

ASSESSING GOOGLE TRANSLATE QUALITY

A Thesis

Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for S1-degree

By:

DINA AULIA

NPM 1711040202

Study Program : English Education
Advisor : Iwan Kurniawan, M.Pd.
Co-Advisor : Sri Suci Suryawati, M.Pd.



FACULTY TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING
RADEN INTAN STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY
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ABSTRACT

This research was conducted to determine the quality of the translation results carried out by Google Translate. There were difficulties faced by translators in translating text. Thus, because they found it difficult to translate and did not have a lot of vocabulary, they needed a translation tool such as Google Translate. Therefore, this research discussed the quality of the translation carried out by Google Translate in translating English text into Indonesian based on the theory of Rochayah Machali.

The research methodology of this research was content analysis quantitative design. In this research, the population were texts about health from the Jakarta Post. The samples of the research were 32 Jakarta Post texts with the theme of health taken by simple random sampling. The instrument of this research was the rubric Rochayah Machali.

After analyzing the data, it was found that from a total of 32 texts there were Google Translate abilities in the good category with 11 translations (34.375%), very good with 9 translations (28.125%), almost excellent with 7 translations (21.875%), fair with 3 translations (9.375). %), and bad category with 2 translations (6.25%). From the discussion above, it was concluded that Google Translate had a good translation with the highest score in the good category, namely 11 translations. The use of Google Translate was a solution for anyone to understand the text as a whole so it became a solution in understanding text in a foreign language, such as English.

Key words: *Google Translate, Text, Translation Ability*

DECLARATION

The researcher's identity, the undersigned below:

Name : Dina Aulia
NPM : 1711040202
Study Program : English Education
Thesis Title : Assessing Google Translate Quality

There by declared that the thesis entitled "Assessing Google Translate Quality" is truly the researcher's own original work. The responsibility is fully for the publication of the thesis. The sources and structure of the writings in the research have complied with the profisions and ethical standards.

Bandar Lampung, April 2022
Declared by



Dina Aulia
NPM. 1711040202



**KEMENTERIAN AGAMA
UIN RADEN INTAN LAMPUNG
FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN**

Alamat: Jl. Letkol H. Endro Suratmin Sukarame Bandar Lampung Telp. 0721-780887 fax:0721-780422

APPROVAL LETTER

This is to testify that the following thesis:

Title : Assessing Google Translate Quality
Student's Name : Dina Aulia
Student's Number : 1711040202
Department : English Education
Faculty : Tarbiyah and Teacher Training

APPROVED

to be defended at the Thesis Defense
of the Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training, Raden Intan
Lampung State Islamic University of Lampung.

Supervisor,

Iwan Kurniawan, M.Pd
NIP. 197405202000031002

Co-Supervisor,

Sri Suci Suryawati, M.Pd
NIP.

Chair, Department of English Education

Dr. Moh. Muhassin, M.Hum
NIP. 197708182008011012



**KEMENTERIAN AGAMA
UIN RADEN INTAN LAMPUNG
FAKULTAS TARBIIYAH DAN KEGURUAN**

Alamat: Jl. Letkol.H. Endro Suratminto Sukarame Bandar Lampung Telp. 0721-780887 fax.0721-780422

ADMISSION LETTER

The following thesis entitled:

**Assessing Google Translate Quality, written by: Dina Aulia, NPM:
1711040202, Department: English Education, has been successfully
defended at the Thesis Defense of the Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher
Training, Raden Intan State Islamic University, Lampung. The thesis
defense was held on Thursday, September 15, 2022.**

Board of Examiners :

Chairperson : Dr. Oki Dermawan, M.Pd

Secretary : Dr. Nur Syamsiah, M.Pd

Primary Examiner : Satria Adi Pradana, M.Pd

1st Co-Examiner : Iwan Kurniawan, M.Pd

2nd Co-Examiner : Sri Suci Suryawati, M.Pd

**The Dean of
Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty**

Prof. Dr. Hj. Nirva Diana, M.Pd

NIP. 196408231988032002



MOTTO

وَتِلْكَ الْأَمْثَالُ نَضْرِبُهَا لِلنَّاسِ وَمَا يَعْقِلُهَا إِلَّا الْعُلَمَاءُ

And (as for) these examples, We set them forth for men, and none understand them but the learned.

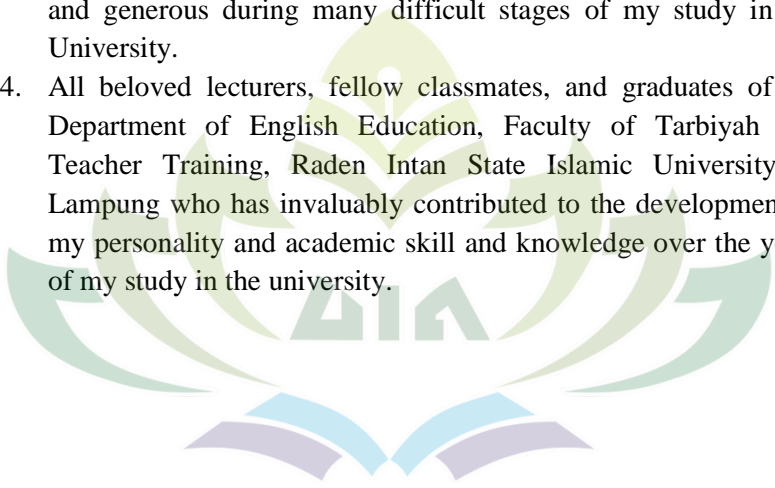
(Al- Ankabut 43)



DEDICATION

I dedicate this thesis to the followings:

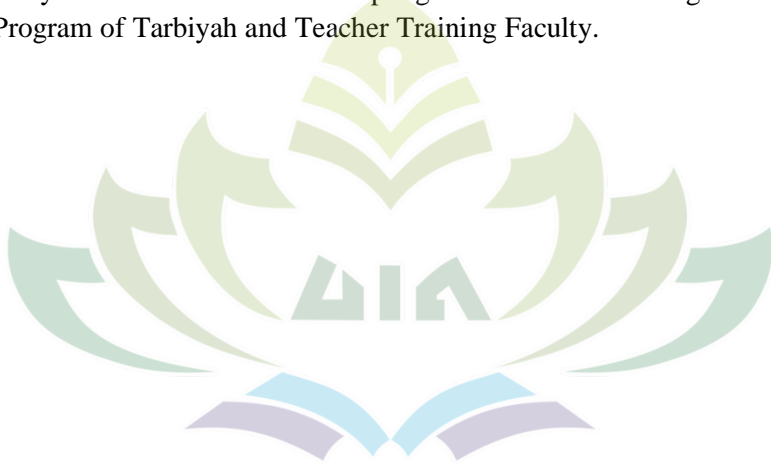
1. My God Allah SWT, whose blessing and mercy have been very crucial to the completion of my thesis.
2. My beloved parents, Mr. Samsul Komar and Mrs. Sumiyati who have provided me with unconditional loves and never-ending supports, not only for the completion of my study but also for the success of my life I am thankful for having you by my side, and this thesis is absolutely also yours.
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CURRICULUM VITAE

Dina Aulia was born on June 13th, 1998 in Bekasi. She famously called by her friends, Dina. Dina is the fourth daughter of Mr. Samsul Komar and Ms. Sumiyati. She has one sister and named Dian Pratiwi. She also has two brothers and named Irwan Kurniawan, Ega Surya Kusuma.

In academic background, Dina accomplished her formal education at MI Guppi 01 Babatan in 2005 and she graduated in 2011. In the same year, she continued her study in SMPN 01 Katibung and finished in 2014. Then she was accepted at MAN 2 Bandar Lampung and graduated in 2017. Then, in 2017, she continued her study at UIN Raden Intan Lampung as the student of English Study Program of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty.



