



**A Grammatical Analysis on the Indonesian – English Translation of 2010
Thesis Summaries of the International Management Class of
Jember University**

THESIS

**Written by
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**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF LETTERS
JEMBER UNIVERSITY
2015**



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THESIS

A thesis presented to the English Department,
Faculty of Letters, Jember University,
as one of the requirements to obtain
the award of Sarjana Sastra degree
in English Studies

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DEDICATION

This thesis I dedicate to:

1. The greatest parent, Halila and Sukandar, for your prayers, endless support, strong struggle and whole-hearted love.
2. My dearest brother and sister, Zainul Qudsi and Pipit Puspita, who always support me to reach my dreams.
3. My beloved nieces, Dida and Zulfa, who always cheer me up and amuse me with your cuteness.
4. My lovely grandmother who always supports and prays for me.
5. My best friends Viajeng Indraswuri, Riski Muliawati, Lia D. Sanjaya, Fiiirly K. Fanasti, Irdatus Solikha, Iqbal M.S, Jacalyn, Thomas, Meirza Aulia, all my friends of English Department 2010 and my roommates who have given me their loves, supports, and happiness during our togetherness. I wish may the Odds be ever in their favor.
6. My best companion Andri Prabowo who has given me his invaluable support and affection.
7. My Alma Mater.

MOTTO

We all make mistakes. The difference is how you look at the mistake.
Do you learn from it? Do you take action to correct it?
Your attitude towards any mistake you make will make a big difference in your life.
Keep a positive outlook, learn from your mistakes,
and don't hesitate to take action to correct mistakes you have made.

*Anonymous

* <http://inspirably.com/quotes/by-adeeba-shezin/20> [September, 08 2015]

DECLARATION

I hereby state that this thesis entitled “*A Grammatical Analysis on the Indonesian – English Translation of 2010 Thesis Summaries of the International Management Class of Jember University*” is an original piece of writing. I certify to the best of my knowledge that the analysis and the research described in this thesis have never been submitted for any other degree or any publication.

I guarantee to the best of my knowledge that all sources used and any help received in the preparation of this thesis have been acknowledged.

Jember, September 2015

The writer

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SUMMARY

A Grammatical Analysis on the Indonesian – English Translation of 2010 Thesis Summaries of the International Management Class of Jember University; Ummu Niswah, 100110101091; 2015; 69 pages; English Department, Faculty of Letters, Jember University.

This research discusses about the common grammatical mistakes found in translation texts. It examines how the grammatical rules are applied in the Indonesian-English translation texts. The purposes of this research are to find out the types of common grammatical mistakes in the data, and to analyze the problem which can be solved according to English grammatical rules. The research uses the analysis of English grammar according to grammatical theories.

This study is a qualitative research. The study uses document as the source of the data. There are 63 sentences chosen to be analyzed. Those sentences are derived from the thesis summaries of the International Management Class of 2010 Jember University.

The results show that the sentences are classified into 2 groups, which are single mistake and multiple mistakes. There are 34 sentences included in the single mistake, and 29 sentences included in multiple mistakes. It is found that there are 104 numbers of mistakes which are spread in 14 types of mistakes. From those types of mistakes, the dominant mistakes occur in *word choice*, *word order*, *subject + verb agreement*, and *tenses*. Those mistakes are crucial to be corrected in term of grammatical rules of English in order to form good sentences of English and be able to deliver the message in appropriate way.

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CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION

The overview of the study is provided in order to give the readers a clear description about grammatical analysis of Indonesian-English translation on the thesis summaries. Therefore this first chapter is crucial to provide, namely the background of the study, the scope of the study, the research problem, the research questions, the goals of the study, the significances of the study, and the organization of the study.

1.1 The Background of the Study

English is a foreign language in Indonesia, but nowadays many Indonesian students are interested in learning English. Currently, students who learn English are not only those from English department but the non English department students are also interested in learning English. The departments classify classes for those who want to develop their majors based on international standard. This class is called *international class*. The students of the class are required to have good English because they have to read journals, books, etc., which are written in English.

In addition, many universities in Indonesia have been applying new requirements for the students' graduation. The students have to fulfil the requirements before their graduation. One of the requirements for these international students is that they have to translate their Indonesian summaries of their final project or theses into English. Based on the issue of this research, in translating the summary, students occasionally only focus on the attempt of replacing Indonesian words with the English ones, but they ignore the rules of the target language which may differ from

the source language. They do not realize that translation is transferring meaning of the source language (SL) to the target language (TL) rather than replacing the forms only.

According to Hatim & Munday (2004: 6), translation means the process of transferring a written text from source language to target language conducted by translators in a specific socio-cultural context. In this case, the context refers to socio-cultural context of the target language. Translating a text or texts is not only replacing the source language (SL) with the target language (TL), but translators should understand the context of the text that is going to be translated into the target language.

Languages may vary cross-culturally ... to be able to communicate in a language properly does not only depend on how many words which are mastered, and how good the knowledge of the grammar of the language, but also depends on how good our knowledge at the socio-cultural background which supports how the language operates (Sukarno 2015: 234).

Every language has its own features that may not be owned by other languages. The different features may be in words placement or words order, grammatical rules, and the socio-cultural background. These differences happen both in Indonesian and in English as well. For instance, in English, predicative should be defined by verb (verbal predicative) but in Indonesian predicative can be noun, adjective, adverb, etc.). Indeed it will make translators easier to translate from word to word from source language to target language; however, it is inappropriate because in translation translators also need to consider the socio cultural context and grammatical rules in order to get a good translation of the target language. The data of this research show many problems in translating the summaries. It may come from the context and different grammatical rules between the source language and the target language.

The research focuses on the grammatical analysis of Indonesian-English translation on thesis summaries of the International Management Class of 2010 Jember University. The issue above mentioned is worthwhile to research because the English summary becomes one of the requirements of their graduation that should be in well-presented one. In addition, according to Sugma (2014), as international management class students, they need to learn English better than other management classes because they are required to have at least 425 of TOEFL score. However, the students may face some problems when they translate the summary from Indonesian into English.

1.2 The Scope of the Study

This study deals with the translation study especially the grammatical analysis of Indonesian-English translation on the thesis summaries. This study is categorized in the translation scope because the analysis focuses on the products which are the thesis summaries or texts. Although the study analyzes the product of English language learners but this scope is different compared to second language acquisition. The differences are this study analyzes the product, which are the Indonesian-English translation of thesis summaries, made by the international management class students of 2010, however, in second language acquisition (SLA), it discusses about the process of how the learners learn the second language. Furthermore, in this thesis, translation is the source where the data are obtained, while the grammatical rules become the tool to analyze the data in proper way.

1.3 The Research Problem

The problem of this research is that the thesis summaries may contain some common grammatical mistakes such as tenses, incomplete elements, subject + verb agreement, the use of articles, etc., which can cause misunderstanding when the

readers read the summaries. This problem needs to be analyzed so that the translation is more understandable and accurate.

1.4 The Research Questions

- a. What types of grammatical mistakes can commonly be found in the thesis summaries of the International Management Class of 2010 Jember University?
- b. How can the problems be solved according to the English grammatical rules?

1.5 The Goals of the Study

The goals of this research are:

- a. To find out the types of common grammatical mistakes in the thesis summaries of the International Management Class of 2010 Jember University.
- b. To analyze the problems that can be solved according to English grammatical rules.

1.6 The Significances of the Study

Some significances of this research are provided in order to give clear contribution in both theoretical and practical significances as the following:

- a. This study is proposed to extend the knowledge and increase the understanding of English grammatical aspects, and translation analysis of learners.
- b. This study can be additional knowledge to the readers of how to make an appropriate English translation based on the English grammatical rules.
- c. This study is expected to be a useful reference for the next researchers who want to conduct research related to this study.

1.7 The Organization of the Study

This research contains five chapters. The first chapter is introduction that consists of the background of the study, the scope of the study, the research problem, the research questions, the goals of the study, the significances of the study and the organization of the study. The second chapter is theoretical review which consists of the review of the previous researches and the review of the related theories. The third chapter is research design and methodology which consists of the type of the research, the research strategy, the data of the research and the data analysis. Then the fourth chapter is research findings and discussion, and the last chapter is the conclusion of the research.

CHAPTER 2. THEORETICAL REVIEW

A scientific research needs sufficient theories to guide the researcher to conduct a research especially in analyzing data. This study concerns about translation, especially in the grammatical analysis of Indonesian-English translation on the thesis summaries. To strengthen the research, the second chapter provides two sub-chapters; they are the review of the previous researches and the review of the related theories.

2.1 The Review of the Previous Researches

There are four previous researches that support and contribute to this study. The previous researches are about translation. Those previous researches are in line with this study since this study is about translation text and grammatical rules as well. Thus, the previous researches are discussed below.

The first previous research was done by Aisiyah (2013). This research focused on the translation principle used in translating bilingual novel and described the translation results of the novel. The theories used in this previous research were the translation theory of Larson (1989), English Noun Clause Theory proposed by Frank (1972) and Thompson & Martinet (1986), Indonesian Noun Clause proposed by Lopoliwa & Muslich (1990). The finding of the research showed that the literal translation was mostly used to translate the English Noun Clauses (NCs) into Indonesian Noun Clauses (NCs), and the idiomatic translation was also used to translate some phrases.

The second previous research was conducted by Terzi and Arslanturk (2014). They investigated translation mistakes and academic discourse in dissertation abstracts. Their research was based on the corpus consisted of 90

abstracts of MA and PhD dissertations of Turkish speaking researchers and English speaking researchers. The research indicated that there were two important points resulted in their investigation. First, the Turkish-speaking researchers relied on their translation skill while writing their English abstracts. Second, there might be some universally accepted and attended rhetorical structure in dissertation abstract because the move structures did not indicate great differences.

The third research was done by Djatmika *et al* (2014). The research examined the quality of English translation of some course books. They conducted the study on five English version texts of bilingual books for Junior High School Students in Indonesia. The quality was observed from the text structure and the aspects of grammar. The results showed that the text structure quality is good, but then the aspects of grammar showed several mistakes that need to be improved especially in grammatical rules and word choice.

The fourth previous research was conducted by Al Farisi (2015). He examined the Indonesian translation problems of *iltifat* speech act in the Koran. He used the theory of translation proposed by Nida (2012) and Relevance theory by Sperber & Wilson (1986) which were used to investigate the translation techniques and ideology required in dealing with *iltifat* speech act. The data analysis used in this research was descriptive-evaluative method. The results of the study indicated the first; the *iltifats* (60.16%) were translated by using literal techniques or procedures. The second, the use of the literal procedure implied tendency of the ideology of foreignization. The third, the message in the speech act of *iltifat* could clearly be translated by using thick translation for the provision of information in parentheses. The fourth was the importance of conducting research on the translation of speech act of *iltifat*.

Those previous researches give great contributions to this research in terms of grammatical patterns, grammatical mistakes, data analysis, and some references related to translation which can help the writer easier in conducting the

present research. However, there are not many researchers conducting studies about thesis summaries of undergraduate students. Therefore, the aim of this study is to provide the grammatical analysis of Indonesian-English translation of 2010 thesis summaries of the International Management Class of Jember University.

2.2 The Review of the Related Theories

This sub-chapter has an important role in conducting the study because it consists of theories that support the investigation of the study. It provides several theories related to investigation, including some definitions of translation, the procedures of translation, some common grammatical mistakes in translating Indonesian into English, and the criteria of good translation.

2.2.1 Some Definitions of Translation

Translation is defined by many experts. Some of them are discussed in this research. According to Catford (1965: 20), the theory of translation is concerned with a certain type of relation between languages and is consequently a branch of comparative linguistics. He argues that translation, as a process, is always unidirectional: it is always performed in a given direction, from a *source language (SL)* into a *target language (TL)*. As a means of communication, translation is used for multilingual notices, which have at last appeared increasingly conspicuously in public places; for instructions issued by exporting companies; for tourist publicity, where it is too often produced from the native into the 'foreign' language by natives as a matter of national pride; for official documents, such as treaties and contracts; for reports, papers, articles, textbooks to convey information, advice and recommendations for every branch of knowledge (Newmark: 1987).

Bell (1993) argues that translation is the expression in another language, or target language, of what has been expressed in another, source language, preserving semantic and stylistic equivalences. In addition, Larson (1984: 3) argues that translation is studying the lexicon, grammatical structure,

communication, situation, and cultural context of the source language text, analyzing it in order to determine its meaning, and then reconstructing this same meaning using lexicon and grammatical structures which are appropriate in the receptor language and its cultural context.

From the definitions above, the similar point of translation is transferring message from source language (SL) into target language (TL) by considering two conditions. The conditions are the equal meaning of the message between SL to TL, and the natural form of the TL.

2.2.2 The Procedures of Translation

Nida (1964) proposes more practical model of translation which are *formal correspondence* and *dynamic equivalence*. The formal correspondence is simply the attempt of translating the source language text word for word into the target language text. The formal one only replaces the source language to the target language rather than adding the idea of the translators. On the other hand, the dynamic equivalence attempts to give a chance to translators to express their thoughts about the message of the text.

Based on Nida and Taber (1982: 33) argument, there are two different systems for translating. The first consists in setting up a series of rules which are intended to be applied strictly in order and so on. The first system may be diagrammed as in figure below;

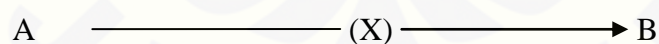


Figure 1

The A represents the source language text and B represents the target language text. The letter X in parentheses stands for any intermediate structure which may have been set up as a kind of universal structure to which any and all languages might be related for more economic transfer.

The second system of translation consists of more elaborate procedure comprising three stages: 1) analysis, in which the surface structure (i.e., the message as given in language A) is analyzed in terms of the grammatical relationships and the meaning of the words and combinations of words, 2) transfer, in which the analyzed material is transferred in the mind of translator from language A to language B, and 3) restructuring, in which the transferred material is restructured in order to make the final message fully acceptable in the receptor language. The figure below represents the model of translation by Nida and Taber (1982: 33);



Figure 2

As the above mentioned, the contribution of translation procedures toward this study is the grammatical adjustment since this study only focuses on grammatical analysis.

