

Grammatical Errors in French Translation: Case of Indonesian Students

¹ Rita PRAMESTI, ² Yuliarti MUTIARSIH, ³ Dante DARMAWANGSA

^{1,2,3} Département de français, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia – Indonésie

Reçu le 5 mai 2019 | Accepté le 30 juin 2019

RÉSUMÉ. L'activité de traduction n'est pas une tâche facile, surtout pour les apprenants en langues étrangères. Par conséquent, les erreurs survenues dans le processus de traduction ne peuvent être évitées, notamment les erreurs grammaticales. Cette recherche vise à décrire les erreurs grammaticales commises dans la traduction d'articles de presse en indonésien traduits en français par des étudiants; et de trouver les erreurs les plus fréquentes. Cette recherche met en oeuvre une méthode de recherche descriptive qualitative. Les données utilisées dans cette recherche ont été extraites de 87 textes d'articles de presse en indonésien traduits en français, effectués par des étudiants du Département de français du septième semestre dans une université à Bandung, en Indonésie. Les résultats de cette étude devraient enrichir les connaissances dans le domaine de l'analyse des erreurs grammaticales sur les résultats de la traduction.

Mots clés: analyse des erreurs, erreurs grammaticales, articles de presse, traduction.

ABSTRACT. Translation activity is not an easy activity to do especially by learners of foreign languages. Hence, errors occurred in the translation process cannot be avoided, one of which is errors that occur in grammatical aspects. This study attempts to investigate the errors in the grammatical aspects found in the translation of Indonesian language press articles that had been translated into French by students; and to propound the frequency of errors that were most often done. This research uses a qualitative descriptive research method. The data used in this research were taken from 87 translated-texts from Indonesian language press articles into French conducted by seventh semester students of French Department in one university in Bandung, Indonesia. The results of this research are expected to enrich the knowledge in the field of grammatical error analysis on the results of the translation.

Keywords: errors analysis, grammatical errors, press articles, translation.

✉ auteur correspondant : ritapramesti@gmail.com

Pour citer cet article (Style APA) : Pramesti, R., Mutiarsih, Y., Darmawangsa, D. (2019). Grammatical Errors in French Translation: Case of Indonesian Students. *Francisola: Revue Indonésienne de la langue et la littérature françaises*, 4(1), 55-66. doi: 10.17509/francisola.v4i1.20342.

1. INTRODUCTION

It is undeniable that errors often occur in the translation process. This is due to the difference between the source language vocabularies and sentence structure (SL) with the target language (TL). Additionally, the influence of the first language learned by the learner can be one of the factors that causes errors in translation (Lightbown & Spada 2006, in Jahanshahi and Kafipour, 2015, p.244).

Speaking of errors in translation, Catford (1979, in Cachu, 2016) states that there are three types of translation errors that often occur, namely syntax errors, grammatical errors and lexical errors. Syntax error (syntactic errors) is the incompetence of translators in displaying the meaning or message from the source language that is characterized by errors of word order and irregularities in the use of the structure of phrases, clauses and sentences (Erlinda, 2008). Meanwhile grammatical errors are errors related to the grammar of SL such as tenses, the use of prepositions, articles, and incorrect use of plural morphemes (Keshavarz, 1993, in Eftekhar and Nouraey, 2013). On the other hand, lexical errors are errors occurred because the learner do not know the right word to use in the context of a sentence, thus the learner uses words that are often used in his or her mother tongue which are then translated into a second language, but the word is not commonly used in the second language (Cachu, 2016).

Some previous researches still show the occurrences of errors in translation process such as, word selection errors (see Popescu, 2013; Wongranu, 2017; and Yousofi, 2014), grammatical errors in the inability to translate prepositions and determinants according to the sentence context (see Abbasi and Karimnia, 2011; Eftekhar and Nourarey, 2013; and Wongranu, 2017), and morphological errors, syntax errors and orthographic errors (see Murad and Khalil, 2015).

One way to analyse errors in translation, including grammatical errors in translated text, is to use surface strategy

category. Dulay, Burt, & Krahsen (1982) describes this taxonomic analysis as follows:

- a. Omission
Omission are characterized by the absence of an item that must appear in a well-form utterance.
- b. Addition
Addition error is characterized by the elements that are not supposed to appear in a speech, in which the addition error occurs when learners have started to get to know the rules of the target language.
- c. Misformation error
This error is characterized by inappropriate use of in morphemes form or its structure.
- d. Misordering error
This error is characterized by the inappropriate placement of morphemes or group morphemes in an utterance.

The study of grammatical error analysis in the translation of the Indonesian language into French still receives minor attention. Therefore, this research is relevant to be conducted in order to describe the types of grammatical error contained in translation results and to propound errors that most frequently done. The result of this research has the implication, especially, for strengthening the learning of French grammar and error analysis in translation results in general.

