Marsha Karimah Munaf, Komara Mulya, Muhammad Ali Hamdi (2025). Analysis of Language Error in Translation of *Meishi Shuusoku* from Indonesia into Japanese. *J-Litera: Jurnal Kajian Bahasa, Sastra, dan Budaya Jepang*. Vol. 7 (1) pp. 25-33.

Analysis of Language Error in Translation of *Meishi Shuushoku* from Indonesian into Japanese

Marsha Karimah Munaf *, Komara Mulya, Muhammad Ali Hamdi

Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Jepang, Universitas Negeri Jakarta, Indonesia
** email : marshamnf@gmail.com*

Abstract

This study aims to to identify the forms and categories of errors in translating *meishi shuushoku* from Indonesian to Japanese, as well as to examine the causes of these errors. This was conducted due to difficulty level in translating Indonesian to Japanese which is considered more difficult, one of it is translating klausa pewatasan into meishi shuushoku. This research uses a qualitative descriptive method with data collection techniques in the form of note-taking techniques and the analysis technique was error analysis method based on the theories by experts. This research uses translation theory by Larson (1988), restrictive clause theory by Lapoliwa (1990), meishi shuushoku theory by Tomomatsu (2007) and Teramura (1992), error type classification theory by and Ichikawa (2001), and theory of error causes by Nagai (2016). The results of this study show that translation error still often occurred. The type of errors that occurred were omission (25), addition (7), misinformation (16), alternating form (51), and misordering (16). The causes of the errors that occurred were overgeneralization (27) ignorance of rules restrictions (44), and incomplete application of rules (44).

Keywords:
meishi shuushoku; syntax; translation; error analysis

Article Info:
First received: 30 Des 2024
Available online: 23 May 2025

INTRODUCTION

Translation is transferring the meaning from one language to another language. According to Larson (1988:3) translation is the transfer of meaning from source language to the target language through semantic structures. Maurits (2000:2) also stated that translating is transferring the meaning in the source language into the target language in suitable forms according to the rules in the target language. Each language has its own rules, including Indonesian and Japanese.

In Japanese there is meishi shuushoku. Meishi shuushoku stated by Iori, et al. (2000:182)

日本語では「廊下を走っている人」「庭に植えた野菜」「日本語を教える仕事」のように、「人」「野菜」「仕事」という名詞句がどのようなものであるかを詳しく言う（＝修飾する）ために、その詳しく言いたい名詞の前に「廊下を走っている」「庭に植えた」「日本語を教える」などの節を添えて表すことがあります。このような節を名詞修飾節と呼びます。(Iori dkk, 2000:182)

Based on the definition of *meishi shuushoku* stated by Iori, et al. (2000:182), *meishi shuushoku* is a clause placed before a noun which function is to limiting the meaning of the noun. The noun in meishi shuushoku always located after the clause. In Indonesian meishi shuushoku known as “klausa pewatasan”. According to Lapoliwa (1990:47), klausa pewatasan or restrictive clause is a subordinate clause which functions is to limit or emphasize the meaning of the word or phrase it follows. The position of the main word or main phrase is always in the front of the limiting clause

The difference between meishi shuushoku rules and restrictive clauses can cause errors in translation. Corder in Pateda (1989:32) explains that there are three terms have different domain in viewing language error, it is lapses, mistake, and error. There is also a classification of errors in languages

stated by Ichikawa (2001:15), the classifications are omission / 脱落, addition / 付加, misinformation / 誤形式, alternating form / 混同, misordering/ 位置, and others / その他. Language errors can occur due to several factor that cause it. Nagai (2016:19) states that there are three causes of someone's error in using language within linguistic scope. The causes are overgeneralization / 過剰般化, ignorance of rules restriction / 規則の無視, and incomplete of rules application / 規則の不完全な応用.

Translating Indonesian to Japanese is considered more difficult than translating Japanese to Indonesian. Also, the difference in grammar rules between meishi shuushoku and restrictive clauses can cause error occur in translating meishi shuushoku. The occurred error can be seen in the example below:

Source Language:

Saya melihat di televisi berita dicurinya brankas uang di rumah orang kaya itu.
Translation Result:

テレビで、金持ちの家のお金の金庫が盗まれたニュースを見た。

The error which occurs is "盗まれたニュース" because there is no "という" word between "盗まれた" and "ニュース". According to Tomomatsu (2007:63), it is necessary to use "という" in sentences which indicate information or news. In addition, when "という" is not used, the meaning of the sentence can change because the phrase 盗まれたニュース" is mean "the news was stolen" and is not equivalent to the source language. Therefore, it is considered as incorrect. This error can be classified as omission / 脱落 and the cause is incomplete of rules application / 規則の不完全な応用 due to omission of necessary word based on the grammar rules.