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names here, but who are always in my thoughts and daily prayers:
I am thankful for your supports and for our friendship.

Finally this graduating paper is expected to be able to provide useful knowledge and information to the readers. Moreover, the researcher is pleased to accept more suggestion and contribution from readers for the improvement of the graduating paper.

Bandar Lampung, April 2022

Acknowledged by,

Dina Aulia

NPM. 1711040202



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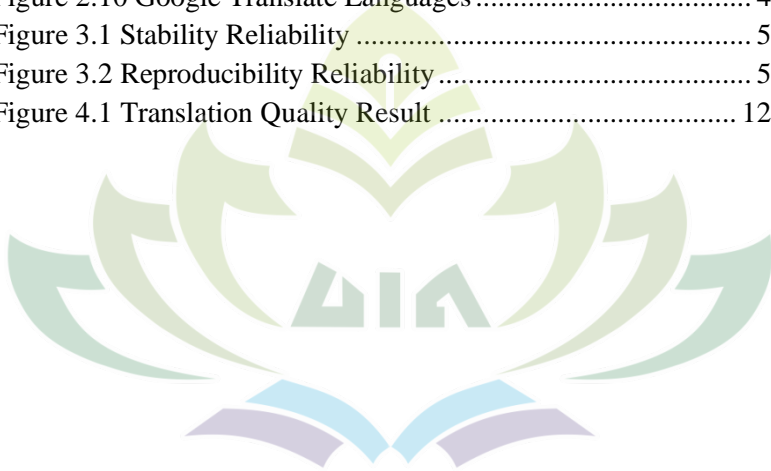
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Title Confirmation

The title is a very important part of the scientific work because this title will provide an overview of the overall content of the thesis. In order to eliminate the misunderstanding of the purpose of the thesis, the author will describe some of the main terms contained in the title. As the first step to understanding the title of this thesis, and in order to avoid misunderstanding, the author believes that it is necessary to explain some words that belong to the title of this thesis. This thesis is entitled "Assessing Google Translate Quality". The meaning of several terms contained in the title of the proposal are described as follows:

1. The method of collecting, reviewing, and the usage of facts, for the motive of development withinside the modern performance, is referred to as assessment.¹ Assessment is the process of assigning or assigning value to certain objects based on certain criteria. Assessment is a term used when looking at the quality level of performance or results. In this study refers to assessing how the quality of Google Translate in translating text.
2. Google Translate is a free machine translation service made available by the Google Company for translating texts and messages from one language into another.² Google Translate is a convenient tool that provides free instant translation services on the Internet. It can be used to translate words, clauses, sentences, paragraphs, and even web pages between

¹ Tomas De Aquino Caluyua Yambi, "Assessment and Evaluation in Education", July 2020.

² Hossein Bahri, Tengku Sepora, "Google Translate as a Supplementary Tool for Learning Malay: A case Study at Universiti Sains Malaysia", *Advances in Language and Literary Studies*, Vol. 7 No. 3 (2016), <https://doi.org/10.7575/aiac.all.v.7n.3p.161>.

any supported language pair. So it will be a text translation tool from Jakarta Post, and look at the quality of that tool.

3. The definition of quality is the level of good or bad, quality, level, or degree of something. In this case, the word "something" can represent many things, be it an item, service, condition, or other things.³ This research is to measure the quality of Google Translate.

B. Background of the Problem

Living in this world, people can't keep away from interacting with others in distinct languages from different countries. This is why people have problems speaking with different people from distinct places. For example, the Indonesian language used in the daily life of Indonesians will definitely be different from English. Therefore, it will be difficult for Indonesians to communicate with English people. They speak with no understanding of each other. The translation is the best solution to this problem.

Translation is more than just translating text from the source language to the target language. Translation involves transferring the message or meaning from the source text to the target text.⁴ Each culture has its own way of translating languages. When translating the source language into the target language, the translator must understand the background knowledge of the source language and the target language so that cultural traditions can be transformed into the existing culture of the target language. As an intermediary between two different languages, translators must understand the differences between the two languages, so the translator can correctly transfer meaning and messages from the source language to the target language. When

³ M. Prawiro, "Pengertian Kualitas: Memahami apa itu Kualitas dan Unsur-Unsurnya", Maxmanroe.com, 2020, <https://www.maxmanroe.com/vid/manajemen/pengertian-kualitas.html>.

⁴Tia Aprilianti Putri, "An Analysis of Types and Causes of Translation Errors," *Etmolingual*, Vol. 3 No. 2 (2019): 93-103.

translating from one language to another, almost all translators will encounter difficulties.

In general, most people have limited abilities in mastering the foreign language of their mother tongue or national language. When someone has a limitation, the order is to communicate a message either verbally or verbally written text, for example from English to Indonesian, he will need translation services. Translation can not only be done by humans but also by machine translators. Beginning with the existence of dictionary software with limited translation capabilities for words and phrases, now there have been emerging machine translators that claim not only to be able to translate sentences and paragraphs but even complete manuscripts and books. One that is getting a lot of attention is Google Translate free online translation service, which also supports Indonesian translation. However, Google Translate is a machine translation service, and of course, it also has weaknesses. The weakness of Google Translate is that when translating sentence or paragraph, Google Translate will produce confusing and sometimes unreasonable translation results.

Google Translate is a free multilingual machine translation service developed by Google to translate text, voice, image, site, or real-time video from one language to another. Google Translate is able to translate vocabulary quickly. It also allows its users to translate into multiple languages. So, with this Google Translate, students can actually save more because they don't need to buy a dictionary to translate. Google Translate uses a wider context to help you find the most relevant translation, then rearranges and adjusts it to make it more like a human speaking with proper grammar. To obtain some references and insights about translating with Google Translate, the researcher found several studies on translating with Google Translate and attached four of them as previous research in this background of the problem.

The first research, according to Hidyta Maulida, there are students' perceptions of using Google Translate to translate

English material. Some students still did not understand the working system of the Google Translate application. They translated sentences using Google Translate by entering the translated sentences directly. It was known that the benefits that students feel when using the Google Translate application have to do with the speed of this service to find the meaning of the word they want to translate. Of course, since it's an app, it's easier than carrying around a dictionary. The data showed that while students have a positive perception of using online dictionaries to translate English material, translation results using Google Translate still have weaknesses.⁵ Secondly, the research was conducted by Reem Alsalem. He found that students often defended the wrong Google Translate word choice without verifying it, apparently because they trusted Google Translate too much.⁶ The next, the research was done by Aria Septi Anggaira and Muhamad Sofian Hadi. In their research, they found errors in linguistic aspects that appeared on the machine translator from Google-Translate in narrative texts from English to Indonesian. The results of the analysis showed that there were 13 errors in the morphological aspect and 9 errors in the syntactic aspect. They also said that translating with Google Translate is not the right solution for someone who wants to translate a text into a foreign language, especially when it is used in the learning process at school.⁷ Another research, based on Jin and Deifell, they showed that as an online dictionary, Google Translate has become the second most widely used online tool for language learners due to its convenience. Nevertheless, they concluded that, due to the lack of grammatical interpretation, learners often use Google Translate as a supplementary tool for online dictionaries. Their research results confirmed that learners believe that using online

⁵Hidya Maulida, "Persepsi Mahasiswa Terhadap Penggunaan Google Translate sebagai Media Menerjemahkan Materi Berbahasa Inggris," *jurnal SAINTEKOM*, Vol. 7 No. 1 (2017), <https://doi.org/10.33020/saintekom.v7i1.21>.

⁶Reem Alsalem, "The Effects on the Use of Google Translate on Translation Students Learning Outcomes," *Arab World English Journal*, Vol. 3 No. 4 (2019), <https://dx.doi.org/10.24093/awejtls.vol3no4.5>.