2.2.3 Some Common Grammatical Mistakes in Translating Indonesian into English

The grammatical mistakes become common problem in translation. Djatmika *et al* (2014) state some common grammatical mistakes in translating Indonesian into English. The problem may come from some types of grammar as shown below;

Table 2.1. Types of Mistakes

No	Types of Mistakes
1	Preposition
2	Parallel Construction
3	Tenses
4	Articles
5	Double Verbs
6	Word Order
7	Verb Form
8	Conjunction
9	Subject + Verb Agreement
10	Passive Voice
11	Incomplete Elements
12	Plurality
13	Adverb
14	The Usage of Other

Source: Djamika *et al.* (2014).

(a.) Preposition

According to Radford (2009: 2), preposition becomes one of the main lexical/substantive categories found in English. He adds that many prepositions have the semantic property of marking location such as *in/on/off/inside/outside* and so on. They have the syntactic property that a preposition (with the appropriate kind of meaning) can be modified by *right* in the sense of ‘completely’, or by *straight* in the sense of ‘directly’ (as with the preposition *down* in *He fell right down the stairs* and the preposition *to* in *He went straight to bed*). Prepositions have the morphological property that they are invariable/uninflected forms, e.g. the preposition *off* has no past tense form *offed*, no superlative form *offest* and so on (Radford, 2009: 4).

Finegan (2008: 39) also states that prepositions constitute a class with few enough members that they can be enumerated. They do not have endings or other variations, and are invariant in form. They typically precede a noun phrase, as in *at a concert*, *on Tuesday*, or *under the table*. Prepositions indicate a semantic relationship between other entities.

Prepositions are words normally placed before nouns or pronouns (Thomson & Martinet, 1986: 91). They add that the students may have two main

problems with prepositions. Students have to know whether in any construction a preposition is required or not, and which preposition to use when one is required.

For instance;

On June, 1629, Sultan Agung sent a great army to Batavia.

Model for improvement:

In June, 1629, Sultan Agung sent a great army to Batavia.

(b.) Parallel Construction

Ehrlich and Murphy (1988: 72) state that parallel grammatical constructions are used to express parallel ideas. This means that compound construction must contain grammatically identical forms. This requirement is especially important for verbs and verbal. It is easy to recognize a compound construction by the presence of a coordinating conjunction: *and*, *but*, *or*, *nor*.

Consider the following sentence;

I like swimming, fishing, and **to hunt**.

Model for improvement:

I like swimming, fishing, and **hunting**.

(c.) Tenses

English sentences have different placement based on the time signal or tense. Quirk and Greenbaum (1976:40) state that time is universal; by tense we can understand the correspondence between the form of the verb and our concept of time. There are 2 main tenses of English; they are present and past tenses. Each tense has 8 subdivisions with different formulas. According to Krohn (1971: 11), verbs other than *be* have two forms in the simple present tense, namely a simple form and an *-s* form. The *-s* form is used with third person singular subjects (he, she it, John, Mary, the book, etc.) otherwise, the simple form is used. The pattern of simple present tense may be described as follow:

Subject + Verb (s/es) + Complement

On the other hand, Krohn (1971: 26) adds that verbs other than *be* have one form in the past tense, that is, one form for all persons. For most verbs, an *-ed* ending is used to indicate the past tense. Following is the pattern of the simple past tense:

Subject + Verb 2 + Complement

From the two common patterns above, the translation text is expected to follow the rules of the target language text. However, the translator cannot avoid making mistakes in applying the tenses, for instance;

The economic crisis **in 1998 increase** the number of unemployment in Indonesia.

Model for improvement:

The economic crisis **in 1998 increased** the number of unemployment in Indonesia. (*Past tense*)

(d.) Articles

According to Kon (1991: 132), there are two kinds of articles; indefinite and definite articles. We call *a/an* the indefinite article. The indefinite article is used before singular countable nouns. *A* is used before nouns which begin with the consonant sound. *An* is used before nouns beginning with a vowel sound or a silent *h*. In addition, *the* is the definite article. When something is mentioned for the first time, we use *a/an*, but when it is mentioned for the second time, we use *the* to refer to a special or particular thing. The presence of articles is to modify the nouns.

In addition, Swan (1984: 38) states that the correct use of the articles (*a/an* and *the*) is one of the most difficult points in English grammar. The difference between *a/an* and *the* is *a/an* just means ‘one of a class’, and *the* means ‘you know exactly which one’. Fortunately, most article mistakes do not matter too much. Even if we leave all the articles out of a sentence, it is usually possible to understand it. For instance;

To move **cupboard**, you have to push or pull it.

Model for improvement:

To move **a cupboard**, you have to push or pull it.

(e.) Double Verbs

Klassen (2009) argues that using more than one verb in the same clause or sentence can lead to sentence structure errors. Often, the writer splices together two parts of a sentence that need to be kept separate. For instance:

People **own** cars **must pay** high costs for insurance.

Model for improvement:

People **who own** cars **must pay** high costs for insurance.

(f.) Word Order

According to Wekker and Haegeman (1996: 23), word order in English fixes to a large extent, and if a given word order is disrupted, the sentence may become less acceptable or even ungrammatical. For instance:

George **at Harvard** allegedly cheated.

Model for improvement:

George allegedly cheated **at Harvard**.

(g.) Verb Forms

According to Thomson and Martinet (1986: 105), there are two classes of verbs in English which are ordinary verbs and auxiliary verbs. The ordinary verbs consist of regular and irregular verbs, and auxiliary verbs help to form a tense or an expression, hence the name. Learners are sometimes confused in forming the verb whether it is regular or irregular, for instance:

I **putted** the book on the table last night.

Model for improvement:

I **put** the book on the table last night.

(h.) Conjunctions

Finegan (2008: 40) argues that there are two principal kinds of conjunctions. Coordinating conjunctions such as *and*, *but*, and *or* serve to conjoin expressions of the same category or status—for example, noun phrases (*Dungeons and Dragons*, *tea or coffee*), verbs (*sing and dance*, *trip and fall*), adjectives (*slow and painful*, *hot and cold*), and clauses (*she sang and he danced*). Subordinating conjunctions are words such as *that*, *whenever*, *while*, and *because*, which link clauses to one another in a non coordinate role, as in *She visited Montreal while she attended Bates College* or *He said that she was ill*.

Conjunctions serve to link sentences/clauses, or phrases. They may consist of only one word (*and*, *but*, *or*, *that*, *if*, etc.) or more than one word (*so that*, *in order that*, *as soon as*, etc.) (Wekker & Haegeman, 1996: 61). They add that conjunctions may also be subdivided into coordinators (*and*, *but*, *or*, *for*, etc.) and subordinators (*that*, *if*, *although*, *so that*, *as soon as*, etc.). The mistakes that often occur in conjunction are the translators use a wrong conjunction in merging the sentence. For instance:

Paul passed his final exam **and** Bill failed.

Model for improvement:

Paul passed his final exam **but** Bill failed.

(i.) Subject + Verb Agreement

The most important relationship in any sentence is that between the subject and the verb. This relationship requires that the verb agrees with its subject. Learners can easily slip up in the few situations where verbs do change form to reflect quantity. Most of these situations arise in the present tenses with third person subject and singular forms (Farbman: 1985). For instance;

Everybody want to be happy.

Model for improvement:

Everybody wants to be happy.

(j.) Passive Voice

Radford (2009:211) argues that there are four (4) main properties which differentiate passive sentences from their active counterparts. One is that passive (though not active) sentences generally require the auxiliary *be*. Another is that the main verb in passive sentences is in the passive participle form (cf. *seen/stolen/taken*), which is generally homophonous with the perfect participle form. A third is that passive sentences may (though need not) contain a *by*-phrase in which the complement of *by* plays the same thematic role as the subject in the corresponding active sentence. The fourth difference is that the expression which serves as the complement of an active verb surfaces as the subject in the corresponding passive construction

According to Thomson and Martinet (1986: 263), the passive of an active tense is formed by putting the verb *to be* into the same tense as the active verb and adding the past participle of the active verb. The subject of the active verb becomes the ‘agent’ of the passive verb. However, the agent is often not mentioned. When it is mentioned, it is preceded by *by* and placed at the end of the clause. Sometimes a mistake occurs in forming passive voice such as the changing of the active verb, for instance;

Active: I eat an apple every afternoon.

Passive: An apple is **eat** by me every afternoon.

Model for improvement:

Passive: An apple is **eaten** by me every afternoon.

(k.) Incomplete Elements

In making a sentence, it must have at least one subject and one finite verb. A sentence cannot be complete without these two components, for instance;

Obama the president of America.

(Obama is the subject of the sentence, however, there is no finite verb existed)

Model for improvement:

Obama is the president of America.

(the complete one is by giving predicate 'is' in accordance with the third person singular 'Obama'.)

(l.) Plurality

According to Ehrlich and Murphy (1988: 28), most nouns form their plurals by adding *s* to the singular, however, there are many exceptions to this practice which are;

1. Add *es* when a noun ends in *s*, *z*, *sh*, *ch*, *x*, e.g.; kindness-kindnesses, fuzz-fuzzes, flash-flashes, lunch-lunches, mix-mixes, etc.
2. When a noun ends in *y* preceded by a consonant, change the *y* to *i* and add *es*, e.g.; baby-babies, harmony-harmonies, etc.
3. Certain words do not change in forming plurals, e.g.; goods, scissors, etc.
4. Certain words that have come down from Anglo-Saxon retain their Anglo-Saxon plurals, e.g.; foot-feet, tooth-teeth, etc.

In making plurality, often the nouns follow the modifier. For instance:

So the value of the force resultant is larger than **each forces**.

Model for improvement:

So the value of the force resultant is larger than **each force**.

(m.) Adverb

According to Finegan (2008: 39), adverb has been called “the most nebulous and puzzling of the traditional word classes,” and the category doesn’t suit English very well. For one thing, adverbs can’t be identified by their form alone and don’t generally have related forms. Many adverbs are derived from adjectives by adding *-ly*, as with *swiftly*, *oddly*, and *possibly* (from the adjectives *swift*, *odd*, and *possible*), but others, including the most common ones, carry no distinctive marker. Besides that, not all words ending in *-ly* are adverbs (for example, *manly* and *heavenly* are adjectives).

The very common words *then, now, here, soon, and away* can be identified as adverbs only by their distribution in sentences, by noting where they occur and with which categories they co-occur. The meaning of an adverb can also hint at its category in that adverbs often indicate when (*now, then, often*), where (*here, there*), how (*quickly, suddenly, fiercely*), or to what degree (*very, too*). Some grammarians treat the word *not* as an adverb. Grammatically, adverbs play a range of functions, including modifying verbs, adjectives, other adverbs, and whole sentences.

Eckersley (1966: 21) states that an adverb is a word that modifies the meaning of a verb, adjective, or other adverbs. Adverbs are formed from adjectives generally by adding *-ly*. There are several kinds of adverb, which are adverb of time, place, manner, degree, frequency, and interrogation. Translators sometimes get confused in forming adverb, for instance;

He works **slow**.

Model for improvement:

He works **slowly**.

(n.) Word Choices

According to Djatmika *et al* (2014: 356), the wrong choices of words influence the quality of the translation version of language units related to its accuracy, acceptability, and readability. The wrong choices of words can be grouped into at least three, such as noun choice, verb choice, and adjective choice, for instance;

The institutions engage in providing the **financing** facilities.

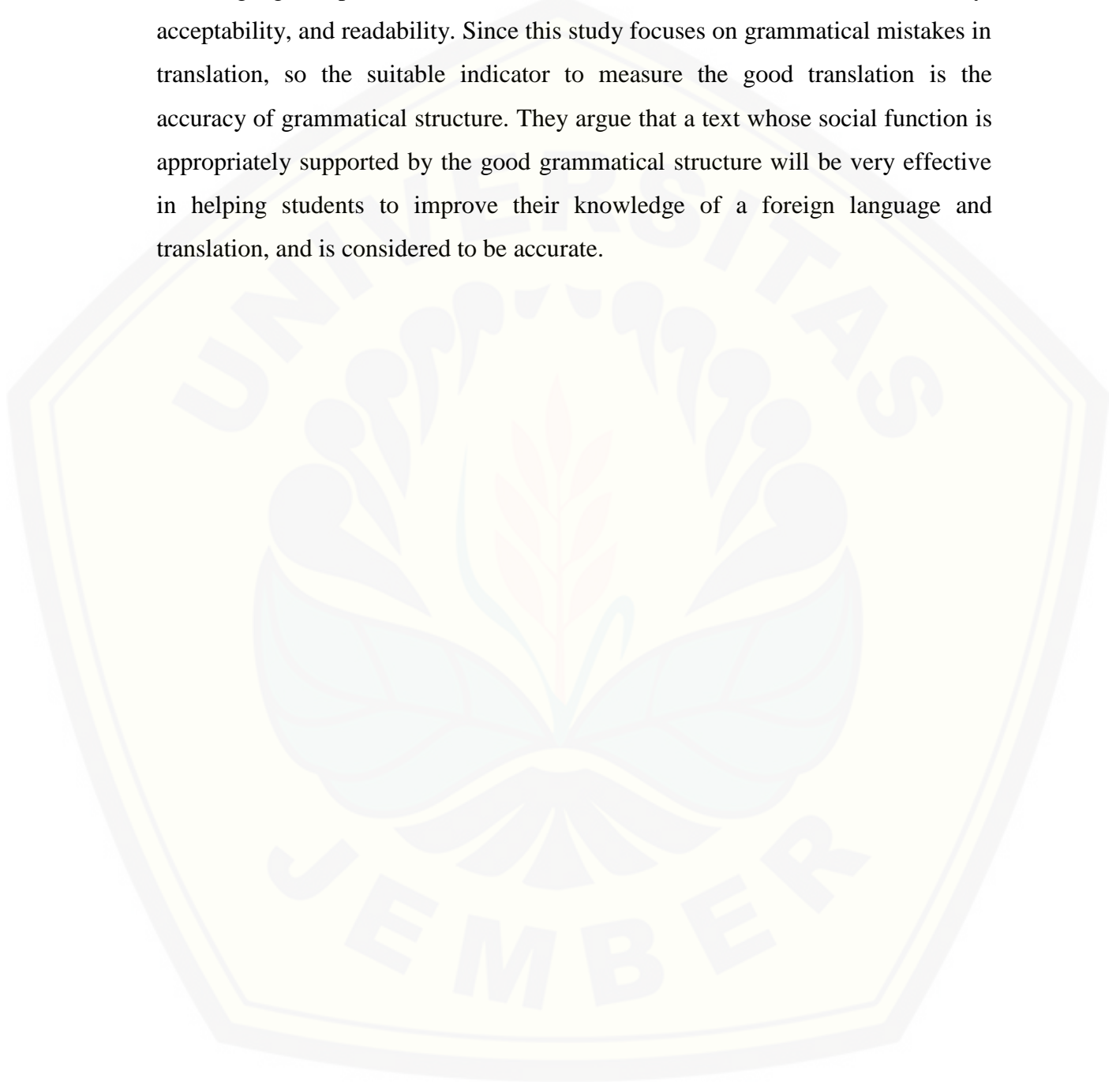
Model for modification:

The institutions engage in providing the **financial** facilities.

