

## An Analysis of Grammatical Errors Found in Regulation of The Minister of Religious Affairs of The Republic Indonesia Number 2 of 2022 At The Halal Product Assurance Organizing Agency (BPJPH) Indonesia

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### ABSTRACT

In Indonesia, the Ministry of Religious Affairs Regulation (PMA) number 2 of 2022 discusses the procedures for halal certification for imported products into Indonesia. The aim of this research is to analyze the grammatical errors and identify the factors that cause the grammatical errors found in the translation of the Minister of Religious Affairs Regulation Number 2 of 2022, conducted by MSIB Batch 2 interns' students in the English section at the Halal Product Assurance Organizing Agency (BPJPH). The data source for the research is taken from the Translation Document of the Minister of Religion Regulation Number 2 of 2022. This research will use observation and recording methods to analyze descriptively the grammatical errors and identify the factors causing errors in translation documents. The results of the analysis showed that the percentage for each type of error was 36.875% (Interlanguages errors), 62.5% (Intralingual errors), and 0.625% (Developmental errors). Then the causing factor of the error is influenced by the translator's first language, a lack of understanding of the target language's writing structure, failure to apply the correct structure, and a lack of understanding of the difference in writing structure between the source and target languages. This research is expected to contribute to developing the field of translation linguistics and improving professionalism in translating official documents.

**Keywords:** Ministry of Religious Affairs Regulation, Translation, Grammatical error, Halal Product Assurance Organizing Agency (BPJPH)

### ABSTRAK

Di Indonesia, Peraturan Menteri Agama (PMA) Nomor 2 Tahun 2022 membahas tentang tata cara sertifikasi halal untuk produk impor yang masuk ke Indonesia. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis kesalahan tata bahasa dan mengidentifikasi faktor-faktor penyebab kesalahan tata bahasa yang terdapat pada terjemahan Peraturan Menteri Agama Nomor 2 Tahun 2022, yang dilakukan oleh mahasiswa magang MSIB Batch 2 bagian Bahasa Inggris di Badan Penyelenggara Jaminan Produk Halal (BPJPH). Sumber data penelitian ini diambil dari Dokumen Terjemahan Peraturan Menteri Agama Nomor 2 tahun 2022. Penelitian ini akan menggunakan metode pengamatan dan pencatatan untuk menganalisis secara deskriptif kesalahan tata bahasa dan mengidentifikasi faktor-faktor penyebab kesalahan dalam dokumen terjemahan. Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa persentase untuk setiap jenis kesalahan adalah 36,875% (kesalahan antarbahasa), 62,5% (kesalahan intrabahasa), dan 0,625% (kesalahan perkembangan). Kemudian untuk faktor penyebab kesalahan dipengaruhi oleh bahasa pertama penerjemah, kurangnya pemahaman terhadap struktur penulisan bahasa sasaran, kegagalan dalam menerapkan struktur yang benar, dan kurangnya pemahaman terhadap perbedaan struktur penulisan antara bahasa sumber dan bahasa sasaran. Penelitian ini diharapkan dapat memberikan kontribusi dalam mengembangkan bidang linguistik penerjemahan dan meningkatkan profesionalisme penerjemah dalam menterjemahkan dokumen resmi.

**Kata Kunci:** Dokumen Peraturan Menteri Agama, Penerjemahan, Kesalahan Tata Bahasa, Badan Penyelenggara Jaminan Produk Halal.

## INTRODUCTION

Currently, it is important for a country to facilitate the spread of its products in the international market. This is becoming increasingly important as many companies are trying to expand their product markets around the world. Along with the growth of the halal industry, Indonesia established the Halal Product Assurance Organizing Agency (BPJPH), which serves as the Indonesian National Halal authority, and has a significant role in implementing Halal Product Assurance in Indonesia, facilitating and issuing Halal Certification for food and beverage products, promoting Indonesian halal products to the international market, and communicating with business partners abroad (Fayzia & Ninuk, 2023). The Halal Product Assurance Organizing Agency (BPJPH) was established as an implementation of Law Number 33 of 2014 concerning Halal Product Assurance, which in this Law discusses regulations regarding legal certainty and legal Assurance for Muslims against food and products in circulation (El-Razy & Romli,

2019). BPJPH also has a relationship with the theory of concentricity which has a relationship between religion, law, and the state as a holistic unit (Yunus, 2021). The establishment of BPJPH is intended to ensure that food and beverage products consumed by the Indonesian people are in accordance with Islamic law and safe for consumption, as well as to increase the competitiveness of Indonesian products in the international market which increasingly prioritizes halal aspects.