⁷A. S. Anggaira, M. S. Hadi, "Linguistic Errors On Narrative Text Translation Using Google Translate," *Journal of English Language Teaching*, Vol. 5 no. 1 (2017).

tools such as Google Translate can improve their foreign language reading and writing skills while reducing their learning anxiety. However, they found that online dictionaries cannot provide students with clear explanations and often ignore the context.⁸

After understanding the previous research, the researcher felt that there were many complaints from previous researchers, such as the translation results from Google Translate were sometimes inaccurate, which resulted in Google Translate users having to re-match the translation results with the right context. The use of the Google Translate service will be accurate if the source language is translated verbatim into the target language. And does not provide an accurate translation if the text is translated per sentence. From these complaints, the researcher decided to conduct this study which aims to assess the quality of Google Translate. This study uses 32 Jakarta Post newspaper texts with the theme of health to be translated using Google Translate. This article is one of the reading materials and usually involves certain questions or topics to provide interesting information. The Jakarta Post is an English-language daily newspaper, primarily for headlines, editorials, articles, opinions, and the world. The Jakarta Post is an English daily newspaper in Indonesia that has been published since April 25, 1983.

In this case, 32 articles on health from the Jakarta Post are used as samples of well-written text. Health articles are submissions written by readers or experts to find out things related to health in Indonesia or around the world. This submission is sent to the newspaper to be categorized by the editor and published as a post. This is text that is well edited to ensure that its content is suitable for publication. Accordingly, the article Jakarta Post can be used as an appropriate source text to analyze the quality of Google's translate. When analyzing the quality of Google Translate, translators need to understand the

⁸Li Jin, Elizabeth Deifel, "Foreign Language Learners' Use and Perception of Online Dictionaries: A Survey Study," *MERLOT Journal of Online Learning and Teaching*, Vol. 9 No. 4 (2013).

standards of translation quality. Taking into account the above description, the researcher decided to proceed with the title *Assesing Google Translate Quality*.

C. Identification of the Problem

Based on the background of the problem above, the identification of problems are as follows:

1. Some people don't understand the working system of Google Translate, so they translate sentences or paragraphs at once without checking it again.
2. Google Translate translation will be accurate if the source language is translated word by word to the target language. And does not provide an accurate translation if the text is translated per sentence.
3. If Google Translate translates a sentence or paragraph, it will result in a confusing and sometimes nonsensical translation.
4. Google Translate can make mistakes such as in the morphology and syntax aspects.

D. Limitation of the Problem

The researcher used Google Translate here because it is one of the most popular machine translation versions in Indonesia. Therefore, researcher is interested in studying Google Translate as the knowledge of users. Based on the explanation above, this research is limited to determining the quality of Google Translate. If it is not limited, the scope of this research will be too broad so it is not directed. Therefore, it is necessary to direct and focus the research. In this research, the authors examine product-oriented translation, namely translation products that can be in the form of text. The result of the translation in the object of this research is the text. The data studied in this study are the results of the translation of the Jakarta post text on health. The

researcher uses the theory proposed by Rochayah Machali to assess the quality of the translation.

E. Formulation of the Problem

In relation to the research background above, the formulation of the problem is: How is the quality of the translation by Google Translate in terms of Rochayah Machali's theory?

F. Objectives of the Research

Based on the formulation problems above the objectives of this study is to find out the quality of the translation by Google Translate in terms of Rochayah Machali's theory.

G. Significances of the Research

The significances of the study are explained each as follow:

1. Theoritically

The results of this study can provide information about the quality Google Translate so that people who use it can pay more attention to the results of the translation from Google Translate.

2. Practically

a. For Google Translate's users

The writer hopes the results of this study will help Google Translate's users to know more about Google Translate's weaknesses and strengths so that the users will be wiser to use it.

b. For other Researcher

This research can be used as a reference for the writer who has an interest and conducts similar research.

c. For Translation Lecturers

The author hopes that the lecturer can provide information about Google Translate's weaknesses and strengths.

d. For Translation Students

This research provides them with more information about Google Translate and can use it as a consideration before using the system as a translation aid.

H. Relevance Studies

If supported by the literature, the study is considered effective. The author obtained some comments from previous research to prove the validity of this research. A review of previous research mentions several studies conducted on similar topics. They can be used as a reference for this research. There have been many researches which attempt to study the topic related to analysis in translation "Google Translate". Here are some studies in line with the researcher.

First, Amar conducted research to describe the level of accuracy of Google Translate, especially in translating English text into Indonesian based on language error analysis and the use of matching strategies. The object of this research is the first paragraph of page 291 of Johann Gottfried Herder's book *Selected Writings on Aesthetic* as the source text. The result of the research shows that from several kinds of language errors, there is only one kind what is found in the target text is an error in interpreting the word, phrase, or sentence and redirecting it to the target text. After being translated by Google Translate, 4 data or 31% are accurate translations, 7 data or 54% including translations are inaccurate, 2 data or 15% are inaccurate translations. Thus, the reliability level is only 31% accurate. Meanwhile, about half are still in doubt. Whereas the rest is incomprehensible.

Based on Brevian Rival, this research focused on the results of grammatical equivalence translations by machine translators

Google translate and Itranslate. The purpose of this research was to see the quality of the translation between Itranslate and Google translate and this research only focused on the grammatical equivalence translation of the iTranslate and Google translate machines from English into Indonesian. The results showed that the results of the Google translate translation were superior to Itranslate. In this study, he carried out the steps, namely data collection, data analysis stage, and ended with presenting the results of data analysis. The data in this study are the results of the translation by GT and IT taken from the book *The Technique of Making Idiomatic Translation and Understanding and Using English Grammar*.

Further research by Bahri and Sepora, The purpose of this research was to determine the usefulness of Google Translate as a supplemental translation tool. This research showed that the mean of the listening and speaking tasks of the questionnaire was 2.28 and 2, respectively.78, indicating that the majority of study participants disagreed with using Google Translate to learn listening and speaking skills. However, the mean scores for the reading and writing tasks in the survey were 4.40 and 4.96, respectively, indicating that the majority of study participants partially agreed to using Google Translate to learn to read and agreed to using it to learn to write use skills. However, study participants slightly disagreed with using Google Translate to learn grammar, with an average of 3.50, while the majority use it for vocabulary learning with an average of 5.15. Therefore, most of the research participants chose to use Google Translate to learn vocabulary, writing and reading skills, while choosing not to use it to learn listening, speaking and grammar of the Malaysian language. This research was a case study examining the use of Google Translate as an additional tool to help international students at Universiti Sains Malaysia (USM) study Malaysian and develop their language learning skills. The participants in this study were a group of 17 international students from diverse fields and backgrounds who had enrolled in the LKM 100 Bahasa

Malaysia (I) course at the School of Languages, Literacies and Translation, USM. The instrument used a questionnaire.

And the last, a researcher conducted by Iwan Kurniawan. The aim of this research was to know the ability of the English department of UIN Raden Intan to translate texts from Indonesian to English and to know the mistakes that students make while translating. The design of this research was a quantitative content analysis using a research tool that was a rubric. The population of this research were all translation products of students attending English-Indonesian translation courses in the 5th semester of the Department of English Teaching at UIN Lampung. The number was around 34. This research used a simple random sample. However, since the population number is only 34, all populations are sampled. The results showed that the translation skills of the students of the English department of the UIN Raden Intan were very good with 9 students (33.4%), fair with 8 students (29.6%), good with 5 students (18.5%), bad (14.5%) and almost excellent 1 student (3.7%). Translation errors included grammatical errors, missing words, using words in the native language, creating different meanings, word order, word choice, and misspellings.

I. Systematic Discussion

This study consists of five chapters:

1. Chapter I is the introduction part that contains title confirmation, background of the problem, identification and limitation, formulation of the problem, objectives of the research, relevance of the study, research methods, and systematic of the study.
2. Chapter II is a review of the related literature, which presents a review of the previous study, and a review of theoretical studies. The review of the theoretical study provides theories that support this study. In addition, there is a hypothesis submission.