(*Adjective choice*)

2.2.4 The Criteria of Good Translation

Djarmika *et al* (2014) mention three indicators that are demonstrated by the language exploitation for the translation version which are accuracy, acceptability, and readability. Since this study focuses on grammatical mistakes in translation, so the suitable indicator to measure the good translation is the accuracy of grammatical structure. They argue that a text whose social function is appropriately supported by the good grammatical structure will be very effective in helping students to improve their knowledge of a foreign language and translation, and is considered to be accurate.



CHAPTER 3. RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

To achieve a successful research, it is needed certain method and design of research. This chapter provides the methodology used in this research. It consists of the type of research, the research strategy, the data of the research, and the data analysis.

3.1 The Type of the Research

Gass and Mackey (2005: 2) state that there are two most common approaches dealing with research which are known as quantitative and qualitative researches. The quantitative research generally starts with an experimental design in which a hypothesis is followed by the quantification of data and some sort of numerical analysis is carried out. On the other hand, qualitative research generally is not set up as experiments; the data cannot be easily quantified, and the analysis is interpretive rather than statistical.

This study is qualitative research, since the data of this study are in the form of sentences; it means the data used are not in the form of statistic or number.

3.2 The Research Strategy

There are several kinds of research strategies especially in social research. Denscombe (2007) mentions some kinds of research strategies such as surveys, case studies, experiments, ethnography, action research, and so on. The research strategies aim at putting the social researcher in the best possible position to gain the best outcome from the research.

In achieving the goals of the research, this study applies case studies as the research strategy. According to Denscombe (2007: 35), case studies focus on one or just a few instances of a particular phenomenon with a view providing an in-depth account of events, relationships, experiences or processes occurring in that particular instance. In this research, the case occurs on the Indonesian-English translation of the thesis summaries of International Management Class of 2010 Jember University. The thesis summaries are not translated based on the English grammatical rules, but the fact the students are expected to have a better English proficiency rather than other management classes that is proved by the requirement of English proficiency at the beginning of their study as international class students.

3.3 The Data of the Research

There are three subdivisions of the data of the research. They are the type of the data, the source of the data, and the collecting data.

3.3.1 The Type of the Data

The data of this study are qualitative data. The data are in the form of sentences which are grammatically incorrect sentences derived from the Indonesian-English translation of all thesis summaries of the International Management Class of 2010 Jember University that were translated by the students themselves. This research chooses all of the thesis summaries of international management class students of 2010 because there are only 6 thesis summaries indeed. Furthermore, this research prefers the thesis summaries of international management class students of 2010 rather than other classes because they are the first generation that has to translate their thesis summaries into English.

3.3.2 The Source of the Data

The data of this research are documents namely management student theses, especially the international management student theses which are taken from the central library of Jember University.

3.3.3 Data Collection

This is a documentary study. Blaxter *et al* (2006) describe that documentary study proceeds by abstracting, from each document, those elements which we consider to be important or relevant, by grouping together those findings, or setting them alongside others which we believe to be related. In order to be more organized, the data are listed in accordance with the mistakes then classified based on some common grammatical mistakes such as articles, incomplete elements, subject + verb agreement, tenses, etc.

3.4 The Data Analysis

This research uses descriptive analytic method in analyzing the data. McMillan (1992: 12) states that descriptive method can be conducted as the procedure to solve the problems of the research by using current facts and phenomena, and this method describes the facts and explains the phenomena. Hence this research analyzes six thesis summaries of the International Management Class of 2010 Jember University in terms of the common grammatical mistakes in the translation. This study applies the common grammatical mistakes as introduced by Djatmika *et al* (2014), and is supported by other sources of English grammar. Having been classified, the mistakes are analyzed by providing the original forms then checking the mistakes and finally giving the model for improvement. Following are some examples of the data analysis:

Table 3.1 The Examples of the Data Analysis

No	Indonesian Version	English Version	Types of Grammatical Mistakes
1	Industri kosmetik saat ini menjadi ...	Cosmetic industry today become ...	Subject + Verb Agreement
2	Pendekatan kualitatif dipilih dengan pertimbangan untuk mendapatkan informasi lebih dalam ...	A qualitative approach chosen to obtain more information ...	Incomplete Element

The English versions above are considered incorrect because they contain some grammatical mistakes in which in the first sentence the subject + verb agreement is ill form, and there is incomplete element for the second sentence. The models for improvement of those English translation versions are;

1. Today **cosmetic industry becomes** ...
2. A qualitative approach **is selected in consideration** to obtain more deeper information ...

CHAPTER 4. RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the research findings of the grammatical mistakes found in the six thesis summaries of the International Management Class of 2010 Jember University, and discusses the problem which can be solved according to the English grammatical rules. There are two sub-chapters of this chapter, which are the findings of the research, and the discussion.

4.1 The Findings of the Research

The findings of this research show that from six thesis summaries, there are 63 sentences containing grammatical mistakes. Each sentence may have single and multiple grammatical mistakes. The classification is shown in Table 4.1;

Table 4.1. The Classification of Mistakes

Mistakes	Number of Sentences	Number of Mistakes
Single Mistake	34	34
Multiple Mistakes	29	70
Total	63	104

From the classification in table 4.1, it is found that there are 104 mistakes in 63 sentences which can be classified into 14 types of grammatical mistakes. The elaboration of the grammatical mistakes is provided in table 4.2;

Table 4.2. Types of Grammatical Mistakes

No	Types of Mistakes	Text Number						Total of Mistakes	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	Numbers	%
1	Word Choice	5	1	2	2	3	5	18	17.3%
2	Word Order	5	1	1	2	3	3	15	14.4%
3	Subject + Verb Agreement	5	1	4	3	2	-	15	14.4%
4	Tenses	1	4	1	1	1	4	12	11.5%
5	Preposition	3	1	-	1	1	1	7	6.7%
6	Articles	5	1	1	-	-	-	7	6.7%

7	Plurality	1	-	-	2	3	-	6	5.8%
8	Incomplete Element	-	2	-	2	-	1	5	4.8%
9	Passive Voice	1	-	-	2	1	1	5	4.8%
10	Pronoun	-	-	1	-	4	-	5	4.8%
11	Conjunction	2	-	-	-	2	-	4	3.8%
12	Double Verbs	-	1	-	-	1	1	3	2.9%
13	Parallel Construction	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1%
14	Adverb	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1%
TOTAL		104							100%

As presented in the table 4.2 above, the most dominant mistake occurs in the *word choice*. It is presented that word choice has the highest percentage than other mistakes, which is 17.3%, while the least mistakes are found in *parallel construction* and *adverb* which only have 1% of each. Those grammatical mistakes are crucial to be corrected because they influence the accuracy of the translation texts.

4.2 The Discussion

This subchapter discusses the common grammatical mistakes occurred in the Indonesian-English translation of the six thesis summaries. As the above mentioned, there are 14 types of grammatical mistakes found in the data of the research. From those 14 types, there are 4 dominant types of grammatical mistakes which are word choice, word order, subject + verb agreement, and tenses, and they are going to be the central discussion of this sub-chapter. The discussion is provided by classifying the findings into tables then highlights each mistake, and is followed by the explanation of the findings. Followings are the discussion of the findings;

4.2.1. Word Choice

Word choice becomes the most important point in this research. It takes an important rule in delivering the message of the source language into the target one. When the translation text has good choice of words, then the message is delivered appropriately. In contrast, when the translation text contains wrong choice of words, it does not deliver the message appropriately. Followings are the

findings of wrong choice of word found in the data. There are 18 sentences containing wrong choice of word;

Table 4.3. Word Choice Mistakes

No. of Data	Indonesian Version (SLT)	English Version (TLT)	Model for Improvement
1a	Munculnya <i>social media</i> adalah salah satu faktor pendukung konsumen untuk bisa memposisikan diri dlm pengambilan keputusan penggunaan produk (barang atau jasa).	The advent of social media is one of the factors supporting the consumer to be able to position themselves in decision making the use of the products (goods or services).	The existence of social media is one of the consumer supporting factors to be able to position themselves in decision making the use of the products (goods or services).
3a	Konsep YWN hadir karena para pelaku pemasaran paham bahwa dalam era horisontal ini pasar lebih didominasi oleh ketiga golongan tersebut.	YWN concept is existing because the marketing principals understand that in this era of horizontal market dominated by the three groups.	YWN concept is present because the marketing principals understand that in this horizontal era market is dominated by the three groups.
4b	Realisasi terkait konsep YWN seperti yang dilakukan oleh Dinas Perhubungan Kota Surabaya dalam memberikan potensi bisnis besar dengan meluncurkan Bus Khusus Wanita yang merupakan salah satu sarana transportasi jasa khusus untuk para kaum wanita.	Realization related to YWN concept is conducted by the Department of Transportation in Surabaya in delivering great business potential with the launch of the Women Special Bus which is one of the special transportation services for women.	The realization related to YWN concept is conducted by the Department of Transportation in Surabaya in providing the great potential business by the launch of the Women Special Bus which is one of the special transportation services for women.
6b	Transportasi yang ada saat ini sudah semakin bagus dalam konsep pelayanan akan tetapi baiknya suatu pelayanan tidak menjamin keamanan bagi penumpangnya, hal inilah yang menjadi evaluasi bagi pemerintah.	Transportation is now getting better in service concept but the service does not guarantee the safety for passengers, this case is the evaluation for the government.	Transportation is now getting better in service concept but the service does not guarantee the safety of passengers, this case can be the evaluation for the government.
7a	Adanya latar belakang tersebut, Dinas Perhubungan	The existence of this background, the Department of	By looking at the background, the Department of

	memberikan suatu inovasi baru.	Transportation provide a new innovation.	Transportation provides a new innovation.
24a	Dengan demikian maka perlu tindakan pencegahan untuk rnengurangi bahkan menghilangkan produk rusak pada produksi berikutnya dan perbaiki kualitas dengan memprioritaskan perbaikan pada jenis kerusakan yang memiliki jumlah yang paling dominan.	Thus it is necessary precautions to reduce the defective product at the next production and quality improvement by prioritizing improvements on the type of damage that has the most dominant number.	Thus it needs precautions to reduce the defective product on the next production and quality improvement by prioritizing the improvements on the type of damage that has the most dominant number.
25b	Setiap perusahaan menginginkan tujuan serta cita-citanya tercapai, tentunya masing-masing perusahaan, instansi, ataupun organisasi memiliki cita-cita yang berbeda.	Every company want to achieve the goals and aspirations, surely every company, institution, and organization have different goals.	Every company wants to achieve the goals and aspirations, certainly every company, institution, and organization have different goals.
27b	Selain itu, juga bertujuan agar perusahaan dapat memenuhi kebutuhan karyawan yaitu dengan memberikan perhatian yang lebih serta saling mengerti dan memahami masing-masing karakter karyawan melalui perilaku kerja terhadap kinerjanya.	Besides, it also aim to the company to fulfil the needs of the employee such as pay more attention and understand each other and understand every character of the employees through the work habit of its performances.	Besides, it also aim to the company to fulfil the needs of the employee such as paying more attention, understanding each other and understanding every character of the employees through the work habit of its performances.
32b	Industri kosmetik saat ini rnenjadi salah satu industri primadona dalam dunia industri kecil menengah maupun industri dengan skala besar.	Cosmetic industry today become one of the world's industrial primadona , both in Small and Medium industries as well as large-scale industry.	Cosmetic industry today becomes one of the world's largest industries , both in Small and Medium industries as well as large-scale industries.
39	Karena keberadaan label halal pada kosmetik dapat menjadi penjamin bahwa kosmetik yang bersangkuatn halal, berkualitas baik dan	Because the existence of halal label on cosmetics can be a guarantor that the cosmetic is halal, having good quality	Because the existence of halal label on cosmetics can be a guarantor that the cosmetic is halal, having good quality