Based on the example above, it can be seen that the students of Japanese Language Education Study Program at State University of Jakarta also experience problems in translating meishi shuushoku from Indonesian into Japanese. Therefore, this study aims to project the errors that occur and the causes of the errors so the students and the teachers can understand meishi shuushoku and Japanese grammar in general so they can avoid errors when translating from Indonesian into Japanese. And this study also aims to become a recommendation for effective learning methods for learning meishi shuushoku and restrictive clause or klausa pewatasan.

Based on the above background, the researcher will analyze the error that occur and analyze the cause of the error in meishi shuushoku translation from Indonesian into Japanese.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The research uses descriptive qualitative research methods. Data collection techniques is note-taking techniques. This technique is used to record data that obtained from student translation results in the mid-term exam in the Honyaku 2 Indonesia-Japan course 2022/2023 academic year. The data analysis techniques are Pilah Unsur Penentu (PUP) and error analysis.

Pilah Unsur Penentu technique used to sort data from exam questions in Indonesian which contain "Klausa Pewatasan" or restrictive clauses and the translation results in Japanese which contain "Meishi Shuushoku". Error analysis is used to determine errors that occurred in the translation and to find out the classification of the errors and the causes of errors. The procedure of error analysis is collecting samples, identifying errors, explaining the errors, classifying errors and lastly correct the errors that have occurred.

The data analysis steps used in the research are as follows:

1) Collect data taken from student's translation results in the mid-term exam in the Honyaku 2 Indonesia-Japan course 2022/2023 academic year. The selected data is data that contains meishi shuushoku and klausa pewatasan or restrictive clause.
2) Identify and analyze error in sentences containing meishi shuushoku errors. Errors are analyzed based on Japanese grammar and meishi shuushoku rules.
3) Correcting error that have been made.
4) Classify errors in the data based on the form of language errors that occurred using Ichikawa's theory (2001:15).
5) Interpreting the causes of errors based on errors that occur using Nagai's theory (2016:19).
6) Draw conclusions regarding the types of errors and factor that cause language errors in translating meishi shuushoku.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Based on the results of data analysis, 14 data with 37 translation each data used. There were 115 language errors in translation of meishi shuushoku from Indonesian to Japanese. Researchers use Ichikawa's error classification theory and Nagai's causes of error theory.

Ichikawa's error classification theory is divided into 6. the classifications are classification are omission / 脱落, addition / 付加, misinformation / 誤形式, alternating form / 混同, misordering / 位置, and others / その他.

Nagai's causes of errors theory is divided into 3, overgeneralization / 過剰般化, Ignorance of Rules Restriction / 規則の無視, and Incomplete of Rules Application / 規則の不完全な応用.

The following is example of analysis that has language error in the translation of meishi shuushoku with omission classification error:

Source Language:
Peraturan baru mengenai kunjungan wisatawan bertujuan untuk mempermudah wisatawan asing berkunjung ke Indonesia.
Translation Result: 観光客の訪問にかんする規制は外国人旅行者がインドネシアを訪問するが安くするためです。
Correction: 観光客の訪問に関する新しい規制は外国人旅行者がインドネシアを訪問するが安くするためです。

Analyze:

The error in the translation is the use of vocabulary. In the translation of meishi shuushoku "観光客の訪問にかんする規制" there is no word "new" or "baru" as in the source language "Peraturan baru mengenai kunjungan wisatawan". This is considered as incorrect because the "new" or "baru" noun is an important component in the klausa pewatasan or restrictive clause. So, if the "new" or "baru" noun is not translated, the translation result will not match with the source language and the klausa pewatasan or restrictive clause. For this reason, the word "new" or "baru" must be translated into "新しい".