3. Chapter III deals with research methodologies which consist of research design, data sources, population and sample, data collection techniques, research instrument, validity test and reliability test, and data analysis.
4. Chapter VI is the result and discussion which consists of the general description and result of the study.
5. Chapter V presents the conclusions and suggestions.





CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Concept of Translation

1. Definition of Translation

The translation has so many definitions described by the expert. Some experts provided definitions for translation. Nida and Taber explained that translation consists in reproducing in the recipient language the closest natural correspondence to a message in the source language, first in meaning and second in style. Wills went on to say that translation is a process that leads from a written text in the source language to a target-language text that is as equivalent as possible and that requires a syntactic, semantic, stylistic, and pragmatic understanding of the text by the translator of the text.⁹ It means that in terms of translation, it reproduces the closest meaning of the source language. Therefore Nida and Taber suggest that the translation is not only transfer closest meaning but also about the style. Therefore, the purpose of the translation must be to obtain from another language what the author or translator wanted to convey. The translation sometimes causes a certain loss of meaning due to various factors, so a good translation can be recognized not only by the language change but also by the transfer of meaning.

According to Catford, translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) with equivalent textual material in another language (TL).¹⁰ This means that the translator has to replace the information in the source language (SL) to match the target language (TL). Catford

⁹ Langgeng Budianto, Aan E. Fardhani, *A practical Guide for Translation Skill*, (Malang: UIN- Maliki press, 2010), 1.

¹⁰ J. C. Catford, *A Linguistic Theory of Translation*, (London: Oxford University Press, 1965), 20.

pointed out that the central problem in translation practice is finding translation equivalence in the target language. We can say that a translator must be able to find the most equivalent words to replace the words of one language in another language. The text materials here can be words, phrases, sentences, language styles, and grammatical structures.

Newmark stated that translation is the translation of the meaning of a text into another language in the way the author intended the text. Newmark also said that translation is a craft/art of replacing written information in one language with the same information in another language. According to him, we should be able to create a target text with similar information as the source text. For this reason, a detailed explanation is recommended so that the target reader can understand the information as the content of the source text. Based on his definition of translation, we can say that Newmark views translation activities as translation activities related to the author's intention. This means that when translating the text, we need to consider the author's intent in the source text and find the word that best expresses the information in the target text. Brislin stated that translation is the general term that refers to the transmission of thoughts and ideas from one (source) language to another (target language), whether the language is in written or oral form; whether the languages have established orthography or no such standardization, or whether one or both languages are sign-based, as is the case with the sign languages of the deaf.¹¹ Therefore, translation can be done not only in written form but also in oral form.

According to Larson, translation is basically a change of form. When translating, the meaning of the source language is transferred to the receiving language. This is done by transferring semantic structure from the form in the first

¹¹ Budianto, Fardhani, *A practical Guide for Translation Skill*, 2.

language to the form in the second language.¹² Larson believes that translators should prioritize meaning over form. This means that the translator should translate the text by transferring the semantic meaning of the source text to the target text. Even if the form of the source text changes, the meaning of the text remains the same. The linguistic forms Larson refers to are words, phrases, clauses, sentences, and paragraphs. Therefore, in this theory, as translators, we should be able to substitute the form of the original text without changing the original meaning. Form and structure can change, but changing meaning is inexcusable.

From the definitions explained by the experts, it can be concluded that translation is a process of transferring messages from the source language to the target language, which must take into account the content of the messages, the structures of the language, and also the style. Translation is an activity that is not easy. This is an activity of changing word by word from one language to another. In the translation process, a translator must be able to accurately transfer the information from the source text to the target text. Translation is a means of communication. As a means of communication, translation has a communicative purpose, and the communicative purpose is determined by the author of the source language text, the translator as intermediary, and the client or reader of the target language text.

2. Process of Translation

Translation is the transfer of information from the source language to the target language. When this activity continues to the final stage, the result of the translation, a process takes place in the translator's brain to be able to produce a translation. This process is the meaning of the translation process. The translation process consists of a number of

¹² Mildre L. Larson, *Meaning-Based Translation: A Guide to Cross-Language Equivalence* (New York: The Modern Language Journal, 1986), 3.

stages that the translator must go through to reach the end result. Now we understand that translation does not simply translate the text literally but finds the most equivalent expression that can express the message from one language to another. In order to produce a good translation product, translators have to go through a process. There are several theories that explain the translation process.

Nida and Taber described the translation process, namely dynamic translation, as in Figure 2.1. In this process, there are three stages, namely the stage of analysis, transfer, and restructuring.¹³

a. Analysis

In this stage, the translator recognizes and analyzes the text source language with all its linguistic elements. This includes, the translator will analyze the text at the level of sentences, clauses, phrases, and words. Translators also carry out meaning analysis in order to find the equivalent meaning of a language unit in the source language into the target language and its grammatical equivalent.

b. Transfer

This transfer process takes place in the mind of a translator, and if necessary it can write it down as details of the transfer activities carried out. Here a translator will try to capture the real message in the source language text without being stuck on the linguistic structure of the source language.

c. Restructuring

The activities carried out by the translator at this stage are rearrange the main ideas and analyzes that have been obtained from the previous stage. Nababan gave the term 'alignment' to this stage of restructuring. The

¹³Zuchridin Suryawinata, Sugeng Hariyanto, *Translation: Bahasan Teori dan Penuntun Praktis Menerjemahkan* (Malang: Media Nusa Kreatif, 2016), 8-9.

term is used because at this stage, the translator tries to process the translation so that it is in harmony with the target language and of course for the readers or listeners of the translation. Added in the explanation, the translator needs to know about who, and for what a translation is made. That way, in this restructuring stage, the alignment process will achieve by knowing these things, surely the resulting translation will be as expected.



Figure 2.1 Nida's Translation Process

Larson also provided a model of the translation process. The model is basically the same, but it looks simpler. See figure 2.2 . This process appears to be simpler than that proposed by Nida and Taber. According to Larson, the translation process consists of studying and analyzing words, grammatical structures, communication situations in SL texts, and SL cultural contexts to understand the meaning to be conveyed by SL texts.¹⁴ This is exactly the same as the analysis stage according to Nida and Taber. Then, the meaning that has been understood is expressed again using good TL vocabulary and grammatical structures that are in accordance with the TL cultural context. This process is similar to the restructuring process of Nida and Taber. The difference is the transfer stage. Larson did not describe this stage separately, but from the description and schematic, this stage is clearly present. Perhaps Larson thought that this process would automatically occur if the translator re-expressed the meaning understood in the TL.

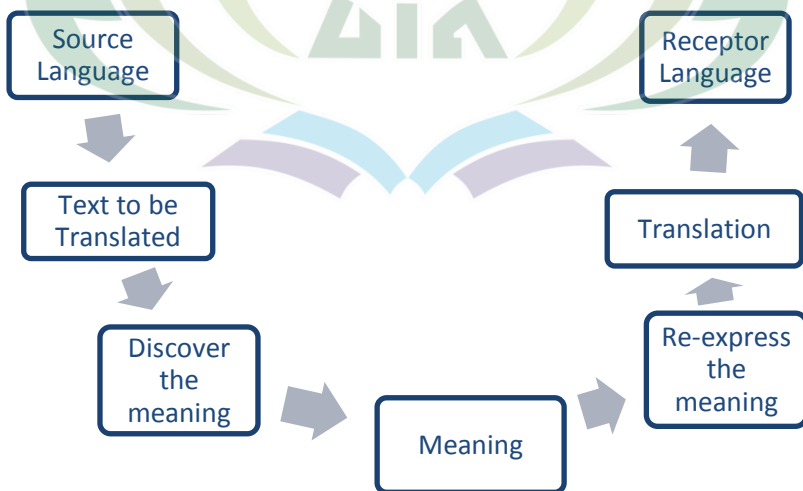


Figure 2.2 Larson's Translation Process

¹⁴ Mildre L. Larson, *Meaning-Based Translation: A Guide to Cross-Language Equivalence*, 3-4.