	aman dikonsumsi terutama bagi wanita muslim.	and safe for consume , especially for Muslim women.	and worth consuming , especially for Muslim women.
44c	Karyawan PR. Gagak Hitam dikatakan memiliki kinerja yang bagus apabila karyawan rajin masuk kerja.	The employees of PR. Gagak Hitam have good performance when he/she work often .	The employees of PR. Gagak Hitam have good performances when they work diligently .
46a	Literature dari spencer merupakan pedoman yang seharusnya dimiliki oleh setiap perusahaan untuk memiliki kriteria penilaian kinerja yang baik, sehingga kepuasan karyawan dapat tercipta.	Spencer literature is a compass that should be had by every employee in order to have good performance assessment criteria, and then the employees' satisfaction is appeared.	Spencer literature is a guidance that should be had by every employee in order to have good performance assessment criteria, so that the employees' satisfaction is appeared.
51	Dari seluruh kriteria dan indikator, bobot yang paling tinggi adalah indikator pertama.	From all the criteria and indicators, the most weight is the first indicator.	From all the criteria and indicators, the highest one is the first indicator.
53b	Krisis ekonomi yang melanda Indonesia pada tahun 1998 telah meruntuhkan berbagai sendi perekonomian negeri ini.	The economic crisis that hit Indonesia in 1998 has undermined the various joints of the country's economy.	The economic crisis that hit Indonesia in 1998 had undermined the various principles of the country's economy.
56	Hal tersebut dibuktikan dengan angka Produk Domestik Bruto (PDB) yang mencapai 56,7%.	This is evidenced by the rate of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) reached 56.7%.	It can be proved by the rate of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) reached 56.7%.
57	Perkembangan UKM tentu tidak lepas dari peran pemerintah dan berbagai lembaga keuangan seperti koperasi untuk memberikan <i>support</i> pembiayaan.	The development of SMEs cannot be separated from the role of government and various financial institutions such as cooperatives to provide financing support.	The development of SMEs cannot be separated from the role of government and various financial institutions such as cooperatives to provide financial support.
59b	Koperasi Wanita Sekar Kartini Jember adalah salah satu lembaga keuangan non Bank di Kabupaten Jember yang bergerak dalam	Women Cooperative Sekar Kartini Jember is one (...) non-bank financial institutions in Jember Regency engaged in providing	Women Cooperative Sekar Kartini Jember is one of non-bank financial institutions in Jember Regency engaged in providing

	menyediakan fasilitas pembiayaan, khususnya kepada UKM.	financing facilities, especially to SMEs.	financial facilities, especially to SMEs.
62b	Metode pengambilan sampel yang digunakan adalah <i>convenience sampling</i> , artinya jumlah sampel yang diterima tergantung pada kebijakan pihak koperasi untuk memberikan sejumlah data yang bisa diteliti.	The sampling method used was <i>convenience sampling</i> , meaning that the number of samples received depends on the policy of the cooperative to provide a data investigated.	The sampling method used is <i>convenience sampling</i> ; it means the number of samples received depend on the policy of the cooperative to provide the investigated data.

In order to have a good quality of English translation, it is also needed to select the appropriate words of the target language. The findings of this research show several mistakes occurred in the word choice. Those 18 sentences above need to be corrected by replacing the wrong choice of words with the more appropriate ones. There are four groups of word choices found in the data; those are noun choice, verb choice, adjective choice and adverb choice. As in sentence (1a) the wrong choice of word refers to noun choice. The word “advent” is not appropriate because it has a broad sense. Substituting it with the word “existence” is more appropriate and giving clearer description for the readers. The same cases in noun choice occur in sentences (4b, 46a, 27b and 53b) where the word “delivering” is less appropriate and can be replaced by the word “providing”. In addition, the word “compass” is substituted into the word “guidance”, the word “pay” to “paying”, and “joints” is replaced by “principles”. For sentences (7a, 32b and 39) the words “the existence of this background”, “industrial primadona” and “safe for consume”, they are the noun phrase choices. The noun phrases consider inappropriate because they do not match with the context of source language text, so that they should be substituted with the phrases “by looking at the background”, “largest industries” and “worth consuming” in order to be more acceptable in the target language text.

Furthermore, there are 4 sentences (6b, 24a, 56, and 62b) having different case because they are about the verb choice. Djatmika *et al* (2014: 365) argue that

the verb selection is considered to be influenced by the peer words selected in the original text in Indonesian. For instance, the word “this is evidenced” in sentence (56) shows that it is translated based on the peer word used in the Indonesian text, i.e. *hal tersebut dibuktikan*. The appropriate word for it is “it can be proved”.

Another group of word choice found in the data is adjective choice. There are four cases occurred in the adjective choice that need correction. The mistakes of the word choice in adjective relate to the form of adjective. For sentences (3a, 51, 57 and 59b) the words “existing”, “the most weight”, “financing support” and “financing facilities” are wrong due to their forms. The correct adjective form of *financing* is “financial” and the appropriate word of *the most weight* is *the highest*. In addition, based on the Indonesian version, the word *hadir* (3a) is more suitable to be translated into “present”. So the substitutions for those words are “financial support” and “financial facilities”. The last group of word choice in this research is adverb choice. There are two mistakes about adverb choice occurred in the data. One of them is in sentence (25b), the word “surely” is considered inappropriate and needs to be substituted by the word “certainly”, so that the sentence in target language text is more equivalent with the source language text. The systemic modification is crucial for these kinds of mistakes in order to get the accurate form of the source language text into the target language text, and they are acceptable in the target language text.

4.2.2. Word Order

The findings of the research show that word order becomes the second dominant mistake. In total, there are 15 sentences containing word order mistakes. Those mistakes are presented in table 4.4:

Table 4.4. Word Order Mistakes

No. of Data	Indonesian Version (SLT)	English Version (TLT)	Model for Improvement
1b	Munculnya <i>social media</i> adalah salah satu faktor pendukung konsumen untuk bisa memposisikan diri	The advent of social media is one of the factors supporting the consumer to be able to position	The existence of social media is one of the consumer supporting factors to be able to position themselves in

	dalam pengambilan keputusan penggunaan produk (barang atau jasa).	themselves in making decision to the use of the products (goods or services).	making decision to the use of the products (goods or services).
2a	Konsep YWN adalah suatu konsep dalam ilmu pemasaran yang menjelaskan tentang golongan segmentasi pasar yang terdiri dari <i>youth</i> atau golongan pemuda, <i>woman</i> golongan wanita sedangkan <i>netizen</i> adalah para pengguna media sosial.	YWN concept is a concept in marketing science that describes the group consisting of market segmentation youth, women, and netizens are users of social media.	YWN concept is a concept in marketing science that describes the group of market segmentation consisting of youth, women, while the netizens are the users of social media.
3b	Konsep YWN hadir karena para pelaku pemasaran paham bahwa dalam era horizontal ini pasar lebih didominasi oleh ketiga golongan tersebut.	YWN concept is existing because the marketing principals understand that in this era of horizontal market dominated by the three groups.	YWN concept is present because the marketing principals understand that in this horizontal era market is dominated by the three groups.
9b	Jenis penelitian ini adalah kualitatif yaitu penelitian mengidentifikasi karakteristik dan struktur fenomena serta peristiwa dalam konteks alaminya.	This research is qualitative research which is to identify the characteristics and structure phenomena and events in their natural context.	This research is a qualitative research which identifies the characteristics and phenomenal structure and events in their natural context.
11b	Proses dimana pertanyaan memperoleh bentuk yang pasti terjadi berdasarkan siklus empiris yang induktif secara alamiah dan selalu berhubungan dengan dunia mereka yang terlibat.	The process where the questions obtains the definite form happen based on empirical inductive cycle naturally and always relates to the world they are involved.	The process where the questions obtain the definite form happens based on naturally inductive empirical cycle and always relates to their involved world.
21b	Penelitian ini berbasis deskriptif dengan populasi hasil produksi kain batik Perusahaan Batik Jember.	This study was a population-based descriptive company production of Batik Jember Company.	This study is descriptive based on the population of production results of Batik Jember Company.
30	Penelitian ini memberikan hasil ataupun kesimpulan bahwa biografis,	This study shows the results or conclusion that biographical, employees' characters,	The results and conclusion of this study show that biographical,

	karakter karyawan, perilaku kerja, berpengaruh signifikan terhadap kinerja karyawan.	work habits, have a significant effect on employee performance.	employees' characters, work habits, have a significant effect on employee performance.
38	Penelitian ini memperoleh hasil dan kesimpulan bahwa keberadaan label halal pada kosmetik dianggap penting.	This research obtain conclusions that the existence of halal label on cosmetics is important.	The results and conclusion of this research are the existence of halal label on cosmetics is important.
40	Mampu mendukung minat konsumen untuk membeli kosmetik yang ditawarkan.	It can support the consumer interest to buy the cosmetics offered.	It can support the consumer interest to buy the offered cosmetics.
43	PR. Gagak Hitam adalah perusahaan rokok yang berada di Kecamatan Maesan Kabupaten Bondowoso.	PR. Gagak Hitam is a manufacture cigarette which is located in Maesan District Bondowoso Regency.	PR. Gagak Hitam is a cigarette manufacture which is located in Maesan District Bondowoso Regency.
47	Kinerja dari spencer memiliki dua puluh criteria.	The criteria of Spencer are 20 criteria.	There are 20 criteria of Spencer.
50b	Hasil dari penelitian ini adalah dari dua puluh kriteria yang ada, kriteria yang cocok untuk penilaian kinerja staf PR. Gagak Hitam adalah sembilan kriteria.	The result of this research is from 20 criteria, the suitable criteria of staff PR. Gagak Hitam are 9 criteria.	The results of this research are there are 9 out of 20 criteria that are suitable for staff' performance assessment.
60	Penelitian ini memiliki populasi yaitu seluruh calon debitur pembiayaan UKM pada Koperasi Wanita Sekar Kartini Jember.	This study has a population that is all the prospective borrower financing SMEs in the Women's Cooperative Sekar Kartini Jember.	The population of the study is all the SMEs financial prospective borrowers in the Women's Cooperative Sekar Kartini Jember.
61	Populasi tersebut terdiri atas calon debitur dengan status pembiayaan layak dan tidak layak.	The population consists of borrowers with financing status reasonable and unreasonable.	The population consists of borrowers with reasonable and unreasonable financial status.
62c	Metode pengambilan sampel yang digunakan adalah <i>convenience sampling</i> , artinya jumlah sampel yang diterima tergantung	The sampling method used was <i>convenience sampling</i> , meaning that the number of samples received depends on the policy	The sampling method used is <i>convenience sampling</i> ; it means the number of samples received depend on the policy of the

	pada kebijakan pihak koperasi untuk memberikan sejumlah data yang diteliti.	of the cooperative to provide the data investigated.	cooperative to provide the investigated data.
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From the findings above, it is found that there are two kinds of word order structure in the data. They are *noun phrase order* and *sentence order*. The first is the wrong order of words in noun phrase especially in noun modifiers. The findings of the research show that there are 4 types of noun modifiers found in the data which are considered as wrong order of words. They are objects of preposition as noun modifiers, adjectives as noun modifiers, past participle or passive participle as noun modifiers, and nouns as noun modifiers. The mistakes of word order in prepositional phrase as noun modifier happen in sentences (1b, 2a, and 3b). The noun modifiers do not follow the rule of English phrase structure. They become disorganized because of the wrong order of words. By those mistakes, the messages from the source language text cannot be delivered clearly into the target language text. They need to be in the right order of words based on English phrase structure in order that the messages between SLT and TLT are equivalence. For instance;

SLT: *salah satu faktor pendukung konsumen* (Table 4.4: 1b)

TLT: *one of the factors supporting consumer*

Improvement: *one of the consumer supporting factors*

The second wrong order of phrase happens in adjective as noun modifier. There are 3 phrases in 3 sentences of the data containing mistakes in the order of noun phrase. In sentence (9b), for instance;

SLT: *struktur fenomena* (Table 4.4: 9b)

TLT: *structure phenomena*

Improvement: *phenomenal structure* or *the structure of phenomena*

The structure of phrase “structure phenomena” is considered incorrect because the word *structure* is actually the real noun or head word that should be modified by the adjective *phenomenal*, not *phenomena*. So, the appropriate phrase is “*phenomenal structure*”.

The third word order mistake is in past participle or passive participle as noun modifier. This type is called as past participle because the modifier is the third form of verb and it has passive meaning. The findings show that the phrases are not well-ordered, so the phrases do not have the equal message between SLT and TLT, for example:

SLT: *data yang diteliti* (Table 4.4: 62c)

TLT: *the data investigated*

Improvement: *the investigated data*

The last word order mistake occurs in noun as noun modifier. In sentence (43) there are 2 nouns occurring in one phrase, they are *manufacture* and *cigarette*. One of them must be the modifier of the noun in order to form the appropriate English noun phrase. Based on the context in the Indonesian text, *perusahaan rokok*, thus *rokok* is the modifier of *perusahaan*. In English text, the correct structure is “*a cigarette manufacture*” (table 4.4: 43).

The second is based on sentence order; there are 7 sentences that need to be rearranged in order to form the good English sentences. According to Sukarno (2015: 83), the obligatory elements of English sentences; subject and finite verb have two word orders, they are a normal word order and an inverted word order. From those 7 mistakes in sentence order, all of them are categorized as inverted word order, as the following example;

SLT: *Kinerja dari spencer memiliki dua puluh kriteria.* (Table 4.4: 47)

TLT: *The criteria of Spencer are 20 criteria.*

Subj. FV

In the example, the English translation is grammatically correct, but it may be less acceptable in the TLT because the TLT has its own rule in word order. This sentence can be modified based on the English word order that comes under the inverted word order by using introductory ‘*there*’ at the beginning of the sentence;

Improvement: *There are 20 criteria of Spencer.*

FV Subj.