Amid increasing consumer awareness of the importance of consuming halal products, the Halal Product Assurance Organizing Agency (BPJPH) has a crucial role in monitoring and guaranteeing products circulating in the Indonesian market (Luciana et al., 2019). To improve regulation and supervision of halal products, BPJPH has issued a Minister of Religion Regulation (PMA) which is the main reference for producers and business actors in obtaining halal certification (Susanti et al., n.d.). One of the PMAs that discusses the guidelines for procedures and requirements for obtaining halal certification for products produced in Indonesia is PMA number 12 of 2021. PMA number 12 of 2021 aims to ensure that products circulating in the market meet the halal standards that have been set, so that consumers can be sure and calm in consuming these products. Meanwhile, PMA which discusses the guidelines for procedures and requirements for obtaining halal certification for imported products before they are distributed to the Indonesian market is PMA number 2 of 2022. PMA number 2 of 2022 aims to ensure that products circulating in the market meet predetermined halal standards so that consumers get Assurance for the products they consume.

In this research, the author will analyze the grammatical errors from the translation of the Minister of Religious Affairs Regulation (PMA) number 2 of 2022 which discusses the procedures for halal certification for imported products into Indonesia. The PMA document has been translated by intern students in the English section at BPJPH in the MSIB batch two program to fulfill translation assignments during the internship. This research will use observation and recording methods to analyze descriptively to identify grammatical errors in the translation of documents by student interns. This research is expected to contribute to the understanding of grammatical errors in the process of translating official documents. Thus, this research is expected to contribute to the development of the field of translation linguistics and improve professionalism in translating official documents.

## METHODOLOGY

This research is qualitative research. In this study, the author conducted research with a descriptive qualitative approach. According to (Levitt et al., 2018) the purpose of qualitative

research is to identify and understand how a person or group handles social or human problems. Qualitative descriptive analysis is a method that aims to describe or give an overview of the research subject through samples or data that have been collected and arrive at conclusions that can be accepted. The research process involves analyzing data inductively, which results in an understanding of the meaning of the data. The author examines the selected translation documents and then analyzes the grammatical errors and factors causing grammatical errors in the Translation Documents of the Minister of Religious Affairs Regulation number 2 of 2022.

The subject of this research is the Translation Document of Minister of Religious Affairs Regulation number 2 of 2022 from MSIB Batch 2 interns in the English section at the Halal Product Assurance Organizing Agency (BPJPH) which was examined in 2022. After selecting one of the interns' translations that contained common errors in it, the author took one Translation Document of Minister of Religion Regulation number 2 of 2022 made by MSIB Batch 2 interns in the English section at the Halal Product Assurance Organizing Agency (BPJPH). The selected translation document data comes from internship students who are given directly to the author to analyze the grammatical errors in it.

## FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

### Findings

The translations conducted by the interns of the English department at the Halal Product Assurance Organizing Agency (BPJPH), the author found 3 categories of errors classified by (Richard, 1974) with different types and causes of errors. From these Interlinguistic error categories, there are several grammatical errors in the interns' translations that can be categorized into these types: 1) *Category of Interlanguages errors*; 2) *Category of Intralingual errors*; 3) *Category of Developmental error*. The most common grammatical errors are such as the translator omitting necessary words such as articles, and prepositions, making their own hypotheses, and repeating phrases.

### Discussions

Based on the observation and analysis the author found 3 categories of errors classified by (Richard, 1974) with different types and causes of errors.

*Types of grammatical errors found in the translation document of the Minister of Religious Affairs Regulation Number 2 of 2022 conducted by MSIB internship students in the English section at the Halal Product Assurance Organizing Agency (BPJPH)*

From the error categories, the analysis of error types is based on Richard's theory because this theory explains how errors occur in a sentence. there are several grammatical errors in the intern's translations that can be categorized into these types. The most common grammatical errors in the translations are the translators omitting necessary words such as articles, and prepositions, making their own hypotheses, and repeating phrases. The total number of grammatical errors conducted by the student interns in the translation of the document of Minister of Religious Affairs Regulation Number 2 of 2022 is 160. The total number for each type of error is 59 (Interlanguages errors), 100 (Intralingual errors), and 1 (Developmental errors). In the Intralingual errors category, there are 29 errors with Ignorance of rule restrictions type, 16 errors with Over generalization type, 18 errors with False concepts

hypothesized type, 37 errors with Incomplete application of rule type. Then in the Developmental errors category there is only 1 error with the type of False concepts hypothesized. From the results above, the author can calculate the percentage of the results of each category of errors that appear. The percentage calculation is as follows:

