

THE ANALYSIS OF STUDENTS' ERROR IN USING PERSONAL PRONOUN IN A TRANSLATING SKILLS (CASE STUDY)

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Abstract

Grammar as one aspects of the language is necessary to be studied. One of grammatical components is pronoun. Many students are still confused on the use of personal pronouns in translating sentences. Therefore, the researcher is interested to conduct the research about error analysis on the use of personal pronoun in translating sentence. The objectives of this research were to know the percentage of students' error in using personal pronouns and to know what kind of personal pronouns error that is often made by the students of grade X SMK Nurul Fajeri computer network engineering major.

The method used in this research was qualitative case study. The population was all ten grade students of SMK Nurul Pajeri ccomputer network engineering major, totaling 29 people. The research sample was 14 students who were taken from 29 population. The instument used for the research were test and interviews. That consist of 25 question in the form of fill in the blanks for the test, and the interviews for both students and teacher.

The results of the obtained was sufficient. this is proven from the personal pronoun percentage with the results of: Subject pronoun category 32 items with percentage of 8.65%, object pronoun category 71 items with a percentage of 19.19%, possessive pronoun category 74 items with a percentage 20%, possessive adjective category 66 items with a percentage of 17.84, reflexive ccategory 67 items with a percentage 18.11%, and a transalting 60 items ith a percentage of 16.22%. The most dominant results are wrong in the personal pronoun in the possessive pronoun category. The findings of this study indicate that there are still many students who experience errors in grammmar, especially personal pronouns. The results of the study show that the errors occur in students come from themselves, due to a lack of confidence and this also affects the translation in personal pronoun.

Keywords: Error Analysis, Personal Pronoun, Translating

INTRODUCTION

Translation not only converts one language into another but also provides the correct information to convey a message. Many criteria must be considered to produce a good translation. According to Newmark, that translation is a process to transfer the meaning of a source language (SL) into meaning in a target language (TL). One of the methods or strategies to know which pronoun that fits with the text or sentence is translation. Pronouns are words that serve as substitutes for nouns. According to Levinson, described that there are disparities between the personal pronouns, number and case. English grammar is distinct from Indonesian grammar. For example, the use of pronouns. English has a wide variety of kinds personal pronouns and additionally, they differ positions and functions, English's first-person pronoun is employed as subject (I), object (me), possessive adjective (me), possessive pronoun (mine) and reflexive (alone). The pronoun *saya* is used in the sentences at anything in the Indonesia both do not alter, which causes students to become confused while using English grammar.

Although grammar is not one of all four English speaking, reading, listening, and writing. It does complement these abilities. Grammar is crucial for learning a language since without sentence structure knowledge, it is impossible to speak a single word. It means that a language is not only allowed to have grammatical rules when spoken. Grammar is very important for language acquisition, you can not say a word unless you sometimes seem to not realize that ignoring grammar causes miscommunication, both in formal and academic contexts. Nurjanah is a previous study with the title "Analysis of Misuse of Personal Pronouns" with qualitative methods and for a sample of students in class VII A and VII B at MTs Al-Hidayayatussalafiyah. As a result, students made a total of errors consisting of 42 or 16.93% errors in the use of subjective pronouns, 111 or 44.75% errors in the use of objective pronouns, 17 or 6.85 errors in the use of possessive adjectives, and 78 or 31 .45% error in the use of possessive pronouns.

School is a facility or group that has the right to conduct educational activities. According to Langeveld, Education is giving spiritual direction and support to those who still require it. English is a subject that is taught at every level

of education, including preschool, elementary school, junior high, senior high, and even university. Lenneberg is a neurologist, argues that before puberty, children's thinking power (brain) is more flexible. Languages play crucial functions in the intellectual, emotional, and social life of humans. Learning a foreign language is essential in the age of globalization since so many learners need to communicate in situations where there are several speakers of English, such as when they are conducting business abroad or traveling for pleasure. According to Martha, Personal pronouns are those that we use to typically recall a time when the phrase "pronoun" brings to mind; we typically Put a person and member label on them. The four case types for personal pronouns subjective, objective, possessive, and reflexive are used to denote various sentence functions.