4.2.3. Subject + Verb Agreement

The findings show that subject + verb agreement becomes the third most dominant grammatical mistake. There are 15 grammatical mistakes of subject + verb agreement in the six thesis summaries. The elaborations of the data are presented below:

Table 4.5. Subject + Verb Agreement Mistakes

No. of Data	Indonesian Version (SLT)	English Version (TLT)	Model for Improvement
7b	Adanya latar belakang tersebut, Dinas Perhubungan memberikan suatu inovasi baru.	The existence of this background, the Department of Transportation provide a new innovation.	By looking at the background, the Department of Transportation provides a new innovation.
8a	Untuk produk ini, Dinas Perhubungan mengkhususkan pada transportasi yang khusus memfasilitasi para kaum wanita dalam memakai transportasi umum yang mereka beri nama Bus Khusus Wanita.	For these products, the Department of Transportation particularly specialize to facilitate women in using public transport named woman special bus.	For these products, the Department of Transportation particularly specializes to facilitate women in using public transportation namely woman special bus.
10	Batas-batas dan maknanya menjadi jelas.	The boundaries and the meaning becomes clear.	The boundaries and the meaning become clear.
11a	Proses dimana pertanyaan memperoleh bentuk yang pasti terjadi berdasarkan siklus empiris yang induktif secara alamiah dan selalu berhubungan dengan dunia mereka yang terlibat.	The process where the questions obtains the definite form happens based on empirical inductive cycle naturally and always relates to the world they are involved.	The process where the questions obtain the definite form happens based on naturally inductive empirical cycle and always relates to their involved world.
13	Dapat dikatakan bahwa penumpang bus khusus wanita sangat mendukung adanya kemunculan bus khusus wanita di Kota Surabaya karena posisi wanita pada zaman sekarang selalu dekat dengan tindak kriminalitas dan	It can be said that the women passengers of the bus strongly supports the emergence of a special bus for women in Surabaya because currently the position of women is always close to crime and	It can be said that the women passengers of the bus strongly support the emergence of a special bus for women in Surabaya because currently the position of women is always close to crime and

	mara bahaya.	danger.	danger.
23c	Dari hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa pengendalian kualitas produk masih berada di dalam batas kendali yang ditetapkan dan faktor-faktor penyebab kerusakan dalam proses produksi adalah pekerja, bahan baku, peralatan, metode dan lingkungan kerja.	The results of the analysis showed that the product quality control are still inside the control limits are set and the factors that causes damage in the process of production is labor, raw materials, equipment rollers, methods and work environment.	The results of the analysis show that the product quality control is still within the control limit set and the factors that cause damage in the process of production are labor, raw materials, equipment rollers, methods and work environment.
25a	Setiap perusahaan menginginkan tujuan serta cita-citanya tercapai, tentunya masing-masing perusahaan, instansi, ataupun organisasi memiliki cita-cita yang berbeda.	Every company want to achieve the goals and aspirations, surely every company, institution, and organization have different goals.	Every company wants to achieve the goals and aspirations, certainly every company, institution, and organization have different goals.
26	Perusahaan ataupun organisasi tidak dapat terlepas dari karyawan, karena karyawan merupakan elemen terpenting dari suatu perusahaan ataupun organisasi.	Company or organization cannot be separated from the employees, because the employees is the most important element of a company or organization.	Company or organization cannot be separated from the employees, because the employees are the most important element of a company or organization.
27a	Selain itu, juga bertujuan agar perusahaan dapat memenuhi kebutuhan karyawan yaitu dengan memberikan perhatian yang lebih serta saling mengerti dan memahami masing-masing karakter karyawan melalui perilaku kerja terhadap kinerjanya.	Besides, it also aim to the company to fulfill the needs of the employee such as pay more attention and understand each other and understand every character of the employees through the work habit of its performances.	Besides, it also aims to the company to fulfill the needs of the employee such as paying more attention, understanding each other and understanding every character of the employees through the work habit of their performances.
31	Dengan begitu dapat disimpulkan bahwa variabel-variabel dalam penelitian ini adalah saling berpengaruh dan signifikan.	So it can be concluded that the variables/criteria in this research is mutually influential and significant.	So it can be concluded that the variables/criteria in this research are mutually influential and significant.
32a	Industri kosmetik saat ini menjadi salah satu	Cosmetic industry today become one of	Cosmetic industry today becomes one of

	industri primadona dalam dunia industri kecil menengah maupun industri dengan skala besar.	the world's industrial primadona, both in Small and Medium industries as well as large-scale industry.	the world's largest industries, both in Small and Medium industries as well as large-scale industries.
35	Hal ini sejalan dengan tuntutan bahwa mengkonsumsi barang yang halal menjadi suatu keharusan bagi penganut agama Islam, termasuk di dalamnya dalam penggunaan kosmetik,	This strategy run with consideration that Muslim people consume halal goods became a must, including the use of cosmetics.	This strategy runs with consideration that Muslim people consume halal goods became a must, including the use of cosmetics.
37a	Sedangkan informan dari penelitian ini adalah wanita muslim pengguna kosmetik di kota Jember yang terpilih sebagai informan sesuai dengan kriteria yang telah ditentukan.	While the informants of this study is the Muslim woman cosmetic users in Jember town (...) was chosen as informants in accordance with predetermined criteria.	While the informants of this study are the Muslim women cosmetic users in Jember town that are chosen as informants in accordance with predetermined criteria.
41b	Karyawan dikatakan memiliki kinerja yang bagus tidak hanya dilihat dari tingkat absensi mereka.	Employees are said that his/her good performances is not only based on his/her attendances.	Employees are said that their good performances are not only based on their attendances.
42b	Banyak peneliti mengatakan bahwa karyawan dikatakan memiliki kinerja yang bagus dilihat dari hasil kerja karyawan.	Many researchers stated that employees' performance is good if the result of his/her work is good too.	Many researchers stated that employees' performances are good if the results of their works are good too.

The bold data above deal with the mistakes in subject + verb agreement (SVA). Sukarno (2015: 85) argues that unlike Indonesian, English verbs need to be in agreement with their subject. In English sentences, there must be correlation between subject and verb forms. As seen in the English pattern of SVA;

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Verbs</i>
-s	+(e)s
+(e)s	-s

When the subject of the sentence is singular, marked by (-s), the finite verb requires suffix (+s/+es). Conversely, when the subject of the sentence is plural, signaled by (+s), the finite verb should be in the base form, or signaled by (-s). The SVA pattern is applied to the sentences with verbal and non verbal predicates.

The first pattern of SVA concerns with some sentences of the data that contain SVA mistakes. There are 6 out of 15 sentences break the rule of the first pattern of SVA. One of the examples in the data is as follow:

SLT: Dinas perhubungan memberikan suatu inovasi baru. (Table 4.5: 7b)

TLT: The department of transportation provide a new innovation.

Following the rule of the first pattern of SVA, it can be presented that the TLT is inappropriate because the finite verb *provide* is not in agreement with the third person subject *the department of transportation* (marked by -s). The finite verb requires suffix +s (*provides*) in order to be in agreement with the subject, whereas the SLT does not have such rule of SVA.

The second pattern of SVA also involves some sentences of the data. On the contrary, the 9 sentences left belong to the plural subjects with the base form of the finite verbs. One of the examples is as follow:

SLT: Batas-batas dan maknanya menjadi jelas. (Table 4.5: 10)

TLT: The boundaries and the meaning becomes clear.

According to the second pattern of SVA, the plural subject (marked by +s/+es) should be followed by the base form of the finite verb (-s). The TLT in the example above breaks the rule of the SVA. The finite verb *becomes* is incorrect because it does not in agreement with the plural subject *the boundaries and the meaning*. So the systemic modification of the finite verb should be signaled by (-s) '*become*'.

4.2.4. Tenses

Another grammatical mistake that is commonly found in translation is tenses. According to Cambridge Online Dictionary, tense is any of the forms of a verb which show the time at which an action happened. The forms of tenses are influenced by the time signals. The time signals can be explicitly and implicitly implied in the text, or they may depend on the context of the text. This research has found several mistakes in tenses usage. There are 12 sentences contained grammatical mistakes especially in tenses. Followings are the discussion of the research findings in tenses mistakes;

Table 4.6. Tenses Mistakes

No. of Data	Indonesian Version (SLT)	English Version (TLT)	Model for Improvement
17	Adapun kesimpulan yang dapat diambil dalam penelitian ini adalah persepsi penumpang wanita terhadap posisi dan implimentasinya dalam konsep YWN (<i>Youth, Woman, Nitizen</i>).	The conclusion that can be drawn in this study was female passengers' perception toward the position and the implementation in YWN (<i>Youth, Woman, Nitizen</i>) concept.	The conclusion that can be drawn in this study is female passengers' perception toward the position and the implementation in YWN (<i>Youth, Woman, Nitizen</i>) concept.
18	Sehingga dalam memproduksi suatu produk perusahaan harus menyesuaikan dengan kualitas-kualitas yang diinginkan konsumen.	So in producing a product the company had to adjust to the desired quality of consumers.	So in producing a product the company have to adjust to the desired quality of consumers.
21a	Penelitian ini berbasis deskriptif dengan populasi hasil produksi kain batik Perusahaan Batik Jember.	This study was a population-based descriptive company production of Batik Jember Company.	This study is descriptive with population of production results of Batik Jember Company.
22	Analisis yang digunakan adalah <i>Statistical Process Control (SPC)</i> .	The analysis used was the Statistical Process Control (SPC).	The analysis used is the Statistical Process Control (SPC).
23a	Dari hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa pengendalian kualitas produk masih berada di dalam batas kendali yang ditetapkan dan	From the results of the analysis showed that the product quality control are still inside the control limits are set and the factors that	The results of the analysis show that the product quality control is still within the control limit set and the factors that cause

	faktor-faktor penyebab kerusakan dalam proses produksi adalah pekerja, bahan baku, peralatan, metode dan lingkungan kerja.	causes damage in the process of production is labor, raw materials, equipment rollers, methods and work environment.	damage in the process of production are labor, raw materials, equipment rollers, methods and work environment.
29	Data atau sampel yang digunakan adalah seluruh karyawan Pengadilan Agama Jember.	Data or samples used were all employees of religious court Jember.	The data or samples used are all employees of religious court Jember.
37d	Sedangkan informan dari penelitian ini adalah wanita muslim pengguna kosmetik di kota Jember yang terpilih sebagai informan sesuai dengan kriteria yang telah ditentukan.	While the informants of this study is the Muslim woman cosmetic users in Jember town was chosen as informants in accordance with predetermined criteria.	While the informants of this study are the Muslim women cosmetic users in Jember town that are chosen as informants in accordance with predetermined criteria.
48	Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian populasi.	This research is using population research method.	This research uses population research method.
53a	Krisis ekonomi yang melanda Indonesia pada tahun 1998 telah meruntuhkan berbagai sendi perekonomian negeri ini.	The economic crisis that hit Indonesia in 1998 has undermined the various joints of the country's economy.	The economic crisis that hit Indonesia in 1998 had undermined the various principles of the country's economy.
54b	Satu-persatu perusahaan besar mengalami kebangkrutan sehingga keadaan tersebut meningkatkan jumlah pengangguran yang ada di Indonesia.	One by one large company into bankruptcy so that the state increase the number of unemployed in Indonesia.	One by one large company went into bankruptcy so that the state increased the number of unemployed in Indonesia.
62a	Metode pengambilan sampel yang digunakan adalah <i>convenience sampling</i> , artinya jumlah sampel yang diterima tergantung pada kebijakan pihak koperasi untuk memberikan sejumlah data yang bisa diteliti.	The sampling method used was <i>convenience sampling</i> , meaning that the number of samples received depends on the policy of the cooperative to provide a data investigated.	The sampling method used is <i>convenience sampling</i> ; it means the number of samples received depend on the policy of the cooperative to provide the investigated data.
63	Hasil dari penelitian ini menyatakan bahwa	The results of this study stated that ...	The results of this study state that ...

From the classification of the tense mistakes above, there are three (3) categories happen in the data. Those are the alteration of past, present, and present continuous tenses. The alteration of past tense means the tense that actually has to be in present tense because of some reasons. The present tense is used for a generalisation (in overviews, statements of main points, etc.) or a generally accepted scientific fact, a statement made by you as a writer (Clerehan: 2005). The rule of simple present tense is;

(+) *S + V1 (s/es) + O/Complement*
 (-) *S + do/does + not + V1 + O/Complement*
 (?) *Do/does + S + V1 + O/Complement*

This rule should be applied to some sentences especially on which the sentences have tense mistakes. The mistakes happen because the data are about the current researches. So they must be in the form of present tense rather than other tenses. There are 10 sentences that are considered inappropriate, one of them is:

SLT: *Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian populasi.* (Table 4.6: 48)

TLT: *This research is using population research method.* (Less appropriate)

Improvement: *This research uses population research method.* (More appropriate)

Another case occurs in the findings of tenses about the use of time signals. The existence of the time signals influences the form of the tense. The findings show a definite time in the past but is followed by the wrong tense. The simple tense for the past action should be in the form of:

(+) *S + V2 + Complement*
 (-) *S + did + not + V1 + Complement*
 (?) *Did + S + V1 + Complement*

For instance:

SLT: Pada tahun 1998 keadaan tersebut meningkatkan jumlah pengangguran yang ada di Indonesia. (Table 4.6: 54b)

TLT: In 1998 the state increase the number of unemployed in Indonesia. (Less appropriate)

Improvement: In 1998 the state increased the number of unemployed in Indonesia. (More appropriate)

The year 1998 indicates that the action of the sentence happens in the past time, so that the correct form must be in the form of past tense.

Having been analyzed, the translation results of the six thesis summaries have been accurate and equivalent. The analysis of the text is based on the English grammatical rules. The data are crucial to be analyzed because the accuracy of translation text is influenced by the appropriate grammatical structure in order to deliver the message in the appropriate way.

CHAPTER 5. CONCLUSION

This thesis discusses the application of grammatical rules in translating bilingual thesis summaries which were written by the students of International Management Class of 2010 Jember University. The thesis summaries contain several grammatical mistakes which influence the accuracy of the translation results. Therefore, to get to know what grammatical mistakes occur in the texts, it needs to be analyzed in term of grammatical rules in order to be more proper translation texts.