The correct translation for the error is "観光客の訪問に関する新しい規制は外国人旅行者がインドネシアを訪問するが安くするためです。"

Classification: omission / datsuraku (脱落)

Cause of Error: incomplete application of rules / 規則の不完全な応用

Source Language: Wanita muda Jepang itu menaruh minat pada seni lukis dan seni pahat Bali.
Translation Result:

若い日本人女性は、バリの絵画や彫刻に興味を持っています。
Correction: その若い日本人女性は、バリの絵画や彫刻に興味を持ち ました。

Analyze:

The error in the translation is the use of demonstrative words or shijigo. There is no word “that” or “itu” as in the source language “wanita muda Jepang itu”. This is considered as incorrect because the word “that” or “itu” refers to one person only, if removed the phrase will change the meaning that should refer to one person to refer all “Wanita muda Jepang”. For this reason, the word “that” or “itu” must be translated.

The correct translation for the error is “その若い日本人女性は、バリの絵画や彫刻に興味を持ちました。”

Classification: omission / datsuraku (脱落)

Cause of Error: incomplete application of rules / 規則の不完全な応用

The following is example of analysis that has language error in the translation of meishi shuushoku with addition classification error:

Source Language:
Kamus yang sedang saya pakai sekarang tidak begitu bermanfaat karena terlalu kecil dan jumlahnya sedikit.
Translation Result:
今の使っている辞書は小さくて語数が少ないので、あまり有用なできません。
Correction:
今使っている辞書は小さくて語数が少ないので、あまり有用なできません。

Analyze:

The error in the translation is the use of the particle “の” in the meishi shuushoku translation “今の使っている辞書”. When making sentences related to time such as 今, 今日, 明日, 昨日, there is no need to add any particles in front of the time related noun (tomomatsu, 2004:12). In the translation results, the particle "の" is used after the word "今". Therefore, the use of the particle “の” is considered incorrect.

The correction for the error is “今使っている辞書は小さくて語数が少ないので、あまり有用なできません”

Classification: addition / fuka (付加)

Cause of Error: ignorance of rule restrictions / 規則の無視

The following is example of analysis that has language error in the translation of meishi shuushoku with misinformation classification error:

Source Language:
Kalau kondisinya memungkinkan, saya pasti akan datang mengambil barang yang kamu kirim di kantor pos terdekat.
Translation Result:
都合が良ければ私は近くの郵便局へあなたが送れたものを必ず取りに行きます。
Correction:
都合がいいときに、近くの郵便局へあなたが送った物を必ず取りに行きます。

Analyze:

In the translation results there is “送れた” word which comes from the word "送る", the error is an incorrect change in the past tense of the verb. The correct past form of the verb “送る” is “送った”. On the contrary, the past tense of the verb is “送れた”. This is considered incorrect and the correct past form of the verb is “送った".

The correction of the error is “都合がいいときに、近くの郵便局へあなたが送った物を必ず取りに行きます。”

Classification: misinformation / gokeisei (誤形成)

Cause of Error: ignorance of rule restrictions / 規則の無視

Source Language: Diperlukan stamina dan kesabaran untuk berebutan barang-barang loakan di pasar Senen
Translation Result: セネン市場でローカン商品のために戦うにはスタミナと忍耐が必 要です。
Correction: Senen 市場で中古品を手に入れるための体力と忍耐 力が必要です。

Analyze:

The error in the translation is the word "**ロ ー カ ン**" in the meishi shuushoku "セネン市場でローカン商品". In Japanese there is no vocabulary "**ロ ー カ ン**". It can be assumed that the word "loakan" in the source language not translated correctly and was immediately changed using katakana to the word "**ロ ー カ ン** ". This translation result is considered incorrect because the word "loakan" has its own vocabulary in Japanese such as "**中古品**"

The correct translation for the error is "Senen 市場で中古品を手に入れるための体力と忍耐 力が必要です。"

Classification: misinformation / gokeisei (**誤形成**)

Cause of Error: overgeneralization / 過剰般化

The following is example of analysis that has language error in the translation of meishi shuushoku with alternating form classification error:

Source Language:
Teman saya yang baru datang dari Jepang ingin menukarkan uang yen menjadi rupiah di bank
Translation Result:
日本に来たばかり私の友達が銀行で円をルピアに両替したいと言っています。
Correction:
日本から来たばかりの友達が、銀行で円をルピアに両替したがっている。

Analyze:

The occurred error is the use of particle "に". The particle "に" cannot be used to indicate the starting point. Meanwhile, in the translation results, the particle "に" is used in the phrase "日本に来た" which if translated would be "come to Japan". The translation result is considered incorrect because particle "に" used in translation can change the meaning of the sentence and not match with source language. The correct use of the particle should be the particle "から" in target language because the particle "から" can be used to indicate the starting point.

