is done by him every day
13	Apakah anda seorang pemandu wisata?	-What do you a is guide -What are you Tour Guide ? -What you is guide -What you guide -Do you servant -Whether you are a tour guide	Are you a tourist guide?
14	Apakah mereka ada di Auditorium?	-What do they are on auditorium? -What they were in Auditorium -What they in the Auditorium -Do they are at in the auditorium	Are they in the Auditorium?

		-They do in the auditorium -What they are in auditorium -what they are in auditorium -What they are there is in auditorium -	
15	Mereka bukan wisatawan asing	-They not Tourism -They not foreign tourist -They not tourist strange -They not tourist me strange -They are not a foreign tour	They are not foreign tourists
16	Mereka berumur belasan tahun. Para pedagang sangat sedih	They age maybe teen years old.	They are teenagers
17	Ketika saya datang, para petugas pemadam kebakaran sedang memadamkan api.	When I am coming, they work to dead the flames	When I came, the fire-men were putting out of fire

Here are the following basic English language Grammar which are very necessary to be learned by the students :

Expanding the Noun Phrase:

Determiners

Determiner	**Noun**
A	Lecturer
An	Umbrella
The	Daughter
Some	Problems
Two	Boxes
Another	Day
All his	Goals

Order of Determiners			
1	**2**	**3**	
Articles Possessives Demonstra-tives	**Ordinal Numbers**	**Counters And Measures**	**Noun**
A			watch
My			handphone
This		some	bike
That	Third		bridge
			salt
A			time
My	First	twelve	
Those			
These			
The			sentences

Determiner	Adjective			Noun	Count noun	Mass noun
	General Description	Age	Color			
The	Tired	Old		encyclopedia	Journalist	
	Nice, well-kept			Brick	Homes	
	Quiet, prosperous				Suburbs	
	Most attractive, reliable				Edition	
	Sturdy		Red		Binding	
	Good			Reference	Books	
	Modern					Education

Determiner	Adjective				noun	Count noun	Mass noun
	General Description	Size	Age	Color			
The	-	Little	-			Man	
-			Old	-	-	museum	
-three	-		-			Men	
	beautiful				lake	Houses	
Those-	-	Little				-	
All that	-						Work
A little	hard earned						
A -		Small			cup		

Determiner	Adjective	Count noun	Mass noun
A	Good	Pen	
A	Nice new	taxi	
Our	Ugly new red	Car	
Five	Interesting old	houses	
Some	Useful new English	Words	
An	Energetic young	student	
	Red Indian		Cloth
The	Dark Brazilian		Wood
Some	Beautiful new blue Thai		Silk

Determiner	Noun	Principal Noun
Our	Winter	Weather
a	Glass	Vase
The	Brick garden	Wall

Participle	Noun
Traveling	Salesman
Visiting	Dignitary
Broken	Dishes
Repaired	Bike

Determiner	Noun
The first two	Houses
The first few	Plantation
The third five	Years

Determiner	Adjective	Noun	Principle Noun
The			Houses
The five			Houses
The five	Red		Houses
The five	Red	Brick	Houses
Those			Houses
Those five			Houses
Those five	Fine		Houses
Those five	Fine old		Houses
Those five	Fine old crumbling		Houses
Those five	Fine old crumbling red		Houses
Those five	Fine old crumbling red	Brick	Houses

ORDER OF MODIFIERS BEFORE THE NOUN											
1.2.3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Determiner	Quality Character	Size	Age Temparature	Participle	shape	Color	Origin Location	Material	Noun	Principle Noun
The	Beautiful	Big	Old	Neglected	Square	Red	Jamaican	Stone	Plantation	Houses

*The beautiful big old neglected square red Jamaican stone plantation houses

To be (is, am, are)

To be (is, am, are) digunakan sebagai penghubung antara subjek dan predikat

Predikat suatu kalimat dapat terdiri dari:

- a) kata benda (noun)
- b) kata keterangan /kata tambahan (adverb)
- c) kata sifat (adjective)
- d) kata kerja (verb) yang menyatakan sedang melakukan sesuatu (membentuk present continuous tense)
- e) kata kerja(verb) digunakan untuk kalimat pasif (verb-3)

Contoh:

- a. to be : is, am, are diikuti kata benda

Subject	To be	Noun (kata benda)
They		Corruptors
We	Are	Lawyers
You		a doctor / doctors
I	Am	a lecturer
He		a fisherman
She	Is	an engineer
It		a screwdriver

b. to be : is, am, are diikuti kata keterangan tempat

Subject	To be	Keterangan tempat (Adverb of Place)
They		in the auditorium
We	Are	in the store house
You		in the laboratory
I	Am	at home
He		on the second floor
She	Is	in her room
It		under the tree

c. to be : is, am, are diikuti kata sifat

Subject	To be	Adjective (Kata sifat)
They		Arrogant
We	Are	Modest
You		Optimistic
I	Am	self-confident
He		Pessimistic
She	Is	Slim
It		White

d. To be : is, am, are digunakan untuk aktifitas yang sedang berlangsung (Present Continuous Tense)yaitu : To be is, am, are diikuti verb 1 + ing