There are two research questions in this thesis. The first question is what types of grammatical mistakes can commonly be found in the thesis summaries of the International Management Class of 2010 Jember University. The answer to the first question is that there are fourteen (14) types of grammatical mistakes found in 63 sentences of the data. Furthermore, the mistakes are divided into 2 groups, which are the sentences consisting of only one grammatical mistake (Single Mistake hereafter), and the sentences consisting of more than one grammatical mistakes (Multiple Mistakes hereafter). By these classifications, it is found that there are 34 sentences included in single mistake, and 29 sentences are included in multiple mistakes which have 70 grammatical mistakes. So the total mistakes in 63 sentences are 104 grammatical mistakes.

The second question is how the problem can be solved according to the English grammatical rules. The problem solving of the findings is that the mistakes are provided in tables and brought together with the Indonesian version, the English version, and the model for improvement. First of all, from those 14 types of grammatical mistakes, there are 4 dominant mistakes found in the data. They are *word choice*, *word order*, *subject + verb agreement*, and *tenses*. These 4 dominant

mistakes become the central discussion of this thesis, while the other grammatical mistakes and their improvements are provided in the appendices of this thesis.

In conclusion, to produce the appropriate translation texts, the translators should consider the accuracy of the English grammatical rules, so that the message from the source language (Indonesian version) can be transferred equally in natural forms.



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APPENDICES

Number of Data	Indonesian Version (SLT)	English Version (TLT)	Types of Grammatical Mistakes	Model for Improvement
1a	Munculnya <i>social media</i> adalah salah satu faktor pendukung konsumen untuk bisa memposisikan diri dalam pengambilan keputusan penggunaan produk (barang atau jasa).	The advent of social media is one of the factors supporting the consumer to be able to position themselves in making decision to the use of the products (goods or services).	Word choice	The existence of social media is one of the consumer supporting factors to be able to position themselves in decision making the use of the products (goods or services).
1b	Munculnya <i>social media</i> adalah salah satu faktor pendukung konsumen untuk bisa memposisikan diri dalam pengambilan keputusan penggunaan produk (barang atau jasa).	The advent of social media is one of the factors supporting the consumer to be able to position themselves in making decision to the use of the products (goods or services).	Word order	The existence of social media is one of the consumer supporting factors to be able to position themselves in decision making the use of the products (goods or services).
2a	Konsep YWN adalah suatu konsep dalam ilmu pemasaran yang menjelaskan tentang golongan segmentasi pasar yang terdiri dari <i>youth</i> atau golongan pemuda, <i>woman</i> golongan wanita sedangkan <i>netizen</i> adalah para pengguna media sosial.	YWN concept is a concept in marketing science that describes the group consisting of market segmentation youth, women, and netizens are users of social media.	Word order	YWN concept is a concept in marketing science that describes the group of market segmentation consisting of youth, women, while the netizens are the users of social media.
2b	Konsep YWN adalah suatu konsep dalam	YWN concept is a concept in	Conjunction	YWN concept is a concept in marketing

	ilmu pemasaran yang menjelaskan tentang golongan segmentasi pasar yang terdiri dari <i>youth</i> atau golongan pemuda, <i>woman</i> golongan wanita sedangkan <i>netizen</i> adalah para pengguna media sosial.	marketing science that describes the group consisting of market segmentation youth, women, and netizens are users of social media.		science that describes the group of market segmentation consisting of youth, women, while the netizens are the users of social media.
2c	Konsep YWN adalah suatu konsep dalam ilmu pemasaran yang menjelaskan tentang golongan segmentasi pasar yang terdiri dari <i>youth</i> atau golongan pemuda, <i>woman</i> golongan wanita sedangkan <i>netizen</i> adalah para pengguna media sosial.	YWN concept is a concept in marketing science that describes the group consisting of market segmentation youth, women, and netizens are users of social media.	Articles	YWN concept is a concept in marketing science that describes the group of market segmentation consisting of youth, women, while the netizens are the users of social media.
3a	Konsep YWN hadir karena para pelaku pemasaran paham bahwa dalam era horisontal ini pasar lebih didominasi oleh ketiga golongan tersebut.	YWN concept is existing because the marketing principals understand that in this era of horizontal market dominated by the three groups.	Word choice	YWN concept is present because the marketing principals understand that in this horizontal era market is dominated by the three groups.
3b	Konsep YWN hadir karena para pelaku pemasaran paham bahwa dalam era horisontal ini pasar lebih didominasi oleh ketiga golongan tersebut.	YWN concept is existing because the marketing principals understand that in this era of horizontal market dominated by the three groups.	Word order	YWN concept is present because the marketing principals understand that in this horizontal era market is dominated by the three groups.
3c	Konsep YWN hadir karena para pelaku pemasaran paham bahwa dalam era	YWN concept is existing because the marketing principals	Passive voice	YWN concept is present because the marketing principals understand that in

	horisontal ini pasar lebih didominasi oleh ketiga golongan tersebut.	understand that in this era of horizontal market dominated by the three groups.		this horizontal era market is dominated by the three groups.
4a	Realisasi terkait konsep YWN seperti yang dilakukan oleh Dinas Perhubungan Kota Surabaya dalam memberikan potensi bisnis besar dengan meluncurkan Bus Khusus Wanita yang merupakan salah satu sarana transportasi jasa khusus untuk para kaum wanita.	Realization related to YWN concept is conducted by the Department of Transportation in Surabaya in delivering great business potential with the launch of the Women Special Bus which is one of the special transportation services for women.	Articles	The realization related to YWN concept is conducted by the Department of Transportation in Surabaya in providing the great potential business by the launch of the Women Special Bus which is one of the special transportation services for women.
4b	Realisasi terkait konsep YWN seperti yang dilakukan oleh Dinas Perhubungan Kota Surabaya dalam memberikan potensi bisnis besar dengan meluncurkan Bus Khusus Wanita yang merupakan salah satu sarana transportasi jasa khusus untuk para kaum wanita.	Realization related to YWN concept is conducted by the Department of Transportation in Surabaya in delivering the great business potential with the launch of the Women Special Bus which is one of the special transportation services for women.	Word choice	The realization related to YWN concept is conducted by the Department of Transportation in Surabaya in providing the great potential business by the launch of the Women Special Bus which is one of the special transportation services for women.
5	Dinas perhubungan Kota Surabaya merupakan instansi Pemerintahan di Provinsi Jawa Timur yang bergerak di bidang transportasi baik jalur, darat, udara maupun laut.	The department of transportation of Surabaya is the government agency in East Java engaged in land transport, air transport, and also sea transport.	Parallel construction	The department of transportation of Surabaya is the government agency in East Java engaged in land, air, and also sea transports.

6a	Transportasi yang ada saat ini sudah semakin bagus dalam konsep pelayanan akan tetapi baiknya suatu pelayanan tidak menjamin keamanan bagi penumpangnya, hal inilah yang menjadi evaluasi bagi pemerintah.	Transportation is now getting better in service concept but the service does not guarantee the safety for passengers, this case is the evaluation for the government.	Preposition	Transportation is now getting better in service concept but the service does not guarantee the safety of passengers, this case can be the evaluation for the government.
6b	Transportasi yang ada saat ini sudah semakin bagus dalam konsep pelayanan akan tetapi baiknya suatu pelayanan tidak menjamin keamanan bagi penumpangnya, hal inilah yang menjadi evaluasi bagi pemerintah.	Transportation is now getting better in service concept but the service does not guarantee the safety for passengers, this case is the evaluation for the government.	Word choice	Transportation is now getting better in service concept but the service does not guarantee the safety of passengers, this case can be the evaluation for the government.
7a	Adanya latar belakang tersebut, Dinas Perhubungan memberikan suatu inovasi baru.	The existence of this background , the Department of Transportation provide a new innovation.	Word choice	By looking at the background , the Department of Transportation provides a new innovation.
7b	Adanya latar belakang tersebut, Dinas Perhubungan memberikan suatu inovasi baru.	The existence of this background, the Department of Transportation provide a new innovation.	Subject + verb agreement	By looking at the background, the Department of Transportation provides a new innovation.
8a	Untuk produk ini, Dinas Perhubungan mengkhususkan pada transportasi yang khusus memfasilitasi para kaum wanita dalam memakai transportasi umum yang mereka beri nama Bus Khusus Wanita.	For these products, the Department of Transportation particularly specialize to facilitate women in using public transport named woman special bus.	Subject + verb agreement	For these products, the Department of Transportation particularly specializes to facilitate women in using public transportation namely woman special bus.

8b	Untuk produk ini, Dinas Perhubungan mengkhususkan pada transportasi yang khusus memfasilitasi para kaum wanita dalam memakai transportasi umum yang mereka beri nama Bus Khusus Wanita.	For these products, the Department of Transportation particularly specialize to facilitate women in using public transport named woman special bus.	Adverb	For these products, the Department of Transportation particularly specializes to facilitate women in using public transportation namely woman special bus.
9a	Jenis penelitian ini adalah kualitatif yaitu penelitian mengidentifikasi karakteristik dan struktur fenomena serta peristiwa dalam konteks alaminya.	This research is qualitative research which is to identify the characteristics and structure phenomena and events in their natural context.	Articles	This research is a qualitative research which identifies the characteristics and phenomenal structure and events in their natural context.
9b	Jenis penelitian ini adalah kualitatif yaitu penelitian mengidentifikasi karakteristik dan struktur fenomena serta peristiwa dalam konteks alaminya.	This research is qualitative research which is to identify the characteristics and structure phenomena and events in their natural context.	Word order	This research is a qualitative research which identifies the characteristics and phenomenal structure and events in their natural context.
10	Batas-batas dan maknanya menjadi jelas.	The boundaries and the meaning becomes clear.	Subject + verb agreement	The boundaries and the meaning become clear.
11a	Proses dimana pertanyaan memperoleh bentuk yang pasti terjadi berdasarkan siklus empiris yang induktif secara alamiah dan selalu berhubungan dengan dunia mereka yang terlibat.	The process where the questions obtains the definite form happens based on empirical inductive cycle naturally and always relates to the world they are involved.	Subject + verb agreement	The process where the questions obtain the definite form happens based on naturally inductive empirical cycle and always relates to their involved world.
11b	Proses dimana pertanyaan memperoleh bentuk yang pasti terjadi	The process where the questions obtains the definite form happen based	Word order	The process where the questions obtain the definite form happens based on

	berdasarkan siklus empiris yang induktif secara alamiah dan selalu berhubungan dengan dunia mereka yang terlibat.	on empirical inductive cycle naturally and always relates to the world they are involved.		naturally inductive empirical cycle and always relates to their involved world.
12a	Hasil wawancara yang dilakukan dalam penelitian ini dihasilkan bahwa persepsi penumpang wanita terkait kasus peluncuran bus khusus wanita di Kota Surabaya adalah bagus dan membuat penumpang bus terasa nyaman dan aman karena seringnya terjadi tindak kriminal di transportasi umum dan korbannya adalah wanita.	Results from interview in this research indicate that women passengers' perception related with the case of the launch of the bus for women in Surabaya is good and make passengers feel comfortable and safe because of frequent crime on public transport and the victims are women.	Articles	The results of interview in this research indicate that women passengers' perception related to the case of the launch of the bus for women in Surabaya is good and make passengers feel comfortable and safe because of frequent crime on public transport and the victims are women.
12b	Hasil wawancara yang dilakukan dalam penelitian ini dihasilkan bahwa persepsi penumpang wanita terkait kasus peluncuran bus khusus wanita di Kota Surabaya adalah bagus dan membuat penumpang bus terasa nyaman dan aman karena seringnya terjadi tindak kriminal di transportasi umum dan korbannya adalah wanita.	Results from interview in this research indicate that women passengers' perception related with the case of the launch of the bus for women in Surabaya is good and make passengers feel comfortable and safe because of frequent crime on public transport and the victims are women.	Preposition	The results of interview in this research indicate that women passengers' perception related to the case of the launch of the bus for women in Surabaya is good and make passengers feel comfortable and safe because of frequent crime on public transport and the victims are women.
13	Dapat dikatakan bahwa penumpang bus khusus wanita sangat mendukung	It can be said that the women passengers of the bus strongly	Subject + verb agreement	It can be said that the women passengers of the bus strongly support the

	adanya kemunculan bus khusus wanita di Kota Surabaya karena posisi wanita pada zaman sekarang selalu dekat dengan tindak kriminalitas dan mara bahaya.	supports the emergence of a special bus for women in Surabaya because currently the position of women is always close to crime and danger.		emergence of a special bus for women in Surabaya because currently the position of women is always close to crime and danger.
14a	Menurut hasil wawancara dengan informan terkait harapan ke depan dengan adanya bus khusus wanita di Kota Surabaya, mereka berharap bus khusus wanita di Kota Surabaya semakin diproses dengan baik.	According to interviews with informants related with expectations by the presence of women special bus in Surabaya, they expect special the bus in Surabaya getting processed properly.	Articles	According to interviews with the informants related to expectations by the presence of women special bus in Surabaya, they expect special the bus in Surabaya getting processed properly.
14b	Menurut hasil wawancara dengan informan terkait harapan ke depan dengan adanya bus khusus wanita di Kota Surabaya, mereka berharap bus khusus wanita di Kota Surabaya semakin diproses dengan baik.	According to interviews with informants related with expectations by the presence of women special bus in Surabaya, they expect special the bus in Surabaya getting processed properly.	Preposition	According to interviews with the informants related to expectations by the presence of women special bus in Surabaya, they expect special the bus in Surabaya getting processed properly.
15	Misalnya dengan menambah jumlah armada dan membuat armada bus bukan hanya tujuan Bungurasih dan Tanjung Perak saja, tetapi juga jurusan ke terminal selain.	For example by adding more buses and making other routes except the direction to Bungurasih and Tanjung Perak station.	Plurality	For example by adding more buses and making other routes except the direction to Bungurasih and Tanjung Perak stations.
16	Mereka menganggap hadirnya bus khusus wanita di Kota Surabaya merupakan	They argue (...) the presence of women special bus in Surabaya is one of	Conjunction	They argue that the presence of women special bus in Surabaya is one of