2. METHOD

The subjects of this research were 87 texts translated from Indonesian press articles into French with tourism and cultural themes obtained from *tempo.co* in its editor's pick column. The data were taken from 29 students of seventh semester at French Department in one university in Bandung, Indonesia. The selection of study participants was carried out by purposive sampling: only those who had passed DELF B1 and had passed the *initiation à la traduction* course. On the other hand, the object of this research was the characteristic of grammatical errors found in those 87 press articles that have been translated.

In this research, the researcher conducted a process of data analysis based

on the theory stated by Miles and Huberman (1994) consisting of data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing or verification. The following process are:

1. Data reduction, in this process the researcher sorts and classifies the data obtained in accordance with the types of grammatical errors proposed by Dulay et al (1982) with reference to the grammatical aspects stated by Delatour, Jennepin, Léon-Dufour & Teyssier (2004);
2. Data display, after reducing the data, the researcher described the results of the study in a rich and in-depth manner

based on the type of errors and its grammatical aspects;

3. Conclusion drawing or verification, the next step is drawing conclusions which can answer the problems that has been analysed previously.

3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

From a total of 87 translated press articles, there is a grammatical error in the omission category (27,5%), addition category (13,1%), misformation category (55,3%) and misordering (4%). The following table is a list of types of grammatical error and its frequency of occurrence:

Table 1. Frequency of occurrence of grammatical errors

No.	Types of Errors	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	Omission	86	27,5%
2.	Addition	41	13,1%
3.	Misformation	173	55,3%
4.	Misordering	13	4%
	TOTAL	313	100%

Tabel 2. Frequency of error based on grammatical elements

	Types of Error	Frequency			Total
		Text 1	Text 2	Text 3	
Omission	<i>Les Articles</i>	22	20	12	54
	<i>Préposition de lieu</i>	8	-	2	10
	<i>Accords</i>	8	8	4	20
Addition	<i>Addition les accords</i>	12	7	14	33
	Words that have same meaning	1	-	2	3
	<i>Addition 2 auxiliaires</i>	3	2	-	5
Misformation	<i>Les articles</i>	10	5	17	32
	<i>Adjectif démonstratif</i>	4	4	6	14
	<i>Préposition de lieu</i>	12	-	9	21
	Wrong choice of <i>Auxiliaire</i>	12	-	9	21
	Tenses	29	20	18	67
	Sentence form (active sentences become passive sentences and vice versa)	1	9	2	12

<i>Misordering</i>	<i>Adverbe</i>	3	-	-	3
	<i>Adjectif qualificatif</i>	7	-	4	11
TOTAL					313

Based on the table above, the result of error from 3 texts shows that the error mostly comes from grammatical *misformation* aspect for as much as 67 times. This is due to the majority of students cannot determine the appropriate tenses with a certain context in a sentence. In addition, the least error mostly done by students is *misordering* on the grammatical aspect such as *adverbe* which only appears 3 times. In this case, students misplaced the *adverbe*. The further explanation of the errors found is as follow:

3.1. Omission

Based on the data analysis from a total of 87 translation texts conducted by students, the omission aspect appeared 86 times or equivalent to 27,5% which was divided into three parts, namely, *omission les articles*, *préposition de lieu* and *accords*. Below are the explanation about the errors;

3.1.1. Omission: "les articles"

One of the errors of omission contained in the press articles translated by students is the elimination of determinants in the form of *article défini*, here are the examples of the error from the first translation text:

Data 01-OMS1

Pemerintah Provinsi Bengkulu mulai mengembangkan wisata olahraga..

[Le gouvernement de Bengkulu commence à développer \emptyset tourisme sportif...]

The translation from the data above has a grammatical error classified as *omission*. The supposed translation is "Le gouvernement de Bengkulu commence à développer le tourisme sportif ". So, it can be seen that the respondent made a disappearance on the *article défini*, namely "le". "Le" is an *article défini* used for nouns with *genre masculin/singulier*. According to its function, *article défini* is used for nouns that are certain in terms of form, type, number, color, etc. (see Delatour, et al., 2004). From the sentence

above, the *tourisme sportif* phrase is certain and the type is clear which is tourism with the type of sport, therefore the translator should have added the word *le* in front of the *tourisme sportif* phrase. The selection of the *article* is based on the *genre* of the word *tourisme* which belongs to the noun *masculin*. However, the loss of the *article défini* in the form of "le" in the translation does not affect the meaning, but it is not appropriate when being viewed from a grammatical perspective.

Similar errors also occur in the second translation, the following is the quotation of the data:

Data 78-OMS2

Sementara untuk acara Jogja Menari akan diramaikan dengan ribuan penari yang akan memecahkan Rekor Museum Rekor Indonesia (MURI) sebagai pagelaran tari jaranan dengan penari terbanyak sebanyak 3.600 orang.