According to Farida, there are three stages in translation process:¹⁵

a. Translating

At this stage, the translator reads the text to obtain the complete information of the source text. It is faster to use an online translation service, but we can not rely 100% on its translation products.

b. Revising the translation product

In this stage, the translator checks and revises the text to ensure that the target text is accurate, acceptable, and readable enough for the target readers.

c. Proofreading

In this stage, the translation product that has been revised will be read by proofreaders to check whether the target text sounds unnatural.

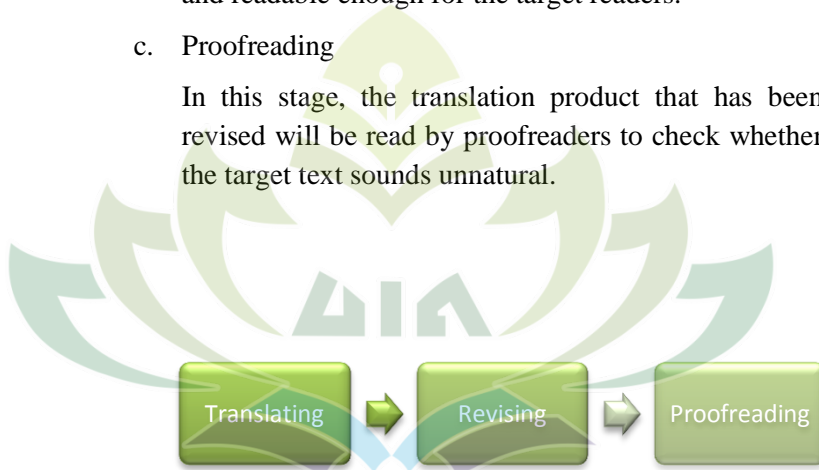


Figure 2.3 Farida's Translation Process

3. Methods of Translation

According to Newmark in Hoed, the method is the principle that underlies the way we translate which of course

¹⁵ Farida Repelita Waty Kemmbaren. 2016. *Translation Theory and Practice*. Medan. State Islamic University: p. 10-13

leads to the form (type) of the translation. In this regard, the method is divided into two, the first is oriented to the source language and the second is oriented to the target language.¹⁶ A translator in translating must pay attention to who the reader is and for what purposes the translation is, so that he can determine what method will be used in translating the text. The choice of this method affects the entire translated text. Newmark suggests eight translation methods based on "purpose" in addition to considerations "for whom" the translation is carried out. Four of the eight methods are "source language" oriented, the other four are "target language" oriented. Next, Newmark describes the translation experience in a diagram he calls a V-diagram.¹⁷ See figure 2.4. Four translation methods are provided for each perspective. Source language emphasis means that the translation follows what is common or normal in the source language, such as the structure, vocabulary, and culture of the source language. Four source language-oriented methods will be described below:

a. Word-for-word Translation

In this method, the translator preserves the word order in the source language and uses equivalent words that are commonly used to express the meaning of the source text. The main goal is to understand the mechanism of the source language or to interpret difficult texts as a process before translation.

b. Literal Translation

The translator tries to transfer the structure of the source language into the structure of the target language, but the vocabulary is translated separately from the context.

¹⁶ Beny Hoedoro Hoed. 2006. *Penerjemahan dan Kebudayaan*. Bandung: Pustaka Jaya, 55.

¹⁷ Ibid.

c. Faithful Translation

Faithful translation attempts to reproduce the contextual meaning of the source language within the constraints of the grammatical structure of the target language. It transfers cultural words into the translation and preserves the level of grammatical and vocabulary anomalies (deviations from the norms of the source language). It tries to remain completely faithful to the author's intentions and the textual realization in the source language.

d. Semantic Translation

The difference between semantic translation and faithful translation is that more attention should be paid to the aesthetic value of the source language text (beautiful and natural sounding). Less important cultural words are translated with neuter or function words rather than cultural equivalents. It is more flexible than a faithful translation as it allows the translator's intuition to work from the original intent.



Figure 2.4 Newmark's Translation Methods

4. Types of Translation

According to Larson, there are two types of translation: form-based translation and meaning-based translation. The first can be described as a literal translation that tries to follow the form of the source language. This type of translation has the function of studying the source language.

Although meaning-based translation attempts to convey the meaning of the source language text in the natural form of the recipient language, it is referred to as idiomatic translation. In general, the literal translation is based on the equivalent target language words or phrases that have the same reference or meaning as the source language words or phrases. With this translation, it cannot be received in the target language, but the structure of the source language is retained. It is different from idiomatic translation in that it attempts to reconstruct the meaning of the source language in the soft word and target language structure. In fact, it is difficult to translate consistently in idiomatic or literal terms. Translation is usually a mixture of text and idiomatic forms. Then, translation belongs to a continuum, from very literal to literal, to modified literal, to close to idiom, and may even more on the unduly free, see Figure 2.4. Unduly free translations are not considered acceptable translation for most purposes. Translation becomes unduly free based on the following characteristics: (1) if they add extraneous information not in the source text, (2) if they change the meaning of the source language, or (3) if they distort the facts of the historical and cultural setting of the source language text.¹⁸

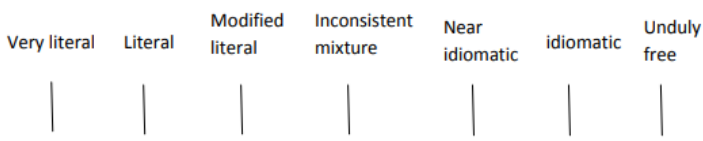


Figure 2.5 Translation as Continuum

¹⁸ L. Larson, *Meaning-Based Translation: A Guide to Cross-Language Equivalence*, 17-19.

Catford stated that there are three types of translation; word for word translation, literal translation, and free translation.

a. Word for word Translation

Word for word translation is often difficult to understand by readers. It translates words extracted from SL, and the translator does not emphasize the information expressed in the TL text more. The result may be different from the original source language text.

b. Literal Translation

Literal translation can start with word-for-word translation, but it changes the consistency with TL grammar. This type of conversion can be a group conversion or a stage conversion. For some purposes, I hope to reproduce the linguistic study of the language. Literal translation sounds like nonsense, almost nothing communication value.

c. Free Translation

Free translation emphasizes the information expressed in the SL text in the translator's own words. This is very important because it will provide information that is easy for readers to understand. In this type, the translator can add or omit some words as needed. Therefore, the sent message will not differ from the original text.

The types of translation can be seen in the figure below:

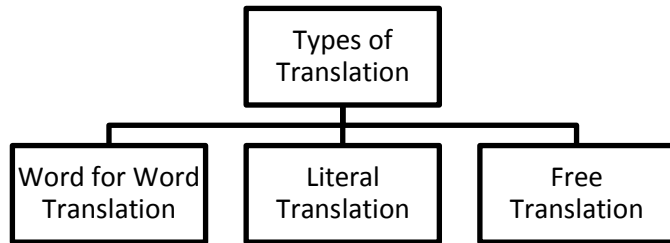


Figure 2.6 Catford's Translation Types

5. Procedures of Translation

The translating procedures, as depicted by Nida in Mahmoud Orudari are as follows:

- a. Technical Procedures: Analyze source and target languages, study source text thoroughly before attempting translation, and assess semantic and syntactic approximations.
- b. Organizational process: Constantly re-evaluate the attempt; compare it with existing available translations of the same text by other translators, and check the text's communicative effectiveness by asking the target language readers to evaluate its accuracy and effectiveness and studying their reactions.¹⁹

6. Translation Techniques

Nababan said that translation technique is a method of analyzing and classifying how translation equivalence occurs and can be applied to different language units, such

¹⁹Mahmoud Ordurari, *Translation procedures, strategies and methods*, <http://www.bokorlang.com/journal/41culture.htm>, July 10th 2016, P.2

as sentences, clauses, phrases, and/or words. A technique is the result of a choice made by a translator, its validity will depend on various questions related to the context, the purpose of the translation, audience expectations, etc.²⁰ Translation technique is a tool used to analyze translation results and describe how to achieve a textual function relative to the corresponding unit in the source text. The term "technology" itself refers to the way in which activities that require skills and abilities are carried out. Therefore, translation technology can be defined as a way for translators to translate smaller units of language (words, sentences, or expressions) from a source language into a target language. According to Molina and Albir, there are 18 translation techniques.

a. Adaptation

In this technique, the translator replaces the element of source language culture with the same element in the target language culture, and the target language is familiar to the target readers.