TABLE 1.1
Personal Pronoun Form

Subject	Object	Possessive Adjective	Possessive Pronoun	Reflexive
Singular You I She It He	Yo Me Her It It	Your My His Its His	Yours Mine Hers His	Yourself Myself Herself Itself Himself
Plural You They We	You They Us	Your Their Our	Yours Theirs Ours	Yourselves Themselves Ourselves

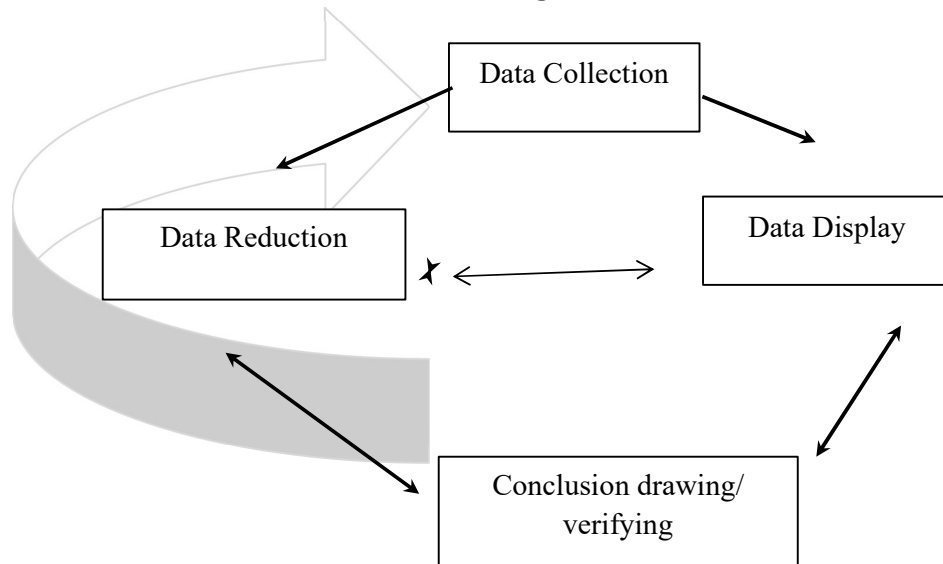
RESEARCH METHOD

Research Design

In this research, the researcher uses the qualitative data. To get the results of the research there are two ways, namely interviews and giving questions to students. In the final findings of the documents and observations the researcher uses all the data from the research findings. Researchers used data from observations,

interviews, documentation to be analyzed through stages; data reduction, data display, and conclusion or verification.

Figure 1.



While to analyze the results of the questions then use the technique according to McChaty, to analyze comprehend the stdents' error, you can use the following formula:

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100$$

P = Percentage

F = Frequency of wrong answer

N = Number of sample

Research Setting and Subject

Subject in this research is students X Teknik Komputer dan Jaringan (TKJ 1 and TKJ 2) at SMK Nurul Fajeri. The number of students TKJ 1 14 consist and TKJ 2 15 consist.

Research Procedure

During the 1st cycle of the research, students are introduced to personal pronouns and conduct in-depth interviews by including the core 5 main points of discussion. In the second stage, students are given 25 questions to fill in the appropriate word according to the category function with 6 categories.

RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Based on the research finding, focus of the problems personal pronoun students are often confuse when using personal pronoun. This is found in class X TKJ one and two totaling twenty nine people and there are 370 items that have errors on the personal pronoun test. The subject pronoun errors 3 items (8.65%), object pronoun errors 71 items (19.19%), possessive pronoun 74 items (20%), possessive adjective 66 items (17.84%), reflexive 67 items (18.11%), and translation 60 items (16.22%). While the results of the interviews all students said that there had been an error in the personal pronoun, this was evident from the data obtained. the main factor that causes student errors is lack of confidence and difficulty understanding second language learning.

Based on previous study, this research has differences in the result with Siti Fatimah the students have an error in the possessive pronoun section as much as 114 errors (26.39%). Meanwhile, research by Fenti Pratama Sari and Ira Maisarah get the highest error in the possessive adjective section as much as 24 errors (41.37%). From previous data and also findings regarding the results in either tests or interviews. students must be able to distinguish each function to replace the word. similarly with Frank (1972) who expressed the opinion that pronouns can change their form in either the first, second or third person.

Table 1.2
Percentage of Students' Errors on the Use of Persnoal Pronoun

No	Kind Of Errors	Frequency	Percentage
1	Subject Pronoun	32 Items	8.65%
2	Object Pronoun	71 Items	19.19%
3	Possessive Pronoun	74 Items	20%
4	Possessive Adjective	66 Items	17.84%
5	Reflexive	67 Items	18.11%
6	Translation	60 Items	16.22%

Total	370 Items	100%
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CONCLUSION

The study has collected some important information from the 10th SMK (vocational school) Nurul Fajeri Palembang Sari, Haur Gading. Thee research is conducted toowards the 2 class of computer network engineering majo in SMK Nurul Fajeri in which both the population tottaling of 29 students in each of the class consist 14 students and 15 students.

Firstly, the results of the obtained was sufficient. this is proven from the personal pronoun percentage with the results of: Subject pronoun category 32 items with percentage of 8.65%, object pronoun category 71 items with a percentage of 19.19%, possessive pronoun category 74 items with a percentage 20%, possessive adjective category 66 items with a percentage of 17.84, reflexive ccategory 67 items with a percentage 18.11%, and a transalting 60 items ith a percentage of 16.22%. The most dominant results are wrong in the personal pronoun in the possessive pronoun category.

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