The correction for the error is "日本から来たばかりの友達が、銀行で円をルピアに両替したがっている。"

Classification: alternating form / kondoo (混同)

Cause of Error: ignorance of rule restrictions / 規則の無視

Source Language: Diperlukan stamina dan kesabaran untuk berebutan barang-barang loakan di pasar Senen
Translation Result: スネンスパーでセコンドアイテムをめぐって戦うには、力と我慢 することが必要です。

Correction:

スネン市場で中古品を手に入れるための体力と忍耐 力が必要です。

Analyze:

The error in the translation is the word "**スパー**" or the correct word "**スーパー**" in the meishi shuushoku "スネンスーパー". the word "スネンスーパー" can be interpreted as "pasar senen", but the use of the word "スーパー" is considered incorrect because "pasar senen" is a traditional market, while "スーパー" is used for "supermarket". Hence, the correct translation of "pasar senen" is "スネン市場"

The correct translation for the error is "スネン市場で中古品を手に入れるための体力と忍耐 力が必要です。"

Classification: alternating form / kondoo (**混同**)

Cause of Error: ignorance of rule restrictions / 規則の無視

The following is example of analysis that has language error in the translation of meishi shuushoku with misordering classification error:

Source Language:
Kehadiran grup band terkenal pada pesta itu menambah suasana semakin meriah.
Translation Result:
有名バンドの参加のそのパーティーにあるは、賑やかな雰囲気に包まれた。
Correction:
そのパーティーに有名なバンドの参加で賑やかな雰囲気に包まれた。

Analyze:

The sentence structure error is "有名バンドの参加のそのパーティーにある" as a translation of meishi shuushoku. The translation has an incorrect structure. Japanese grammar generally in the form of Subject, Adverb, Object and Predicate. Whereas in the translation results, the position of the adverb of place, "パーティー" word is placed after the object and predicate.

This also strengthened by the grammatical rule by Nitta (2009: 174-176) that the adverb of place in meishi shuushoku sentence comes first after the subject of the sentence.

The correction for the error is "そのパーティーに有名なバンドが参加したことで賑やかな雰囲気に包まれた。"

Classification: misordering / ichi (位置)

Cause of Error: incomplete application of rules / 規則の不完全な応用

Classification of Language Errors

Table 1: Classification of Language Errors.

No.	Error Classification	Frequency
1.	Omission / 脱落	25
2.	Addition / 付加	7
3.	Misinformation / 誤形式	16
4.	Alternating Form / 混同	51
5.	Misordering / 位置	16

Based on the table above, it can be seen that omission / 脱落 type classification occurred 25 times. The errors that occur are no particles; no demonstrative words such as "その", typing errors such as lack of one or two hiragana or katakana; not translating main noun of meishi shuushoku, not translating explanatory clauses of meishi

shuushoku, and not translating restrictive clauses to meishi shuushoku at all.

Addition / 付加 type classification occurred 7 times. The errors that occur are adding unnecessary particle and adding unnecessary words into the translation. Addition / 付加 is the least common classification compared to the other classifications.

Misinformation / 誤形式 type classification occurred 16 times. The error that occurs are not translating the word from source language and only change it into incorrect katakana or kanji; other error is changing verbs form that do not match with the meishi shuushoku rules.

Alternating form / 混同 type classification occurred 51 times. The error that occurs are misperceptions in the restrictive clause so the translation did not match with the source language; error in using words that not appropriate to the context of the sentence in source language; incorrect use of particles; and incorrect use of demonstrative words such as "その". Alternating form classification is the most common classification compared to other classifications.

Misordering / 位置 type classification occurred 16 times. The error that occurs are the position of the main noun which is not at the end of the clauses like meishi shuushoku rules; overall incorrect meishi shuushoku sentence structure; and position of the word that does not match the source language.

Causes of Language Errors

Table 2: Causes of Language Error.

No	Causes of the Errors	Frequency
1.	Overgeneralization / 過剰般化	27
2.	Ignorance of Rules Restriction / 規則の無視	44
3.	Incomplete of Rules Application / 規則の不完全な応用	44

Based on the table above, it can be seen that overgeneralization / 過剰般化 type of causes occurred 27 times. The errors that occur are error in choosing the right vocabulary due to excessive application of previously learned language; confusion in using particles that have similar functions.