	salah satu kebijakan yang tepat.	the right policies.		the right policies.
17	Adapun kesimpulan yang dapat diambil dalam penelitian ini adalah persepsi penumpang wanita terhadap posisi dan implimentasinya dalam konsep YWN (<i>Youth, Woman, Nitizen</i>).	The conclusion that can be drawn in this study was female passengers' perception toward the position and the implementation in YWN (<i>Youth, Woman, Nitizen</i>) concept.	Tenses	The conclusion that can be drawn in this study is female passengers' perception toward the position and the implementation in YWN (<i>Youth, Woman, Nitizen</i>) concept.
18	Sehingga dalam memproduksi suatu produk perusahaan harus menyesuaikan dengan kualitas-kualitas yang diinginkan konsumen.	So in producing a product the companies had to adjust to the desired quality of consumers.	Tenses	So in producing a product the companies have to adjust to the desired quality of consumers.
19	Untuk menghasilkan produk yang berkualitas dibutuhkan pengendalian kualitas dalam proses produksi produk tersebut.	To produce a quality product required quality control in the production process of these products.	Incomplete element	To produce a quality product it is required quality control in the production process of these products.
20	Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pengendalian kualitas dan mengidentifikasi faktor-faktor penyebab kerusakan produk pada Perusahaan Batik Jember.	This study aims to analyze quality control and identify the factors that cause damage to the product on Batik Jember Company.	Incomplete element	This study aims to analyze quality control and to identify the factors that cause damage to the product on Batik Jember Company.
21a	Penelitian ini berbasis deskriptif dengan populasi hasil produksi kain batik Perusahaan Batik Jember.	This study was a population-based descriptive company production of Batik Jember Company.	Tenses	This study is descriptive based on the population of production results of Batik Jember Company.
21b	Penelitian ini berbasis deskriptif	This study was a population-based	Word order	This study is descriptive based on

	dengan populasi hasil produksi kain batik Perusahaan Batik Jember.	descriptive company production of Batik Jember Company.		the population of production results of Batik Jember Company.
22	Analisis yang digunakan adalah <i>Statistical Process Control (SPC)</i> .	The analysis used was the Statistical Process Control (SPC).	Tenses	The analysis used is the Statistical Process Control (SPC).
23a	Dari hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa pengendalian kualitas produk masih berada di dalam batas kendali yang ditetapkan dan faktor-faktor penyebab kerusakan dalam proses produksi adalah pekerja, bahan baku, peralatan, metode dan lingkungan kerja.	The results of the analysis showed that the product quality control are still inside the control limits are set and the factors that causes damage in the process of production is labor, raw materials, equipment rollers, methods and work environment.	Tenses	The results of the analysis show that the product quality control is still within the control limit set and the factors that cause damage in the process of production are labor, raw materials, equipment rollers, methods and work environment.
23b	Dari hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa pengendalian kualitas produk masih berada di dalam batas kendali yang ditetapkan dan faktor-faktor penyebab kerusakan dalam proses produksi adalah pekerja, bahan baku, peralatan, metode dan lingkungan kerja.	From the results of the analysis showed that the product quality control are still inside the control limits are set and the factors that causes damage in the process of production is labor, raw materials, equipment rollers, methods and work environment.	Double verbs	The results of the analysis show that the product quality control is still within the control limit set and the factors that cause damage in the process of production are labor, raw materials, equipment rollers, methods and work environment.
23c	Dari hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa pengendalian kualitas produk masih berada di dalam batas kendali yang ditetapkan dan faktor-faktor	From the results of the analysis showed that the product quality control are still inside the control limits are set and the factors that	Subject + verb agreement	The results of the analysis show that the product quality control is still within the control limit set and the factors that cause damage in the process of production

	penyebab kerusakan dalam proses produksi adalah pekerja, bahan baku, peralatan, metode dan lingkungan kerja.	causes damage in the process of production is labor, raw materials, equipment rollers, methods and work environment.		are labor, raw materials, equipment rollers, methods and work environment.
24a	Dengan demikian maka perlu tindakan pencegahan untuk rnengurangi bahkan menghilangkan produk rusak pada produksi berikutnya dan perbaikan kualitas dengan memprioritaskan perbaikan pada jenis kerusakan yang memiliki jumlah yang paling dominan.	Thus it is necessary precautions to reduce the defective product at the next production and quality improvement by prioritizing improvements on the type of damage that has the most dominant number.	Word choice	Thus it needs precautions to reduce the defective product on the next production and quality improvement by prioritizing the improvements on the type of damage that has the most dominant number.
24b	Dengan demikian maka perlu tindakan pencegahan untuk rnengurangi bahkan menghilangkan produk rusak pada produksi berikutnya dan perbaikan kualitas dengan memprioritaskan perbaikan pada jenis kerusakan yang memiliki jumlah yang paling dominan.	Thus it is necessary precautions to reduce the defective product at the next production and quality improvement by prioritizing improvements on the type of damage that has the most dominant number.	Preposition	Thus it needs precautions to reduce the defective product on the next production and quality improvement by prioritizing the improvements on the type of damage that has the most dominant number.
24c	Dengan demikian maka perlu tindakan pencegahan untuk rnengurangi bahkan menghilangkan produk rusak pada produksi berikutnya dan perbaikan kualitas dengan memprioritaskan perbaikan pada jenis	Thus it is necessary precautions to reduce the defective product at the next production and quality improvement by prioritizing improvements on the type of damage that has the most	Articles	Thus it needs precautions to reduce the defective product on the next production and quality improvement by prioritizing the improvements on the type of damage that has the most dominant number.

	kerusakan yang memiliki jumlah yang paling dominan.	dominant number.		
25a	Setiap perusahaan menginginkan tujuan serta cita-citanya tercapai, tentunya masing-masing perusahaan, instansi, ataupun organisasi memiliki cita-cita yang berbeda.	Every company want to achieve the goals and aspirations, surely every company, institution, and organization have different goals.	Subject + verb agreement	Every company wants to achieve the goals and aspirations, certainly every company, institution, and organization have different goals.
25b	Setiap perusahaan menginginkan tujuan serta cita-citanya tercapai, tentunya masing-masing perusahaan, instansi, ataupun organisasi memiliki cita-cita yang berbeda.	Every company want to achieve the goals and aspirations, surely every company, institution, and organization have different goals.	Word choice	Every company wants to achieve the goals and aspirations, certainly every company, institution, and organization have different goals.
26	Perusahaan ataupun organisasi tidak dapat terlepas dari karyawan, karena karyawan merupakan elemen terpenting dari suatu perusahaan ataupun organisasi.	Company or organization cannot be separated from the employees, because the employees is the most important element of a company or organization.	Subject + verb agreement	Company or organization cannot be separated from the employees, because the employees are the most important element of a company or organization.
27a	Selain itu, juga bertujuan agar perusahaan dapat memenuhi kebutuhan karyawan yaitu dengan memberikan perhatian yang lebih serta saling mengerti dan memahami masing-masing karakter karyawan melalui perilaku kerja terhadap kinerjanya.	Besides, it also aim to the company to fulfil the needs of the employee such as pay more attention and understand each other and understand every character of the employees through the work habit of its performances.	Subject + verb agreement	Besides, it also aims to the company to fulfill the needs of the employee such as paying more attention, understanding each other and understanding every character of the employees through the work habit of their performances.

27b	Selain itu, juga bertujuan agar perusahaan dapat memenuhi kebutuhan karyawan yaitu dengan memberikan perhatian yang lebih serta saling mengerti dan memahami masing-masing karakter karyawan melalui perilaku kerja terhadap kinerjanya.	Besides, it also aim to the company to fulfil the needs of the employee such as pay more attention and understand each other and understand every character of the employees through the work habit of its performances.	Word choice	Besides, it also aims to the company to fulfill the needs of the employee such as paying more attention, understanding each other and understanding every character of the employees through the work habit of their performances.
27c	Selain itu, juga bertujuan agar perusahaan dapat memenuhi kebutuhan karyawan yaitu dengan memberikan perhatian yang lebih serta saling mengerti dan memahami masing-masing karakter karyawan melalui perilaku kerja terhadap kinerjanya.	Besides, it also aim to the company to fulfil the needs of the employee such as pay more attention and understand each other and understand every character of the employees through the work habit of its performances.	Pronoun	Besides, it also aims to the company to fulfill the needs of the employee such as paying more attention, understanding each other and understanding every character of the employees through the work habit of their performances.
28	Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian dengan pendekatan kuantitatif.	This research is quantitative approach.	Articles	This research is a quantitative approach.
29	Data atau sampel yang digunakan adalah seluruh karyawan Pengadilan Agama Jember.	Data or samples used were all employees of religious court Jember.	Tenses	Data or samples used are all employees of religious court Jember.
30	Penelitian ini memberikan hasil ataupun kesimpulan bahwa biografis, karakter karyawan, perilaku kerja, berpengaruh signifikan terhadap kinerja karyawan.	This study shows the results or conclusion that biographical, employees' characters, work habits, have a significant effect on employee	Word order	The results and conclusion of this study show that biographical, employees' characters, work habits, have a significant effect on employee

		performance.		performance.
31	Dengan begitu dapat disimpulkan bahwa variabel-variabel dalam penelitian ini adalah saling berpengaruh dan signifikan.	So it can be concluded that the variables/criteria in this research is mutually influential and significant.	Subject + verb agreement	So it can be concluded that the variables/criteria in this research are mutually influential and significant.
32a	Industri kosmetik saat ini rnenjadi salah satu industri primadona dalam dunia industri kecil menengah maupun industri dengan skala besar.	Cosmetic industry today become one of the world's industrial primadona, both in Small and Medium industries as well as large-scale industry.	Subject + verb agreement	Cosmetic industry today becomes one of the world's largest industries, both in Small and Medium industries as well as large-scale industries.
32b	Industri kosmetik saat ini rnenjadi salah satu industri primadona dalam dunia industri kecil menengah maupun industri dengan skala besar.	Cosmetic industry today become one of the world's industrial primadona , both in Small and Medium industries as well as large-scale industry.	Word choice	Cosmetic industry today becomes one of the world's largest industries , both in Small and Medium industries as well as large-scale industries.
32c	Industri kosmetik saat ini rnenjadi salah satu industri primadona dalam dunia industri kecil menengah maupun industri dengan skala besar.	Cosmetic industry today become one of the world's industrial primadona, both in Small and Medium industries as well as large-scale industry .	Plurality	Cosmetic industry today becomes one of the world's largest industries, both in Small and Medium industries as well as large-scale industries .
33	Ada beberapa jenis kosmetik yang beredar dipasaran saat ini.	There are several types of cosmetics on the market today.	Preposition	There are several types of cosmetics in the market today.
34a	Keberadaan label halal pada kosmetik-kosmetik yang ditawarkan di Indonesia yang mayoritas warganya adalah penganut	The existence of halal label on cosmetics offered in Indonesia, (...) the majority of citizens are Muslim, is	Incomplete element	The existence of halal label on cosmetics offered in Indonesia, where the majority of citizens are Muslim, is expected to reassure

	agama Islam diharapkan dapat meyakinkan konsumen dan merangsang minat beli mereka terhadap produk kosmetik yang ditawarkan.	expected to reassure consumers and stimulate their interest in buying cosmetic products.		consumers and stimulate their interest in buying cosmetic products.
34b	Keberadaan label halal pada kosmetik-kosmetik yang ditawarkan di Indonesia yang mayoritas warganya adalah penganut agama Islam diharapkan dapat meyakinkan konsumen dan merangsang minat beli mereka terhadap produk kosmetik yang ditawarkan.	The existence of halal label on cosmetics offered in Indonesia, (...) the majority of citizens are Muslim, expected to reassure consumers and stimulate their interest in buying cosmetic products.	Passive voice	The existence of halal label on cosmetics offered in Indonesia, where the majority of citizens are Muslim, is expected to reassure consumers and stimulate their interest in buying cosmetic products.
35	Hal ini sejalan dengan tuntutan bahwa mengkonsumsi barang yang halal menjadi suatu keharusan bagi penganut agama Islam, termasuk di dalamnya dalam penggunaan kosmetik,	This strategy run with consideration that Muslim people consume halal goods became a must, including the use of cosmetics.	Subject + verb agreement	This strategy runs with consideration that Muslim people consume halal goods became a must, including the use of cosmetics.
36	Pendekatan kualitatif dipilih dengan pertimbangan untuk mendapatkan informasi yang lebih dalam dari masing-masing informan pengguna kosmetik.	A qualitative approach chosen to obtain more information from each informant of cosmetic users.	Passive voice	A qualitative approach is chosen to obtain more information from each informant of cosmetic users.
37a	Sedangkan informan dari penelitian ini adalah wanita	While the informants of this study is the Muslim	Subject + verb agreement	While the informants of this study are the Muslim women

	muslim pengguna kosmetik di kota Jember yang terpilih sebagai informan sesuai dengan kriteria yang telah ditentukan.	woman cosmetic users in Jember town (...) was chosen as informants in accordance with predetermined criteria.		cosmetic users in Jember town that are chosen as informants in accordance with predetermined criteria.
37b	Sedangkan informan dari penelitian ini adalah wanita muslim pengguna kosmetik di kota Jember yang terpilih sebagai informan sesuai dengan kriteria yang telah ditentukan.	While the informants of this study is the Muslim woman cosmetic users in Jember town (...) was chosen as informants in accordance with predetermined criteria.	Plurality	While the informants of this study are the Muslim women cosmetic users in Jember town that are chosen as informants in accordance with predetermined criteria.
37c	Sedangkan informan dari penelitian ini adalah wanita muslim pengguna kosmetik di kota Jember yang terpilih sebagai informan sesuai dengan kriteria yang telah ditentukan.	While the informants of this study is the Muslim woman cosmetic users in Jember town (...) was chosen as informants in accordance with predetermined criteria.	Incomplete element	While the informants of this study are the Muslim women cosmetic users in Jember town that are chosen as informants in accordance with predetermined criteria.
37d	Sedangkan informan dari penelitian ini adalah wanita muslim pengguna kosmetik di kota Jember yang terpilih sebagai informan sesuai dengan kriteria yang telah ditentukan.	While the informants of this study is the Muslim woman cosmetic users in Jember town (...) was chosen as informants in accordance with predetermined criteria.	Tenses	While the informants of this study are the Muslim women cosmetic users in Jember town that are chosen as informants in accordance with predetermined criteria.
38	Penelitian ini memperoleh hasil dan kesimpulan bahwa keberadaan label halal pada	This research obtain conclusions that the existence of halal label on cosmetics is	Word order	The results and conclusion of this research are the existence of halal label on cosmetics is