[L'événement du «Jogja Menari» sera animée par des milliers de danseurs qui briseront le record du musée d'Indonésie (MURI) comme \emptyset spectacle la danse jaranan avec 3600 danseurs.]

The same error is the omission of the *article défini*, namely the word *le*, which also occurs in the third text that is translated:

Data 33-OMS3

Kedutaan Besar India untuk Indonesia bersama Pemerintah Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta akan menggelar Festival Budaya India bertajuk "Kehidupan Budaya India di Yogyakarta", pada 17-23 Desember 2018.

[Du 17 au 23 décembre 2018, l'ambassade d'Inde en Indonésie et le gouvernement de la région spéciale de Yogyakarta organiseront \emptyset festival de la culture indienne intitulé «La vie de la culture indienne à Yogyakarta».]

The loss of the *article défini* in the form of "le" in the translation above does not affect the meaning, but it is not appropriate when being viewed from grammatical perspectives.

3.1.2. Omission: "Préposition de lieu"

Another error of omission found in the first students' translation is the removal of *préposition de lieu* (omission of preposition place), here is an example of this error:

Data 03-OMS1

....salah satunya olahraga dayung di Danau Dendam Tak Sudah, Kota Bengkulu.

[...l'un d'eux pour le sport d'aviron au lac «Danau Dendam Tak Sudah», Ø **Bengkulu**].

The translation from data above shows grammatical errors which belong to *omission*. The translation should have been "..... l'un d'eux pour le sport d'aviron au lac «Danau Dendam Tak Sudah», à **Bengkulu**". Then it can be seen that the respondent did the disappearance in *préposition de lieu* namely "à". Preposition "à" is one of the *préposition de lieu* used to indicate the location of a place. Whereas à itself is used to state the location, one of them is the name of a city (see Delatour, et al., 2004). Therefore, preposition à should have been placed in front of the city's name which is translated as à **Bengkulu**.

Similar errors also occur in the third translation, the following is the quotation of the data:

Data 23-OMS3

Menurut Prakash, festival budaya yang akan digelar di Yogyakarta selama sepekan tersebut mencakup sejumlah agenda besar, salah satunya seminar promosi wisata India-Indonesia.

[Selon Prakash, le festival culturel qui se tiendra Ø **Yogyakarta** pendant une semaine inclure un certains nombre de programmes importants, comme le séminaire de la promotion du tourisme d'Inde-Indonésie.]

With the loss of the *préposition de lieu* on the translated sentences above, it does not affect the meaning of the sentence because the reader still understands that the lake is located in Bengkulu (data 03-OMS1) and the festival is in Yogyakarta (data 23 -OMS1). But the sentence is not really appropriate when being viewed from a grammatical perspective. While the result of the second translation did not find any errors of this type.

3.1.3. Omission: "les accords"

The type of omission error also occurs in *les accords* or adjustments to sentences that have *pluriel/plural* nouns, such as those found in the following data:

Data 109-OMS1

Pemerintah berencana menyediakan lebih banyak fasilitas olahraga untuk berbagai destinasi wisata

[Le gouvernement prévoit de fournir plus facilités du sport pour toutes **les**

dédestinationØ **touristiques**]

The translation from data above shows grammatical errors which belong to *omission*. The translation should have been "Le gouvernement prévoit de fournir plus facilités du sport pour toutes **les destinations touristiques**". In the translated sentence above, the respondent did not add *accord* in the form of letters -s as a sign that the word is *pluriel/plural* and did not add adjustments to the phrase *destination touristiques*. In French, a noun undergoes adjustments by adding letters -s as plural, and adjectives are also adjusted according to the *genre* of nouns (*masculin et féminin*) and the number (*singulier/pluriel*), generally being added suffix -s for the word *masculin/pluriel* objects, while the suffix -es is used for *féminin/pluriel* (see Delatour, et.al, 2004, p.38). Of course, this can affect the meaning of sentences because nouns namely *dédestination* are supposed to be plural but are translated singly.

The error in the loss of the *accord* on *pluriel/plural* nouns also occurs in the second and third translations, the following is the quotation of the data:

Data 09-OMS2

Sekitar 10 ribu peserta akan mengikuti kegiatan olahraga berbalut budaya,

[Environ **10.000 participant**Ø **participeront** l'activité sportif enveloppé dans la culture.]

Data 25-OMS3

Acara ini mengundang delapan agen travel asal India dan sekitar 30 agen tranvel dari Indonesia.

[Cet événement invite **huit agence**Ø **de** voyage indiennes et une trentaine agences de l'indonésie.]

In the translation above, respondents did not add *accord* in the form of -s as a sign that the

word is *pluriel/plural*. This, of course, can affect the meaning of sentences because the nouns are supposed to be plural but are translated singly.