Subject	To be	Verb –ing
They		watching
We	Are	observing
You		washing
I	Am	teaching
He		investigating
She	Is	Singing
It		Eating

e. To be : is, am, are diikuti kata kerja bentuk ke-3 (digunakan untuk kalimat pasif)

Subject	To be	Verb – 3	By	Object
They		invited		the headmaster
We	are	visited		the bank manager
You		interrogated		the policeman
I	Am	interviewed	by	the director
He		beaten		the thief
She	is	taken		her boy-friend
It		eaten		Him

- All the foods on the table are taken home by that greedy employee (=Semua makanan yang ada diatas meja dibawa pulang oleh pegawai yang tamak itu.)

Notes:

Auditorium (bhs.Latin): ruangan tempat berkumpul untuk mendengarkan ceramah, mengadakan pertunjukkan di sekolah, universitas atau gedung lain.

Catatan tambahan tentang penggunaan to be (is, am, are)

1. "be" berarti ada (sering dipakai bersama "there"

Contoh:

- There are two girls in the park (=Ada dua gadis di taman)
- There is a villain in the office (=ada seorang bajingan di kantor itu)

2. "be" berarti terjadi

Contoh:

- The strike is today (=Pemogokan terjadi hari ini)

3. "be" berarti umur

Contoh:

- He is 19 years old (=Dia berumur 19)

4. "be" berarti warna

Contoh:
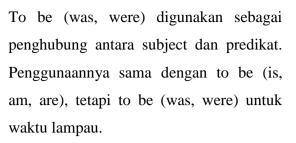
- Mobil pak Joko warna merah (=Mr.Joko's car is red)

5. "be" digunakan bersama <u>infinitive to</u> menyatakan: maksud

Contoh:

- The letter is to tell you that your fiancee is coming. (Surat ini dimaksudkan untuk memberitahukan bahwa tunanganmu akan datang)

<u>To be (was, were)</u>

To be (was, were) digunakan sebagai penghubung antara subject dan predikat. Penggunaannya sama dengan to be (is, am, are), tetapi to be (was, were) untuk waktu lampau.

<u>Contoh:</u>

a. <u>To be :was, were diikuti kata benda</u>

Subject	To be	Noun (kata benda)
They		Farmers
We	Were	Merchants
You		an accountant /accountants
I		a salesman
He		a thief
She	Was	a waitress
It		a doll

b. <u>To be was, were diikuti keterangan tempat</u>

Subject	To be	Adverb of Place (kata keterangan tempat)
They		in the temple
We	were	at the bus-station
You		at the airport
I		at home
He		There
She	was	at the police-station
It		in the box

c. <u>To be :was, were diikuti kata sifat</u>

Subject	To be	Adjective (kata sifat)
They		Smart
We	were	Lazy
You		Intelligent
I		Diligent
He		Generous
She	was	Young
It		Old

d. To be: was, were diikuti Verb I + ing (aktifitas yang sedang terjadi pada waktu lampau / past continuous tense)

Subject	To be	
They		Watching
We	were	
You		
I		
He		Eating
She	Was	
It		

e. To be: was, were digunakan untuk: suatu aktifitas yang terlebih dulu sedang berlangsung pada waktu lampau, disusul oleh aktifitas kedua.

Contoh:

1. Ketika saya sedang menonton TV tadi malam, teman saya datang.
   (While I was watching TV last night, my friend came)

2. Ketika saya sedang mandi di danau itu saya terdengar jeritan yang menakutkan.
   (While was bathing in the lake, I heard a fearful cry.)

3. Mereka sedang berbicara tentang bisnis ketika saya menjumpai mereka.
   (They were talking about business when I met them)

Notes:

1. Was, were berarti ada (digunakan bersama there)

   Contoh:
   - There were two thieves at Mr.Jacky's home last Friday.
   (ada dua pencuri di rumah bapak Jacky Jumat lalu)
   - There was a pickpocket in the market two days ago.
   (ada pencopet di pasar dua hari lalu)

2. Was, were berarti terjadi
   Contoh:
   - The wedding party was yesterday
   (pesta perkawinan itu terjadi kemarin)

3. Was, were berarti umur
   Contoh:
   - She was 17 years old
   (dia berumur tujuh belas tahun)

4. Was, were digunakan untuk membentuk kalimat pasif bersama dengan past participle (kata kerja bentuk ke-3)
   Contoh:
   - The man was slandered by Mr.Gedhabrush
   (Orang itu difitnah oleh Tuan Gedhabrush)

5. Were digunakan untuk kalimat pengandaian
   Contoh:
   - If I were you, I would not do it.
   (seandainya saya kamu, saya tidak akan melakukan hal itu)