Example:

SL: As white as snow

TL: *Seputih kapas*

b. Amplification

In this technique, the translator paraphrases implicit information in source language.

Example:

SL: Ramadhan

TL: *Month of fasting for Moslem*

²⁰Lucia Molina, Amparo Hurtado Albir, "Translation Techniques Revisited: A Dynamic and Functionalist Approach," *Erudit*,

c. Borrowing

In this technique, the translator borrows some words or idiom from source language. There are two kind of borrowing, pure borrowing and naturalized borrowing.

Example:

- Pure Borrowing

SL: Mixer

TL: Mixer

- Naturalized Borrowing

SL: Information

TL: Informasi

d. Calque

In this technique, the translator translates the phrase in source language literally.

Example:

SL: Secretariat general

TL: *Sekretaris jendral*

e. Compensation

A translation technique that is carried out by conveying messages to other parts of the translated text. This is done because the stylistic influence (style) on the source language cannot be applied to the target language.

Example:

SL: You can let your imagination go wild

TL: *Anda dapat membiarkan khayalan mengembara sejauh mungkin*

f. Description

A translation technique by replacing a term or expression with a description of its form and function.

Example:

SL: Green room

TL: *Ruang tunggu para artis sebelum mereka tampil*

g. Discursive Creation

A translation technique with the use of out-of-context equivalents. This is done to attract the attention of potential readers.

Example:

SL: Husband for A Year

TL: *Suami sementara*

h. Established Equivalent

In this technique, the translator uses a specific terms or idiom that is familiar for people in a society (based on dictionary and daily use).

Example:

SL: Efficient and Effective

TL: *Efisien dan efektif*

i. Generalization

In this technique, the translator uses a neutral or general terminology in target language (from subordinate to super ordinate).

Example:

SL: Penthouse

TL: *Tempat tinggal*

j. Linguistic Amplification

The translation technique is done by adding linguistic elements to the target language.

Example:

SL: The David you are sculpting is you

TL: *Patung David yang anda ukir adalah diri anda sendiri*

k. Linguistic Compression

The technique is done by synthesizing linguistic elements in the target language.

Example:

SL: The mind is actually shaping the very thing that is being perceived

TL: *Akal membentuk segala sesuatu yang ada*

l. Literal Translation

In this technique, the translator translates the source language word by word.

Example:

SL: I go to airport.

TL: *Saya pergi ke bandara.*

m. Modulation

In this technique, the translator changes the point of view, focus or cognitive category in relevance with the source language.

Example:

SL: I cut my finger

TL: *Jariku tersayat*

n. Particularization

In this technique, the translator uses more concrete or precision terms. This technique is the opposite of generalization technique.

Example:

SL: Air transportation

TL: *Helikopter*

o. Reduction

This technique is the opposite of amplification technique. In this technique, the information in source text is partially omitted in target text.

Example:

SL: He is very smart

TL: *Dia itu pandai*

p. Substitution

This technique is done by changing the linguistic and paralinguistic elements (intonation or gesture).

Example:

Gesture such as *Nodding* is translated into *Setuju*, and *Shrugging Shoulders* is translated into *Saya tidak tahu*

q. Transposition

In this technique, the translator adjusts the word

structures or shifts the word classes.

Example:

SL: Observable

TL: *Yang dapat diamati*

r. Variation

In this technique, the translator changes the linguistic or paralinguistic elements which affect the linguistic variation such as dialect, language style, etc.

Example:

SL: I don't care what you are talking about

TL: *Gue nggak peduli elu ngomong apa*

7. Translation Quality Assessment

Translation quality is the degree to which a translation meets specific predefined standards or requirements. It can be determined according to established standards. The quality translation has three characteristics, namely:

a. Accuracy

The aspect of accuracy refers to the degree to which the message corresponds between the source text and the target text. This aspect should be a top priority in translation. Accuracy is a logical consequence of the basic translation idea that a text is referred to as a translation if the text is in an equivalent relationship to the source text. The information submitted is not lacking, not increasing, and not different.

b. Clearness

This characteristic relates to all elements contained in a text, including vocabulary and sentences, which affect the understanding of the text. The clearness indicator of

a translation is very influenced by the arrangement of sentences, the use of spelling, and the choice of words.

c. Naturalness

This aspect of naturalness is subjective because it is not related to the issue of true-false translation results. Naturalness relates to the nuances of comfort for the readers of the translation. The right perspective to measure the fairness aspect is 'translation as a taste', which sees translation as a choice based on taste.

There are many experts who suggest ways of assessing translation, the researcher limits certain experts, including the following:

Based on Nababan quality translation must meet three aspects, namely aspects of accuracy, aspects of acceptability, and aspects of readability.²¹

a. Accuracy

Accuracy is a term used to evaluate translations and refers to whether the source language text and the target language text are equivalent. The concept of equivalence leads to similar content or messages between the two. From the above statement, it can be concluded that translation accuracy is related to the accuracy of transferring the original information or meanings of the source text to the target text. Therefore, efforts to reduce or add text content in the source language or messages in the text of the target language should be avoided.

b. Acceptability

Nababan said that the term acceptability refers to whether the publication of the translation complies with

²¹M. Nababan, A. Nuraeni, and Sumardiono, , "Pengembangan Model Penelitian Kualitas Terjemahan," *Kajian Linguistik dan Sastra*, Vol. 24 (2012): 44.

the norms, norms, and culture of the target language, whether it is at the micro-level or the macro level. The acceptability of the translation is related to the grammatical fit of the translation and the reader's attitude towards the translation. If inaccuracy focuses on the accuracy of message delivery, acceptance is more related to reasonableness. Fairness is closely related to the cultural norms of the target language, so Indonesian translation is likely to be acceptable in Javanese society, but not in Papua society. Taking into account the cultural elements in the target language text, multiple translations using terms or words that readers or viewers often read or hear will make the translation acceptable.

c. Readability

Sakri pointed out that readability or English is readability, which refers to the difficulty of the text to be understood. The reader is the subject who judges whether the text is easy to read. The readability level of the text is determined by several factors proposed by Richard et al. (Nababan, 2003), including: (1) the average length of the sentence, (2) the number of new words, and (3) the language used. In addition, Nababan (2003) added other factors that affect the readability of the translation including (1) the use of foreign and regional words/sentences, (2) the use of ambiguous words/sentences, (3) the use of incomplete sentences, (4)) The average length of sentences, (5) the use of complex sentences, and (6) unreasonable and illogical logic. In addition to the above-mentioned language factors, reading comprehension and reader experience also greatly influence the readability of the text.