3.2. Addition

Based on the analysis of data from a total of 87 translation texts conducted by students, this addition appears 35 times or equivalent to 13,1% which is divided into three parts, namely the addition *les accords*, the use of two words which meaning is the same and the use of two *auxiliaire*. The following is an explanation of these errors:

3.2.1. Addition: "les accords"

One of the additional errors that occur in the translation is the addition of the *accord* (adjustment) which actually does not need to be done, in the data below the respondent added *accord* in the form of letters -s as plural markers on nouns that should have been translated singly, here is the quote of the data:

Data 81-ADD1

...pemerintah juga rutin menggelar kompetisi olahraga triathlon...

[Le gouvernement organise aussi régulièrement la compétitions de Triathlon...]

The translation from data above has a grammatical error that is classified as *addition*. The supposed translation is "Le gouvernement organise aussi régulièrement la **compétition** de Triathlon". In the sentence above there is an additional error in the form of adding letters -s behind the word *compétition* which is a *féminin/singulier* noun. Adjustments in adding letters -s are only done for *pluriel/plural* nouns (see Delatour, et.al, 2004), when actually in this sentence the noun *compétition* is *singulier/singular*. This is indicated by the use of *article défini* namely the word "la" which is placed in front of the word *compétition*. Therefore, the respondent should have not added the letter -s to the word *compétition*. This addition can affect the meaning of the sentence because the *compétition* meant by the sentence above is only one, which is the Triathlon sports competition. Errors in adding an *accord* to *singulier/singular* nouns also occur in the

second and third translations, the following is the quotation of the data:

Data 69-ADD2

Kegiatan bertajuk Dari Yogyakarta untuk Dunia ini rencananya bakal diikuti sejumlah tokoh...

[L'événements avec le thème «à partir de Yogyakarta pour le monde» sera suivie par quelques figures...]

Data 30-ADD3

Sekda DIY Gatot Saptadi mengatakan rencana Kedutaan Besar India untuk menggelar acara budaya di Yogyakarta merupakan salah satu tindak lanjut dari pertemuan Menteri Luar Negeri India dengan Gubernur DIY belum lama ini.

[Le secrétaires régional de Yogyakarta, Gatot Saptadi, déclare que le projet de l'ambassade de l'Inde pour organise un événement culturel à Yogyakarta est l'un des suivis à la réunion du ministre des Affaires étrangères indien avec le gouverneur de Yogyakarta.]

However, the addition on those sentences could change their meaning because the singular nouns are translated as plural.

3.2.2. Addition of words that have same meaning

Another addition error found in the translation is respondent adding two words that have same meaning in one sentence, as seen in the following data:

Data 116-ADD1

...pemerintah juga rutin menggelar kompetisi olahraga triathlon berskala internasional...

[Le gouvernement organise aussi également régulièrement la compétition de Triathlon]

The translation from 116-ADD1 data above has a grammatical error that is classified as *addition*. The supposed translation is 'Le gouvernement organise **aussi** régulièrement la compétition de Triathlon'. In the translated sentence above, the respondent used two *adverbe* that have the same meaning in one sentence, namely, *aussi* (also) dan *également* (also).

The same error is also found in the third text translation. The following is the excerpt of the data:

Data 28-ADD3

"Kami juga akan menggelar seminar pendidikan untuk menarik minat warga

Yogyakarta agar studi di India, menggandeng beberapa perwakilan universitas dari India," kata Prakash.

[Nous organiserons aussi également le séminaire de l'éducation pour susciter l'intérêt des résidents de Yogyakarta pour étudier en Inde, en collaboration avec des représentants d'universités de l'Inde", dit Prakash.]

The two additional *adverbe* in translated sentences above do not alter the sentences' meaning, but they are not appropriate from grammatical aspect because of redundancy.

3.2.3. Addition: "Auxiliaire"

Another addition error found in the translation is respondent adding two *auxiliaire* in one passive sentence, as seen in the following data:

Data 58-ADD2

Kegiatan bertajuk Dari Yogyakarta untuk Dunia ini rencananya bakal diikuti sejumlah tokoh

[L'événement dont le titre est «à partir de Yogyakarta pour le monde» sera être suivi par de quelques publiques figures...]

The translation result of data above contain grammatical error classified as a type of addition error. The correct translation is "L'événement dont le titre est «à partir de Yogyakarta pour le monde» sera suivi par quelques publique figures...". The sentence is passive. Passive sentence structure in French consists of *sujet + auxiliaire être (indicatif) + participe passé + accord* (Artha, 2015). In the sentence is *être* in *infinitif* form (a verb that is not conjugated), this means that the word *être* is not an element of passive sentence, because what is needed is *être* that has been conjugated according to the tense of the sentence, so that the word would be *sera*. That is why respondent should have omitted the word *être* in the sentence.

Error of adding two *auxiliaire être* in translated sentences above does not alter the sentences' meaning because readers can still understand that those sentences are passive, but are not appropriate from grammatical aspect.