The author used the following formula:

$$P = (f:n) \times 100\%$$

Note:

P = Percentage of the number of error

f = Frequency of each type of error

n = Number of all error

Type of Error Percentage:

1. Category of Interlanguages errors

$$(59:160) \times 100\% = 36,875\%$$

2. Category of Intralingual errors

1) Ignorance of rule restrictions

$$(29:160) \times 100\% = 18,125\%$$

2) Over generalization

$$(16:160) \times 100\% = 10\%$$

3) False concepts hypothesized

$$(18:160) \times 100\% = 11,25\%$$

4) 4) Incomplete application of rules

$$(37:160) \times 100\% = 23,125\%$$

Total Number of Intralingual errors = 100

otal Percentage of Intralingual errors = 62,5%

3. Category of Developmental error

False concepts hypothesized

$$(1:160) \times 100\% = 0,625\%$$

The analysis showed that the percentage for each type of error was 36.875% (Interlanguages errors), 62.5% (Intralingual errors), and 0.625% (Developmental errors). Here is the table of the recapitulation of the types of grammatical errors found in the translation document of the Minister of Religious Affairs Regulation Number 2 of 2022 conducted by MSIB internship students in the English section at the Halal Product Assurance Organizing Agency (BPJPH):

Table 1. Recapitulation of the Type of Grammatical Errors

No	Type of Errors	Jumlah	Percentage (%)
<b>1</b>	Interlanguages errors	59	36,875%
<b>2</b>	Intralingual errors	100	62,5%
<b>3</b>	Developmental errors	1	0,625%
<b>Total</b>		160	100%



The table above shows that English interns at the Halal Product Assurance Organizing Agency (BPJPH) are still making grammatical errors in translating documents. Based on the analysis, it can be concluded that the most dominant error found in students' essays is intralingual error. The percentage of these errors can prove this, namely, 62.5%.

*Factors that cause grammatical errors found in the translation document of the Minister of Religious Affairs Regulation number 2 of 2022 conducted by MSIB internship students in the English section at the Halal Product Assurance Organizing Agency (BPJPH)*

Based on the results of the above analysis, the author found that the cause of carelessness in the translation document of the Minister of Religious Affairs Regulation number 2 of 2022 conducted by MSIB internship students in the English section at the Halal Product Assurance Organizing Agency (BPJPH), is often closely related to translating first language sentences into the target language word for word. The errors are caused by the influence of the translator's first language. Then the errors that arise are also caused by the translator's lack of understanding of the writing structure of the target language. Another cause is the failure of the translator's understanding in applying the writing structure of the translation from the source language to the target language. Another cause is that the translator does not fully apply the correct writing structure to create the correct language structure. And, the last cause of error is the translator's lack of understanding of the difference in writing structure from the source language to the target language.

The author analyzed and classified the types of grammatical errors found in the document of Minister of Religious Affairs Regulation Number 2 of 2022 that the translator omits necessary words such as articles, prepositions, making their own hypotheses, and repeating phrases. Based on the Richard Categories the types of grammatical errors are Interlanguages errors, Intralingual errors, and Developmental errors. The total number of grammatical errors conducted by the student interns in the translation of the document of Minister of Religious Affairs Regulation Number 2 of 2022 is 160. The total number for each type of error is 59 (Interlanguages errors), 100 (Intralingual errors), and 1 (Developmental errors). In the Intralingual errors category, there are 29 errors with Ignorance of rule restrictions type, 16 errors with Over generalization type, 18 errors with False concepts hypothesized type, and 37 errors with Incomplete application of rule type. Then in the Developmental errors category, there is only 1 error with the type of False concepts hypothesized. The result of the analysis of the percentage for each type of error was 36.875% (Interlanguages errors), 62.5% (Intralingual errors), and 0.625% (Developmental errors).

## CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

The author found that the cause of carelessness in the translation document of the Minister of Religious Affairs Regulation number 2 of 2022 conducted by MSIB internship students in the English section at the Halal Product Assurance Organizing Agency (BPJPH), is often closely related to translating the first language sentences into the target language word for word. The errors are caused by the influence of the translator's first language. Then the errors that arise are also caused by the translator's lack of understanding of the writing structure of the target language. Another cause is the failure of the translator's understanding in applying the writing structure of the translation from the source language to the target language. Another cause is that the translator does not fully apply the correct writing structure to create the correct language structure. And, the last cause of error is the translator's lack of understanding of the difference in writing structure from the source

language to the target language.

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