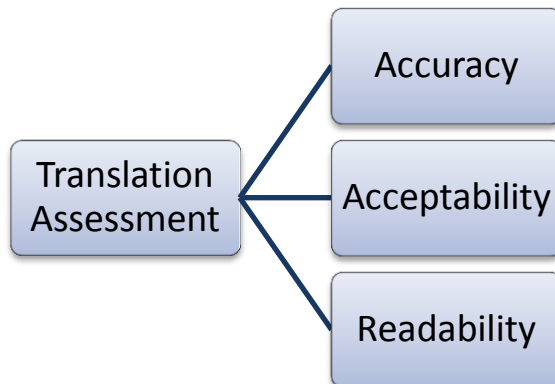


Figure 2.7 Translation Assessment Nababan

Based on Anazawa, Ishikawa, and Kiuchi, this translation quality assessment uses a scale, consisting of two scales, namely:²²

a. **Intelligibility**

The scale consists of five points, from one to five, with five being the highest level of comprehensibility. This scale is used to determine the comprehensibility of Google Translate translations..

b. **Usability**

This scale is used to assess the usefulness of translation from the source language to the target language. This scale also contains five points.

²² Ryoko Anazawa, Hirono Ishikawa, Mj Park and Takahiro Kiuchi, "Preliminary Study of Online Machine Translation Use of Nursing Literature: Quality Evaluation and Perceived Usability," *BMC Research Notes*, 2012.

Table 2.1
Translation Assessment Anazawa, Ishikawa, and Kiuchi

Scale	Intelligibility	Usability
1	Not intelligible at all	Not usable at all
2	Only partially intelligible	Not usable so much
3	Somewhat intelligible, but not sure	Neither usable nor unusable
4	Almost intelligible	Usable in some degree
5	Everything is very intelligible	Very usable

According to Rochayah Machali, translation assessment can be carried out in three stages:

a. The first stage

Functional assessment, namely the general impression to see the general purpose of writing does not deviate.

b. The second stage

Detailed assessment, can be seen based on the aspects and criteria in the following table.

c. Third stage

The detailed assessment in the second stage is classified on a scale/continuum and can be converted into scores.

Table 2.2
Criteria of Assessment

	Aspect	Criteria
A.	<p>The accuracy of the reproduction of meaning</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Linguistic aspect <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Transposition b. Modulation c. Lexicon (vocabulary) 	Correct, clear, natural
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Semantic aspect <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Refensial meaning b. Interpersonal meaning <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Language style ii. The other interpersonal aspect (example, connotative-denotative) 	<p>Deviate? (local/total)</p> <p>Change? (local/total)</p>
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Pragmatic aspect <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Text type matching (including the author's intent/purpose) b. the sequence of meaning at the sentence level with the text level 	<p>Deviate? (local/total)</p> <p>Not coherent? (local/total)</p>
B.	The naturalness of expression	Natural and/ or literal?
C.	Terminology	Correct, standard, clear
D.	Spelling	Correct, standard

To facilitate the placement of groups or categories, detailed criteria in the second stage are made in general indicators in the following table.²³ See table 2.2. The results of the Google Translate translation need to be studied to determine the quality of the machine translator in translating English text into Indonesian in real terms. From several theories put forward by experts, the researcher uses the theory put forward by Rochayah Machali as a basis for analyzing the quality of translation from Google Translate. Translation assessment according to Rochayah Machali will use as a rubric instrument in this study.

Table 2.3
Translation Assessment Rubric

Category	Score	Indicator
Almost Excellent	86-90 (A)	The translation is almost equal to original text. There are no mistake in grammar, spelling and using vocabulary.
Very Good	76-85 (B)	There are no mistake in using vocabulary, there are any grammar and spelling mistake but not many.
Good	61-75 (C)	There are grammar and idiom mistakes but not more than 15% from all texts. There are any mistakes in spelling.
Fair	46-60 (D)	Feel like a translation; there are grammar and idiom mistakes but not more than 25% from all texts. There are any mistakes in

²³Rochayah Machali, *Pedoman bagi Penerjemah*, (Bandung: Penerbit Kaifa, 2009)

		uncommon vocabulary.
Bad	20-45 (E)	It really feels like a translation; there are grammar and idiom mistakes more than 25% from all texts.

8. Translation Tool

Translation tools are tools used to assist in the translation process. According to Suryawinata and Hariyanto, there are two types of translation tools, namely conventional and modern tools.²⁴

a. Conventional Tool

Conventional tools other than paper and pencil that are commonly used by translators are dictionaries. A dictionary is a collection of information about a word or a combination of words. These described words are called entries.

b. Modern Tool

The modern tools for translators we discuss here are electronic dictionaries, online dictionaries (network or online), machine translators, and assisted translation tools. Electronic dictionary is a dictionary that data is stored in an electronic device and read on that device as well. This tool is made with a calculator-like shape and can be taken anywhere. The disadvantage of this type of dictionary is that it does not have a complete explanation or without examples like conventional dictionaries. The advantage is that the translator can search for words quickly. In this internet era, translators

²⁴Zuchridin Suryawinata, Sugeng Hariyanto, *Translation: Bahasa Teori dan Penuntun Praktis Menerjemahkan*, 19-20.

can also utilize online resources. This online dictionary is the second modern tool. Almost all the dictionaries we used to know were paper print versions, now available on the internet. And we think this is the most practical right now. The next tool is machine translation (MT).

9. Machine Translation

Machine translation (MT) is a fully automated text translation action. Translation is done entirely by computer, no human translation is required. Machine Translation plays a central role. The machine does the translation. Humans can help machines by improving the results of machines. See Figure 2.7. In the figure, the source language is the input for the machine translation. Machine translation translates the target language by applying linguistic rules and utilizing its database in the form of a linguistic corpus to produce the target language. If people are not satisfied, they can edit it to produce a finished (final) version of the target language. If it is felt that the translation results are satisfactory, then the work of machine translation can be directly used as the target text (the final result).²⁵

²⁵Ibid, 21- 22.

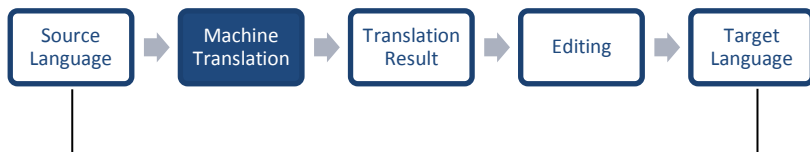


Figure 2.8 Translation Process with Machine Translation

There are two main types of machine translators. The first is machine translation based on linguistic rules. In simple terms, this type of machine translation is software consisting of algorithms (rules) that can analyze the processed source language translation units, then study them with databases in the field of sentences and vocabulary, and arrange pieces of linguistic data obtained from the results. the initial analysis in the target language. The more complete the rules made by the designer, the better the work of the machine. Therefore, the designer must complete these linguistic rules so that the quality of the results is better.

The second type of machine translation is a statistical-based machine translation. Statistical-based machine translation produces translations not based on linguistic rules, but on statistical models applied to the linguistic corpus of bilingual texts. The corpus is a sample of text taken from the real world, creating imagination. If we enter a sentence into this tool to be translated, the brain of this tool will cut this sentence into several units and then look for the equivalent that most often appears in several corpus (from

here the statistical term appears). Then the machine translator rearranges these parts into whole sentences. So, there are no linguistic rules in this type of machine translation. The pieces of data that are used as a basis for this can be in the form of words, phrases, and syntactic forms. Google Translate, launched by Google in 2006, is a statistics-based machine translation with a phrase identification unit, also known as phrase-based machine translation. Therefore, it is not surprising that Google Translate can sometimes 'translate' very flexibly. That is because it happens that its bilingual database contains these words. Now, Google is adding artificial intelligence to machine translation for certain languages. Its machine translation system is now called Google's Neural Translation Machine System. This system is said to be the communicator between human and machine translation. With this artificial intelligence, Google Translate can learn certain patterns in the input text and then find the most suitable equivalent. Google Translate is able to learn the words it has just encountered, break them down into several parts, and then develop words in the target language.²⁶

B. Concept of Google Translate

In this era, technology began to progress, manually taking over everything and becoming automated. The same is true in the field of translation. To facilitate demand, many machine translators were invented. One of the most used machine translators is Google Translate, a free multilingual machine translator developed by Google. It can be useful to translators in many ways, from simply checking the meaning of words. The machine is also capable of translating various forms of SL, complemented by the fast turnaround of TL. Google Translate can translate multiple forms of text and media, including text, speech, images, sites from one language to another. For some

²⁶ Ibid, 22-23.

languages, Google Translate can pronounce translated text, highlight corresponding words and phrases in the source and target text, and act as a simple dictionary for single-word input. If "Detect language" is selected, text in an unknown language can be automatically detected. Furthermore, by the time this research was conducted, it supports translation from and into 109 languages. Google Translate seems to be the simplest and easiest to access translation tool available for users.²⁷ In addition, Google Translate is a free domain name area. This means that Internet users do not need to become a member or pay a fee to get a complete Google translation service. It is also possible to enter a search in the source language that was first translated into the target language, allowing the user to browse and interpret the results from the selected target language in the source language.