3.3. Misformation

According to data analysis of total 87 text translations done by students,

misformation occurred 173 times or equivalent to 55,3%, making it the most common error made by students in translation. According to frequency table of grammatical errors, this error is divided into six parts, namely, *misformation les articles*, *adjectif démonstratif*, *préposition de lieu*, error in choosing *auxiliaire*, error in choosing tense, and error in sentence form. The following is the explanation of said errors:

3.3.1. Misformation: "les articles"

This error is mostly made by respondent in choosing *article* appropriate for verb *genre*. The following is the error data:

Data 68-MFO1

...pengembangan wisata olahraga yang terus digenjot ini akan memberi nilai tambah bagi industri pariwisata....

[la développement du tourisme sportif apportera plus de valeur pour l'industrie touristique...]

Translation of data above contains grammatical error classified as *misformation*. The correct translation is "*le développement du tourisme sportif apportera plus de valeur pour l'industrie touristique*". From the translation above, the respondent made a mistake in choosing *article défini* that is "*la*". However, when viewed from the rule, the word "*la*" is one of *article défini* that are used for nouns with *genre féminin/singulier* (Chollet & Robert, 2009). While the word *développement* is a noun with *genre masculin/singulier*, that is why *article défini* used is "*le*".

The same error also occurs in the second and third text's translations, as in the following data:

Data 47-MFO2

...Gubernur DIY Sultan Hemengku Buwono X, hingga Wakil Gubernur DIY Kanjeng Gusti Pangeran Adipati Ario Pakualam X.

[...la Gouverneur de Yogyakarta, Sultan Hemengku Buwono X, la Sous-Gouverneur de Yogyakarta, Kanjeng Gusti Pangeran Adipati Ario Pakualam]

Data 79-MFO3

Menurut Prakash, festival budaya yang akan digelar di Yogyakarta selama sepekan tersebut mencakup sejumlah agenda besar, salah satunya seminar promosi wisata India-Indonesia.

[Selon Prakash, le festival culturel qui se tiendra pendant une semaine à Yogyakarta inclure des programmes importants, comme la séminaire de promotion du tourisme d'Inde-Indonésie.]

In translated sentences above, the word *développement* (data 68-MFO2) and the word *séminaire* (data 79-MFO3) are *nom/masculin/singulier*, that is why *article défini* used is supposed to be *le*. The error does not alter the meaning of the sentence, but is incorrect from grammatical aspect.

3.3.2. Misformation: "adjectif démonstratif"

This error means the respondent was mistaken in choosing pronoun appropriate for *genre* of mentioned noun, as in the following data:

Data 60-MFO1

Pemerintah Provinsi Bengkulu mulai mengembangkan wisata olahraga untuk meningkatkan kunjungan turis ke wilayah itu

[le gouvernement Bengkulu commence à développer le tourisme sportif pour augmenter la visite touristique à **ce** région]

Translation of data above contains grammatical error classified as *misformation*. The correct translation is "*le gouvernement Bengkulu commence à développer le tourisme sportif pour augmenter la visite touristique à **cette** région*". In translation above, respondent made a mistake in choosing appropriate *adjectif démonstratif*. The word "*ce*" is an *adjectif démonstratif* (pronoun *this* or *that*) that is used for *masculin/singulier* nouns (Artha, 2015). The word *région* is a *féminin/singulier* noun, so the *adjectif démonstratif* used is "*cette*" (see Artha, 2015). The respondent should have translated it into *cette région*.

The same errors also occur in the second and third text's translation data, as follows:

Data 41-MFO2

Lely Puspita Wati, Sekretaris Panitia acara itu saat konferensi pers di Balaikota Yogya Kamis 13 Desember 2018.

[...Lely Puspita Wati, la Secrétaire du Comité de **ce** événement lors de la conférence de presse au grand place de Yogya, jeudi le 13 décembre 2018.]

Translation of data above contains grammatical error classified as *misformation* (salah formasi). The correct translation is "...Lely Puspita Wati, la Secrétaire du Comité de **cet** événement lors de la conférence de presse au grand place de Yogya, jeudi le 13 décembre 2018". In the translation above, respondent made a mistake in choosing appropriate *adjectif démonstratif*. The word "*ce*" is an *adjectif démonstratif* (pronoun *this* or *that*) that is used for *masculin/singulier* noun (Artha, 2015). The word *événement* is a *masculin/singulier* noun, but because the beginning of said noun is a vowel, *adjectif démonstratif* used is "*cet*" (Artha, 2015). The respondent should have translated it into *cet événement*.

Similar error also occurs in the third text's translation. The following is the excerpt of the data:

Data 04-MFO3

"Acara ini tujuannya untuk mempromosikan budaya India di Yogyakarta," kata Kepala Deputy Misi Kedutaan Besar India untuk Indonesia Prakash Gupta, Senin, 4/12.