Ignorance of rules restriction / 規則の無視 type of causes occurred 44 times. The errors that occur are errors in using vocabulary which is not appropriate to the context of the sentence in the source language; error in not translating a word into the correct word, but instead directly writing the word with incorrect katakana or kanji; and error in changing verbs into forms that do not match with the language grammar rules or meishi shuushoku rules.

Incomplete of rules application / 規則の不完全な応用 type of causes occurred 44 times. The errors that occur are incomplete translation like removal vocabulary in a sentence, for example removal of main noun in meishi shuushoku, removal of clauses in meishi shuushoku, and not translating restrictive clause into meishi shuushoku at all; omission of important components such as the omission of particle and hyougen / 表現 that required in sentences; incomplete application of meishi shuushoku rules such as the position of the main noun of meishi shuushoku which is not at the end of the clauses.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results and discussion of the research, it can be concluded that errors in translating meishi shuushoku still often occurred, with total 115 errors occurred. The number of classification of language error is divided into 5 types, omission /脱落 21,7% with total 25 errors, addition / 付加 6,1% with total 7 errors, misinformation / 誤形成 13,9% with total 16 errors, alternating form /混同 44,3% with total 51 errors; and misordering / 位置 13,9% with total 16 errors. The most common errors that occur in translating meishi shuushoku from Indonesian to Japanese is alternating form / 混同 classification.

The number of causes of language error is divided into 3 types, overgeneralization / 過剰般化 23,5% with total 27 errors, ignorance of rules restrictions / 規則の無視 38,3% with total 44 errors, and incomplete application of rules / 規則の不完全な応用 38,3% with total 44 errors. The most common causes of errors that occur in translating meishi shuushoku from Indonesian to Japanese are ignorance of rules restrictions / 規則の無視 and incomplete of rules application / 規則の不完全な応用. Ignorance of rules restrictions / 規則の無視 errors occurred due to errors in using words, particles, structures that are not appropriate to the context of the sentences in source language and target language. Incomplete application of rules / 規則の不完全な応用 cause of error occurred due to the omission of necessary language components in sentences and incomplete application of meishi shuushoku rules and japanese language rules.

The implication of this research is as reference material regarding error that occurred and the causes of errors so this research can become a reference and recommendation for finding effective learning methods for learning klausa pewatasan or restrictive clause, meishi shuushoku, and Japanese grammar in general. Aside from klausa pewatasan or restrictive clause, meishi shuushoku, it is hoped that this study can increase knowledge for both students and teachers in the field of linguistics, especially syntax and translation from Indonesian into Japanese.

REFERENCES

Iori, I., et al. (2000). *Shoukyuu wo Oshieru Hito no tame no Nihongo Bunpou Hand Book.* Tokyo: 3A Corporation.

Lapoliwa, H. (1990). *Klausa Pemerlengkapan dalam Bahasa Indonesia.* Yogyakarta: Kanisius.

Larson, M. L. (1988). *Penerjemahan Berdasar Makna : Pedoman untuk Pemadanan Antarbahasa.* Jakarta: Arcan.

Mahsun. (2019). *Metode Penelitian Bahasa : Tahapan, Strategi, Metode, dan Tekniknya.* Depok: Rajawali Pers.

Nagai, A. (2016). Shin Harago Bogo Washa no Nihongo Sakubun ni Mirareru Kakujoshi no Goyoo to sono Fiidobakku ni Kansuru Kenkyuu. *Jurnal Universitas Tsukuba*.

Nitta, Y. (2009). *Gendai Nihongo Bunpou 7.* Tokyo: Kuroshio Shuppan.

Pateda, M. (1989). *Analisis Kesalahan.* Flores: Nusa Indah.

Sakoda, K. (2002). *Nihongo Kyouiku ni Ikasu Dainigengoshuutoku Kenkyuu.* Japan: Aruku.

Sudaryanto. (1993). *Metode dan Aneka Teknik Analisis Bahasa : Pengantar Penelitian Wahana Kebudayaan Secara Linguistis.* Yogyakarta: Duta Wacana University Press.

Tarigan, H. G. (2011). *Pengajaran Analisis Kesalahan Berbahasa.* Bandung: Angkasa.

Tomomatsu, E., & Wakuri, M. (2007). *Chuukyuu Nihongo Bunpo Youten Seiri Pointo 20.* Tokyo: 3A Corporation.