<u>* Do, Does</u>

<u>Do dan Does berarti mengerjakan, do untuk subject they, we, I, you.</u>

<u>Does untuk subject he, she, dan is</u>

Subject	Do / does	Object
They		
We		
I	Do	
You		
He		the homework
She	does	
It		

<u>He does the homework = dia mengerjakan pekerjaan rumah</u>

Do	You	do	your homework		
	They				
	We			everyday	?
Does	He	do	the homework		
	She				
	It				

<u>Do you do your homework everyday? (Apakah anda mengerjakan pekerjaan rumah setiap hari.?</u>

<u>Yes, I do / No, I don't.</u>

Subject	Do / does- not	Do	
They			
We	do not	do	the homework
I			
He			
She	does not	do	the homework
It			

- <u>Simple Present Tense (bentuk kebiasaan)</u>

  In general, the simple present expresses events or situations that exist always, usually, habitually; They exist now, have existed in the past, and probably will exist in the future

- <u>Simple</u> Present Tense digunakan untuk menyatakan suatu perbuatan yang menjadi kebiasaan atau suatu kenyataan umum tetap.

  Contoh:

  1. Every <u>morning</u> I wake up at five o'clock. (Setiap hari saya bangun pada pukul 5)

  2. The sun rises in the east (Matahari terbit sebelah timur)

A. Pola Kalimat (Sentence Pattern)

Subject	Verb	object	Adverb	
They	Watch	television		
We	Study	Japanese		
You	Eat	Bread	every morning	
I	Wash	the clothes		
He	Watches	television		
She	Washes	the clothes	every Saturday morning	
It	Eats	Carrot		

Subject	Do not / does not	Verb-1	Object	Adverb
They				
We				
You	do not	Drink	Coffee	at night
I				
He				
She	does not	Eat	Carrot	
It				

Do	They	Play		
	We	Watch		
	I	Eat		
	You	Practice	English	every day ?
Does	He	Observe		
	She	Write		
	It	Eat		

- We go for a picnic at the beach once over.

  (sekali-sekali kami berpiknik ke pantai)

- Coin collecting is interesting but you find a valuable coin only once in a blue moon.

  (Mengumpulkan uang logam itu menarik tetapi sangat jarang kamu menemukan uang logam yang berharga)

- They use this method (=Mereka selalu menggunakan metode ini)

Note: every time dapat diartikan apabila, jika

Every time she comes, we qurrel (apabila dia datang, kami bertengkar)

B. Penggunaan Kata Tanya (Question Words) What, Where, When, Why, How, How long

Question Words	Do / does	Subject	Kata-kerja		
What		They	Do	on Sundays	
Where	Do	We	Work		
Why		You	Study		
When		I			
					?
How		He	Go		
How long	Does	She			
		It	Take		

- **Simple Past Tense**

At one particular time in the past, this happened. It began and ended in the past

Digunakan untuk menyatakan suatu kejadian pada waktu lampau

Contoh:

1. The police interrogated the prisoner yesterday.

    (Polisi menginterogasi tahanan itu kemarin)

2. The dealer gave the car to Mr. Black for $ 20.000 last Monday.

    (Dealer itu menjual mobil dengan harga $ 20.000 kepada Pak Susatyo hari Senin yang lalu.

3. He sold his used car at a very low price two days ago.

    (Dia menjual mobil bekasnya dengan harga yang sangat rendah dua hari yang lalu)

A.

Subject	Verb II	
They	Ate	Fried-rice
We	Went	to France
I	Wrote	SMS
You	Broke	a glass
	Stroke	
He	Studied	
She	Sang	a song
It	Rang	

B.

Subject	Did not	Verb 1	object	Adverb
They		Eat	bread	
We		Go		
I		Write	SMS	last night
You	did not	Break	the bottle	
He		Steal	a laptop	
She		Study	drama	at Campus
It		Ring		

C

Did	Subject	Verb 1	Object / adverb
	They	Eat	fried rice
	We	Break	the bottles
	I	Study	Chinese
Did	You	Write	SMS
	He	Ring	the phone
	She	Watch	TV
	It	Run	to the garden

5. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research on student translations, this study concludes that students have difficulties in using basic English grammar in their writings, such as errors in the use of tenses, word choices, and vocabulary, question words, auxiliary verbs, and source and target language Interferences.

This study is in accordance with the identification of common grammatical errors in the basic level translations made by the students in the use of auxiliary verbs and question words. The findings of this study imply that students have not mastered basic grammar structures yet even though they have studied English since Elementary School.

In relation to the results of student interpretation, the researchers also concluded that linguistic differences proved to be one of the main factors affecting the inability of students to successfully acquire English literacy.

A study conducted on students shows that the most obvious weakness of the language skills of students in the field of grammar, especially in morphological and syntactic aspects as well. This study shows that students have problems with word, phrase, sentence and plural inflections as linguistic variables. The study also confirms that the differences in the syntactic structure between Indonesian and English contribute to the misuse of the wording of sentences and the 'to be'

verbs, relative verb-subject and pronouns. Furthermore, this study states that, regardless of linguistic barriers, social environments such as enthusiasm, lack of interest in learning English and an environment that is not conducive to students using language has deteriorated efforts to acquire English as a foreign language.

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