["**Ce** événement est fait pour promouvoir la culture indienne à Yogyakarta", dit Prakash Gupta, L'ambassade d'Inde en Indonésie, lundi (4/12).]

The error in choosing *adjectif démonstratif* in translation above does not alter the meaning, but are incorrect when viewed from grammatical aspect.

3.3.3. Misformation: "préposition de lieu"

Respondents made mistake in choosing preposition of place appropriate for its *genre*, as the following data:

Data 15-MFO1

"Kami ingin Bengkulu menjadi salah satu wilayah yang menjadi primadona olahraga di Indonesia," ucapnya.

["Nous voudrions que Bengkulu **devienne** un région sportif **au** Indonésie," dit-il.]

The translation of data above contains grammatical error classified as *misformation*. The correct translation is "*nous voudrions que Bengkulu devienne un région sportif **en** Indonésie*" dit-il.". From the translation above, respondent made a mistake in choosing *préposition de lieu* that is the word "*au*" as the preposition in front of a country.

Yet from the function, preposition “*au*” is one of *préposition de lieu* that is used to indicate location and destination in the form of place name with *genre masculin* (Chollet & Robert, 2009). Meanwhile, the place in question in sentence above is a country, namely, *Indonésie*, which is noun with *genre féminin*. That is why the correct preposition is supposed to be “*en*” that is used to suggest the name of a country with *genre féminin* and begins with a vowel (see Chollet & Robert, 2009).

The exact same error also found in the third text’s translation, as the following data:

Data 39-MFO3

“*Kami juga akan menggelar seminar pendidikan untuk menarik minat warga Yogyakarta agar studi di India, menggandeng beberapa perwakilan universitas dari India,*” kata Prakash.

[*Nous organiserons également le séminaire de l’éducatons pour susciter l’intérêt des résidents de Yogyakarta à étudier au Inde, en collaboration avec des représentants d’universités de l’Inde*”, a déclaré Prakash.]

The error in choosing preposition does not alter the meaning of the sentence, because reader can still understand which location meant in question; that is in Indonesia/in India. Yet, the sentence is incorrect when viewed from grammatical aspect.

3.3.4. Misinformation: “auxiliaire”

In this case, the respondent made errors by choosing an incorrect *auxiliaire* that does not fit the context and subject of the sentence, as seen in the following data

Data 51-MFO1

Wisata Olahraga Dilirik Bengkulu untuk Dongkrak Kunjungan Turis.

[*Le tourisme du sport a vu par Bengkulu pour augmenter les visiteurs.*]

There is a grammatical error in the translation results of the data above that belongs to *misformation*. The supposed translation is “*Le tourisme du sport est vu par Bengkulu pour augmenter les visiteurs.*”. The sentence above is passive sentence, but the respondent did not translate it correctly because the *auxiliaire* used is the conjugation of the word *avoir*, meanwhile the structure of passive sentences in French consists of *sujet + auxiliaire être + participe passé + accord* (see

Artha, 2015). Therefore, the respondent should have changed the verb to *est vu*, which does not need an *accord* as the noun described, *le tourism*, belongs to the noun with the *genre masculin/singulier*.

The same error is also found in the results of the second text translation as in the following data:

Data 16-MFO2

Kegiatan bertajuk Dari Yogyakarta untuk Dunia ini rencananya bakal diikuti sejumlah tokoh...

[*L’activité intitulé «Yogyakarta pour le monde», a suivi par plusieurs personnalités...*]

The incorrect selection of *auxiliaire* in the above sentences could, of course, change the meaning of the sentence into an active sentence in the form of past tense because the respondent used the *auxiliaire avoir + participe passé* which is the sentence structure of *passé composé* (see Artha, 2015).

3.3.5. Misformation of Tenses

This type of error is in the form of choosing the time conjugation that doesn’t match the context of sentence as it could be seen in the following data

Data 11-MFO1

Pemerintah Provinsi Bengkulu mulai mengembangkan wisata olahraga untuk meningkatkan kunjungan turis ke wilayah itu, sekaligus mendongkrak perekonomian warga dan pendapatan asli daerah.

[*Le gouvernement de la province de Bengkulu a commencé à développer le tourisme sportif pour augmenter la visite du touriste à cette région, en stimulant l’économie des citoyens et la production d’origine de cette région.*]

The translation results from data 11-MFO1 contains grammatical errors that belong to *misformation*. The translation supposed to be “*le gouvernement de province de Bengkulu commence à développer le tourisme sportif...*”. In this sentence, the respondent used a past-participle (*passé composé*), and if it seen from its function, *passé composé* is used to express past events (see in Artha, 2015, and Cholet and Robert, 2004) whereas the sentence states the event that is happening now or at this current time. Therefore, the conjugation is supposed to be the conjugation *present*, which its function is

to state actual events that occur at the present time and to state habitual actions (see in Artha, 2015, and Cholet and Robert 2004).