	kosmetik dianggap penting.	important.		important.
39	Karena keberadaan label halal pada kosmetik dapat menjadi penjamin bahwa kosmetik yang bersangkutan halal, berkualitas baik dan aman dikonsumsi terutama bagi wanita muslim.	Because the existence of halal label on cosmetics can be a guarantor that the cosmetic is halal, having good quality and safe for consume , especially for Muslim women.	Word choice	Because the existence of halal label on cosmetics can be a guarantor that the cosmetic is halal, having good quality and worth consuming , especially for Muslim women.
40	Mampu mendukung minat konsumen untuk membeli kosmetik yang ditawarkan.	It can support the consumer interest to buy the cosmetics offered .	Word order	It can support the consumer interest to buy the offered cosmetics .
41a	Karyawan dikatakan memiliki kinerja yang bagus tidak hanya dilihat dari tingkat absensi mereka.	Employees are said that his/her has good performances is not only based on his/her attendances.	Pronoun	Employees are said that their good performances are not only based on their attendances.
41b	Karyawan dikatakan memiliki kinerja yang bagus tidak hanya dilihat dari tingkat absensi mereka.	Employees are said that his/her good performances is not only based on his/her attendances.	Subject + verb agreement	Employees are said that their good performances are not only based on their attendances.
41c	Karyawan dikatakan memiliki kinerja yang bagus tidak hanya dilihat dari tingkat absensi mereka.	Employees are said that he/she has good performance is not only based on his/her attendance.	Double verbs	Employees are said that their good performances are not only based on their attendances.
42a	Banyak riset mengatakan bahwa karyawan dikatakan memiliki kinerja yang bagus dilihat dari hasil kerja karyawan.	Many researchers stated that employees' performance is good if the result of his/her work is good too.	Plurality	Many researchers stated that employees' performances are good if the results of their works are good too.
42b	Banyak peneliti mengatakan bahwa karyawan dikatakan memiliki kinerja	Many researchers stated that employees' performance is	Subject + verb agreement	Many researchers stated that employees' performances are

	yang bagus dilihat dari hasil kerja karyawan.	good if the result of his/her work is good too.		good if the results of their works are good too.
42c	Banyak riset mengatakan bahwa karyawan dikatakan memiliki kinerja yang bagus dilihat dari hasil kerja karyawan.	Many researchers stated that employees' performance is good if the result of his/her work is good too.	Pronoun	Many researchers stated that employees' performances are good if the results of their works are good too.
43	PR. Gagak Hitam adalah perusahaan rokok yang berada di Kecamatan Maesan Kabupaten Bondowoso.	PR. Gagak Hitam is a manufacture cigarette which is located in Maesan District Bondowoso Regency.	Word order	PR. Gagak Hitam is a cigarette manufacture which is located in Maesan District Bondowoso Regency.
44a	Karyawan PR. Gagak Hitam dikatakan memiliki kinerja yang bagus apabila karyawan rajin masuk kerja.	The employees of PR. Gagak Hitam have good performance when he/she work often.	Plurality	The employees of PR. Gagak Hitam have good performances when they work diligently.
44b	Karyawan PR. Gagak Hitam dikatakan memiliki kinerja yang bagus apabila karyawan rajin masuk kerja.	The employees of PR. Gagak Hitam have good performance when he/she work often.	Pronoun	The employees of PR. Gagak Hitam have good performances when they work diligently.
44c	Karyawan PR. Gagak Hitam dikatakan memiliki kinerja yang bagus apabila karyawan rajin masuk kerja.	The employees of PR. Gagak Hitam have good performance when he/she work often .	Word choice	The employees of PR. Gagak Hitam have good performances when they work diligently .
45	Artinya, penilaian kinerja karyawan masih lebih didasarkan pada tingkat absensi karyawan.	It means that the employees performance assessment is still based on his/her attendances.	Pronoun	It means that the employees performance assessment is still based on their attendances.
46a	Literature dari spencer merupakan pedoman yang seharusnya dimiliki	Spencer literature is a compass that should be had by every employee in	Word choice	Spencer literature is a guidance that should be had by every employee in order to

	oleh setiap perusahaan untuk memiliki kriteria penilaian kinerja yang baik, sehingga kepuasan karyawan dapat tercipta.	order to have good performance assessment criteria, and then the employees' satisfaction is appeared.		have good performance assessment criteria, so that the employees' satisfaction is appeared.
46b	Literature dari spencer merupakan pedoman yang seharusnya dimiliki oleh setiap perusahaan untuk memiliki kriteria penilaian kinerja yang baik, sehingga kepuasan karyawan dapat tercipta.	Spencer literature is a compass that should be had by every employee in order to have good performance assessment criteria, and then the employees' satisfaction is appeared.	Conjunction	Spencer literature is a guidance that should be had by every employee in order to have good performance assessment criteria, so that the employees' satisfaction is appeared.
47	Kinerja dari spencer memiliki dua puluh kriteria.	The criteria of Spencer are 20 criteria.	Word order	There are 20 criteria of Spencer.
48	Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian populasi.	This research is using population research method.	Tenses	This research uses population research method.
49	Metode analisis data yang digunakan adalah Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP).	The data analysis method is using Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP).	Passive voice	The data analysis method used is Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP).
50a	Hasil dari penelitian ini adalah dari dua puluh kriteria yang ada, kriteria yang cocok untuk penilaian kinerja staf PR. Gagak Hitam adalah sembilan kriteria.	The result of this research is from 20 criteria, the suitable criteria of staff PR. Gagak Hitam are 9 criteria.	Plurality	The results of this research are there are 9 out of 20 criteria that are suitable for staff' performance assessment.
50b	Hasil dari penelitian ini adalah dari dua puluh kriteria yang ada, kriteria yang cocok untuk penilaian kinerja staf PR. Gagak Hitam	The result of this research is from 20 criteria, the suitable criteria of staff PR. Gagak Hitam are 9 criteria.	Word order	The results of this research are there are 9 out of 20 criteria that are suitable for staff' performance assessment.

	adalah sembilan kriteria.			
51	Dari seluruh kriteria dan indikator, bobot yang paling tinggi adalah indikator pertama.	From all the criteria and indicators, the most weight is the first indicator.	Word choice	From all the criteria and indicators, the highest one is the first indicator.
52a	Oleh karena itu, didalam menilai kinerja karyawan , PR. Gagak Hitam seharusnya menerapkan indikator pertama dari seluruh kriteria agar memiliki penilaian kinerja yang lebih baik.	So that, in assessing the performances, PR. Gagak Hitam should apply the first indicator in all the criteria (...) to have a better performance assessment.	Preposition	So that, in assessing the performances, PR. Gagak Hitam should apply the first indicator out of all the criteria in order to have a better performance assessment.
52b	Oleh karena itu, didalam menilai kinerja karyawan , PR. Gagak Hitam seharusnya menerapkan indikator pertama dari seluruh kriteria agar memiliki penilaian kinerja yang lebih baik.	So that, in assessing the performances, PR. Gagak Hitam should apply the first indicator in all the criteria (...) to have a better performance assessment.	Conjunction	So that, in assessing the performances, PR. Gagak Hitam should apply the first indicator out of all the criteria in order to have a better performance assessment.
53a	Krisis ekonomi yang melanda Indonesia pada tahun 1998 telah meruntuhkan berbagai sendi perekonomian negeri ini.	The economic crisis that hit Indonesia in 1998 has undermined the various joints of the country's economy.	Tenses	The economic crisis that hit Indonesia in 1998 had undermined the various principles of the country's economy.
53b	Krisis ekonomi yang melanda Indonesia pada tahun 1998 telah meruntuhkan berbagai sendi perekonomian negeri ini.	The economic crisis that hit Indonesia in 1998 has undermined the various joints of the country's economy.	Word choice	The economic crisis that hit Indonesia in 1998 had undermined the various principles of the country's economy.
54a	Satu-persatu perusahaan besar mengalami kebangkrutan sehingga keadaan	One by one large company into bankruptcy so that the state increase the number of	Incomplete element	One by one large company went into bankruptcy so that the state increased the number of

	tersebut meningkatkan jumlah pengangguran yang ada di Indonesia.	unemployed in Indonesia.		unemployed in Indonesia.
54b	Satu-persatu perusahaan besar mengalami kebangkrutan sehingga keadaan tersebut meningkatkan jumlah pengangguran yang ada di Indonesia.	One by one large company into bankruptcy so that the state increase the number of unemployed in Indonesia.	Tenses	One by one large company went into bankruptcy so that the state increased the number of unemployed in Indonesia.
55	Kementerian Koperasi dan UMKM tahun 2012 menunjukkan jumlah UKM di Indonesia mencapai 56,5 juta unit, dimana sektor UKM di Indonesia terbukti telah menyerap 107,6 juta tenaga kerja.	Ministry of Cooperatives and SMEs in 2012 showed the number of SMEs in Indonesia reached 56.5 million units, which proved to the SME sector in Indonesia has absorbed 107.6 million workers.	Double verb	Ministry of Cooperatives and SMEs in 2012 showed the number of SMEs in Indonesia reached 56.5 million units, which the SME sector in Indonesia is proved by absorbing 107.6 million workers.
56	Hal tersebut dibuktikan dengan angka Produk Domestik Bruto (PDB) yang mencapai 56,7%.	This is evidenced by the rate of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) reached 56.7%.	Word choice	It can be proved by the rate of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) reached 56.7%.
57	Perkembangan UKM tentu tidak lepas dari peran pemerintah dan berbagai lembaga keuangan seperti koperasi untuk memberikan <i>support</i> pembiayaan.	The development of SMEs cannot be separated from the role of government and various financial institutions such as cooperatives to provide financing support.	Word choice	The development of SMEs cannot be separated from the role of government and various financial institutions such as cooperatives to provide financial support.
58	Atas dasar itulah, penelitian ini dilakukan pada Koperasi Wanita Sekar Kartini Jember.	On this basis, the research conducted at the Women's Cooperative Sekar	Passive voice	On this basis, the research is conducted at the Women's Cooperative Sekar

		Kartini Jember.		Kartini Jember.
59a	Koperasi Wanita Sekar Kartini Jember adalah salah satu lembaga keuangan non Bank di Kabupaten Jember yang bergerak dalam menyediakan fasilitas pembiayaan, khususnya kepada UKM.	Women Cooperative Sekar Kartini Jember is one (...) non-bank financial institutions in Jember Regency engaged in providing financing facilities, especially to SMEs.	Preposition	Women Cooperative Sekar Kartini Jember is one of non-bank financial institutions in Jember Regency engaged in providing financial facilities, especially to SMEs.
59b	Koperasi Wanita Sekar Kartini Jember adalah salah satu lembaga keuangan non Bank di Kabupaten Jember yang bergerak dalam menyediakan fasilitas pembiayaan, khususnya kepada UKM.	Women Cooperative Sekar Kartini Jember is one (...) non-bank financial institutions in Jember Regency engaged in providing financing facilities, especially to SMEs.	Word choice	Women Cooperative Sekar Kartini Jember is one of non-bank financial institutions in Jember Regency engaged in providing financial facilities, especially to SMEs.
60	Penelitian ini memiliki populasi yaitu seluruh calon debitur pembiayaan UKM pada Koperasi Wanita Sekar Kartini Jember.	This study has a population that is all the prospective borrower financing SMEs in the Women's Cooperative Sekar Kartini Jember.	Word order	The population of the study is all the SMEs financial prospective borrowers in the Women's Cooperative Sekar Kartini Jember.
61	Populasi tersebut terdiri atas calon debitur dengan status pembiayaan layak dan tidak layak.	The population consists of borrowers with financing status reasonable and unreasonable.	Word order	The population consists of borrowers with reasonable and unreasonable financial status.
62a	Metode pengambilan sampel yang digunakan adalah <i>convenience sampling</i> , artinya jumlah sampel yang diterima tergantung	The sampling method used was <i>convenience sampling</i> , meaning that the number of samples received depends on the	Tenses	The sampling method used is <i>convenience sampling</i> ; it means the number of samples received depend on the policy of the cooperative to

	pada kebijakan pihak koperasi untuk memberikan sejumlah data yang bisa diteliti.	policy of the cooperative to provide a data investigated.		provide the investigated data.
62b	Metode pengambilan sampel yang digunakan adalah <i>convenience sampling</i> , artinya jumlah sampel yang diterima tergantung pada kebijakan pihak koperasi untuk memberikan sejumlah data yang bisa diteliti.	The sampling method used was <i>convenience sampling</i> , meaning that the number of samples received depends on the policy of the cooperative to provide a data investigated.	Word choice	The sampling method used is <i>convenience sampling</i> ; it means the number of samples received depend on the policy of the cooperative to provide the investigated data.
62c	Metode pengambilan sampel yang digunakan adalah <i>convenience sampling</i> , artinya jumlah sampel yang diterima tergantung pada kebijakan pihak koperasi untuk memberikan sejumlah data yang bisa diteliti.	The sampling method used was <i>convenience sampling</i> , meaning that the number of samples received depends on the policy of the cooperative to provide the data investigated.	Word order	The sampling method used is <i>convenience sampling</i> ; it means the number of samples received depend on the policy of the cooperative to provide the investigated data.
63	Hasil dari penelitian ini menyatakan bahwa ...	The results of this study stated that ...	Tenses	The results of this study state that ...