The same errors are also found in the translations of the second and third text, as in the following data:

Data 02-MFO2

Jogja Menari, Tampilkan Tari Jaranan dan Pecahkan Rekor MURI

[*Jogja Menari apparaît la danse de Jaranan et a battu le record de MURI.*]

Data 11-MFO3

Acara ini mengundang delapan agen travel asal India dan sekitar 30 agen travel dari Indonesia.

[*Cet événement a invité huit agences de voyage indiennes et 30 agences de voyage de l'Indonésie.*]

The incorrect selection of time conjugation in the translated sentences above could affect the meaning of the sentence as the reader could assume that the incident has occurred even though the event is actual or occurring at the present time.

3.3.6. Misformation Form of Sentences

In this case, the respondent made a translating mistake by turning a passive sentence into an active sentence, as found in the following data:

Data 61-MFO2

Sementara untuk acara Jogja Menari akan diramaikan dengan ribuan penari...

[*L'événement du «Jogja Menari», suivra par des milliers de danseurs...*]

The translation results above have grammatical errors that could also be classified into misformation in which the respondent translated sentences that should have been passive sentences, but were translated into active sentences. The translation should have been "*L'événement du «Jogja Menari», sera suivi par des milliers de danseurs..*". In this sentence, the respondent translated a passive sentence into an active sentence with *futur simple tense*. It is known that passive sentences in French consist of *sujet + auxiliaire être (indicatif) + participe passé + accord* (see Artha, 2015). In this case, the *auxiliaire être* is conjugated according to the time used in the sentence. The sentence used is in the form of *futur simple tense* that

matches its future simple function, which is used to express activities that would be done in the future, but the time when it would be done is still uncertain (see Delatour, et.al, 2004). Hence, if it is converted into a passive sentence, the *auxiliaire être* is used as a *future simple* form, namely *sera suivi*.

Similar errors are also seen in the third translation text, as in the following data:

Data 56-MFO3

Menurut Prakash, festival budaya yang akan digelar di Yogyakarta selama sepekan tersebut mencakup sejumlah agenda besar, salah satunya seminar promosi wisata India-Indonesia.

[*D'après Prakash, le festival culturel qui organisera à Yogyakarta pendant une semaine contient quelques grand agenda, l'une d'elles est la seminaire de la promotion du tourisme d'Inde-Indonésie*]

The error in translating passive into active sentence in the translated sentence above would change the meaning of the sentence as well.

3.4. Misordering

Based on the analysis of data, from a total of 87 translated texts conducted by the students, misordering appeared 13 times or equivalent to 4% which was divided into two parts namely *misordering les adverbes* and *adjectif qualicatif*. Thus, the two *misordering* would be explained further below.

3.4.1. Misordering: "les Adverbes"

In this type of error, the respondent was placing adverb in the wrong position as in the following data:

Data 09-MOR1

Selain olahraga dayung, menurut Merisasdi, pemerintah juga rutin menggelar kompetisi olahraga triathlon berskala internasional

[*En autre, selon Merisasdi, le gouvernement régulièrement organise le concours de Triathlon International...*]

The results of the translation from data 09-MOR1 contain grammatical errors which belong to the misordering. The supposed translation is "*le gouvernement organise régulièrement le concours de Triathlon International*". In this sentence, there are two errors found in the form of incorrect wording,

namely *organise* (verbe) dan *régulièrement* (adverbe). In line with its function, *Adverbe* should have been placed behind the verb to explain the verb mentioned (see Artha, 2015). These errors do not affect the meaning of the sentence since the reader could still understand the meaning of the sentence, but the sentence is not grammatically correct. In the the second and third translated texts, this type of errors does not exist.

3.4.2. Misordering: "les Adjectifs qualitatifs"

This type of error was mostly done by the respondents; in which they place adjectives in front of nouns as shown in the following data:

Data 36-MOR1

...memberi nilai tambah bagi industri pariwisata dan perekonomian Bengkulu.

[...va donner le plus valeur pour **touristique** l'**industrie** et économique de Bengkulu.]

The translation result from data 36-MOR1 has grammatical errors that also belong to the misordering. The translation should have been "...va donner le plus valeur pour **l'industrie touristique** et économique de Bengkulu". In the translated sentence above, there is an error in the form of word misordering namely *touristique* (adjectif) and *industrie* (noun). *Adjectif* is supposed to be placed before a noun, as it is in accordance with its function which is to explain the nature of the noun described (see Delatour, et al., 2004).

Similar errors are also found in the results of the third translated text, as it is seen in the following data:

Data 27-MOR3

Acara lain yang tidak kalah menarik adalah pertunjukan tarian India yang mendatangkan para penari asal India.

[Un autre **intéressant événement** est le spectacle de danse indienne en invitant des danseurs d'origine indienne]

The errors in the translated sentence above are in the form of misplacing the adjective, and does not affect the meaning of the sentence because the reader can still understand the meaning of the sentence, but again, it is not grammatically correct.

4. CONCLUSION

From the results of this research, it is found that the most frequent grammatical error occurred in the translation process is on the 'time aspect' with the frequency of 64 times from 313 total mistakes. Those errors were caused by the students' tendency in doing misformation as they were not able to choose which tense that fits with the context of the sentence. According to the data analysis, the majority of the students directly translated sentences into the present form without determining the tenses used in those sentences. Consequently, it would likely affect the meaning of the sentences.

The lowest number of errors goes to one of the grammatical aspect: *adverbe*. It only appeared four times from 313 total errors. The errors occurred due to misordering, in which the students were not able to place *adverbe* on the right place that created grammatically incorrect sentences. Although the students put *adverbe* in front of verbs, that does not affect the meaning of the sentences, it is still grammatically incorrect.

The results of this study are expected to provide comprehensive insight and information on the phenomenon of translation errors in terms of the grammatical aspects, especially from Indonesian into French. This research is also expected to be helpful for evaluation material for French grammar learning courses to provide exercises on grammatical applications more often. As for learning in translation, it is expected to provide training in translating various types of texts from Indonesian into French or vice versa. In addition, this research could be used as an evaluation material for students to further enhance the knowledge and application of French grammar, especially in the translation process.

Nevertheless, this study still has limitations since it does not examine further through other research instruments such as questionnaires and / or interviews in order to further explore the causes of grammatical errors committed by the students. Hence, the future researchers are expected to be able to

examine the translation errors more comprehensive.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The researcher would like to thank all the students who were willing to participate in this study. Our gratitude also goes to all parties who have helped in conducting this research.

REFERENCES

- Abbasi, M. & Karimnia, A. (2011). An analysis of grammatical errors among iranian translation students : Insights from interlanguage theory. *European Journal of Social Sciences*, 25 (4), 525-536. Retrieved from <http://www.europeanjournalofsocialsciences.com>
- Artha, L. (2015). *Pintar Bahasa Prancis Tata Bahasa dan Latihan*. Jakarta : PT. GRAFINDO.
- Cachu, S. (2016). "I am speaking french but i am thinking in english": An analysis of errors by students of the french language at the university of ghana. *Ghana Journal of Linguistics*, 5(1), 37-54. <http://dx.doi.org/10.4314/gjl.v5i1.73>.
- Chollet, L., & Robert, J.M. (2009). *Précis de Grammaire*. CLE INTERNATIONAL.
- Delatour, Y., Jennepin, D., Léon-Dufour, M., & Teyssier, B., (2004). *Nouvelle Grammaire du Français*. Paris : Médiamax.
- Dulay, H., Burt. M., & Krashen, S. (1982). *Language Two*. New York : Oxford University Press
- Eftekhar, M., & Nouraey, P. (2013). Commercial translation error analysis: a case study of iranian products. *Linguistics and Literature Studies*, 1(2), 55-60. doi: 10.13189/lls.2013.010201
- Erlinda, R., (2008). Analisis kesalahan morfologis dan sintaktis dalam karya terjemahan. *Studia Akademika: Jurnal Penelitian Ilmu-ilmu Sosial*, 6(1), 3-21. Retrieved from http://fpik.bunghatta.ac.id/files/downloads/Publikasi%20Dosen/Rita%20Erlinda/1._artikel-rita_erlinda._vol_vi_no_1_juni_2008.pdf.
- Jahanshahi, M., & Kafipour, R. (2015). Error analysis of english translation of islamic texts by iranian translators. *Journal of Applied Linguistics and Language Research*, 2(3), 238-252.
- Keshavarz, M. H. (1993). *Contrastive analysis and error analysis*. Tehran: Rahnama Publication.
- Lightbown, P.M., & Spada, N. (2006). *How languages are learned*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Miles, M. B., & Huberman, A. M. (1994). *Qualitative Data Analysis An Expanded Sourcebook*. Thousand Oaks: CA Sage Publications.
- Murad, T.M., & Khalil, M.H. (2011). Analysis of errors in english writings committed by arab first-year college students of efl in israel. *Journal of Language Teaching and Research*, 6 (3), 475-481. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.17507/jltr.0603.02>
- Popescu, P. (2013). A corpus-based approach to translation error analysis : A case-study of romanian efl learners. *Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences*, 83, 242-247. doi: 10.1016/j.sbspro.2013.06.048
- Wongranu, P. (2017). Errors in translation made by english major students : A study on types and causes. *Kasetsart Journal of Social Sciences*, 38, 117-122. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.kjss.2016.11.003>.
- Yousofi, N. (2014). Describing the errors in the translations of iranian novice english translators. *Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences*, 98, 1952-1958. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sbspro.2014.03.628>