The idea for Google Translate was first planted in 2004 when co-founder Sergey Brin became frustrated with a letter from a fan. Google as a technology company has many fans from all over the world. However, unfortunately, the letter was in Korean, a language not mastered by the co-founder of Google. Brin was very curious about the entire contents of the fan's letter. Brin then translated the letter through his machine translator. A piece of the letter was then written: "The sliced raw fish shoes it wishes. Google green onion thing!". This is where the inspiration for making a reliable machine translator came from until finally Google Translate was born. With rudimentary capabilities, Google Translate successfully fills the translation service niche in the internet world.

Google Translate was first launched in April 2006. Today, it has 500 million users worldwide every day.²⁸ Through publication on the official blog, Google announced a new technology called Google Neural Machine Translation (GNMT).

²⁷Gennady medvedev, "Google Translate in Teaching English," *The Journal of Teaching English for Specific and Academic Purposes*, Vol. 4, no. 1 (2016): 183.

²⁸Joe Sommerlad, "[The remarkable way Google Translate actually works](https://www.independent.co.uk/life-style/gadgets-and-tech/news/how-does-google-translate-work-b1821775.html)", *The Independent*, 2021, <https://www.independent.co.uk/life-style/gadgets-and-tech/news/how-does-google-translate-work-b1821775.html>

This technology translates a language using neural machine technology. A technology that works like a mammal brain. Neural machines are new to Google. It translates various texts and media such as words, phrases, and web pages.

In 2007, Google Translate was released as a statistical machine translation service for translating words or sentences. Translating the required text into English before translating it into the chosen language is a mandatory step that must be taken. Since SMT (Statistical Machine Translator) uses predictive algorithms to translate text, it has poor grammatical accuracy. However, Google did not initially hire experts to work around this limitation due to the constantly evolving nature of the language. In January 2010, Google launched the Android app and an iOS version in February 2011 to function as a portable personal translator. In February 2010, it will be integrated into browsers such as Chrome and will be able to read text aloud, automatically recognize words in images, and find unfamiliar text and languages. In May 2014, Google acquired Word Lens to improve the quality of visual and voice translation. It can scan text or image with its own device and translate it instantly. In addition, the system automatically detects foreign languages and translates the speech without having to hit the microphone button when a speech translation is required. In November 2016, Google switched its translation approach to a system called neural machine translation. It uses deep learning techniques to translate entire sentences at a time, which has been measured to be more accurate between English and French, German, Spanish and Chinese. Google researchers do not provide GNMT measurements from English to other languages, from other languages to English, or between non-English language pairs. In 2018, it translated more than 100 billion words a day.

The following is an example of input from English text translated into Indonesian:

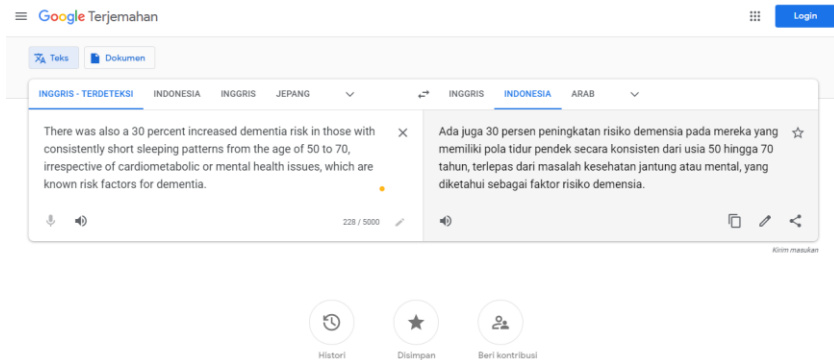


Figure 2.9 Google Translate

1. Characteristics of Google Translate

As explained above, it is easy to use Google English Translate, because the user only needs to enter the URL of the desired web page in the available box, select the available target language, click the input command, and the web page has been successfully translated.

The characteristics of Google Translate can be seen as follows:²⁹

- a. Easy to use if you have internet connection because the user inputs the URL of web page.
- b. Quick in translating than using dictionary.
- c. Can translate any web page into other languages from around the world.
- d. Not only translate of the text but we know how the words to say because in the box of Google Translate there is key to listen.

²⁹Indah Kurniasih, "An Analysis of Grammatical Errors of Using Google Translate from Indonesia to English in Writing Undergraduate Thesis Abstract among the Students ' English Department of IAIN Metro in the Academic Year 2016 / 2017 1438 H / 2017 M," Thesis, (Metro: Institute Islamic Studies of Metro, 2017), p. 24.

2. Supported Languages

Google Translate is a service provided by Google Inc. for translating text or web pages from one language to another. Google uses its own translation software. Like other automatic translation tools, Google Translate has some limitations. Although it can help readers understand the general content of foreign language texts, it cannot provide accurate translations. In April 2020, Google Translate supports the following 109 languages. Chinese (Simplified) and Chinese (Traditional) refer to two different writing systems for the same language, bringing the actual total number of languages on the list to 108.³⁰ The following is list of Google Translate Languages:



1. Afrika	29. Galicia	57. Latvia	85. Slovakia
2. Albanian	30. Georgia	58. Lithuania	86. Slovenia
3. Amharic	31. Jerman	59. Luksemburg	87. Somali
4. Arab	32. Yunani	60. Macedonia	88. Spanyol
5. Armenian	33. Gujarati	61. Malagasi	89. Sunda
6. Azerbaijani	34. Kreol Haiti	62. Melayu	90. Swahili
7. Basque	35. Hausa	63. Malayalam	91. Swedia
8. Belarusian	36. Hawaii	64. Malta	92. Tajik
9. Bengali	37. Ibrani	65. Maori	93. Tamil
10. Bosnia	38. Hindi	66. Marathi	94. Tatar
11. Bulgaria	39. Hmong	67. Mongolia	95. Telugu
12. Burma	40. Hungaria	68. Nepal	96. Thai
13. Catalan	41. Islandia	69. Norwegia (Bokmål)	97. Turki
14. Cebuano	42. Igbo	70. Qidia	98. Turkmen
15. Chewa	43. Indonesia	71. Pashto	99. Ukraina
16. Cina(sederhana)	44. Irlandia	72. Persia	100. Urdu
17. Cina(Tradisional)	45. Italia	73. Polandia	101. Uyghur
18. Korsika	46. Jepang	74. Portugis	102. Uzbek
19. Kroasia	47. Jawa	75. Punjabi (Gurmukhi)	103. Vietnam
20. Ceko	48. Kanada	76. Rumania	104. Welsh
21. Denmark	49. Kazakh	77. Rusia	105. West Frisian
22. Belanda	50. Khmer	78. Samoa	106. Xhosa
23. Inggris	51. Kinyarwanda	79. Skotlandia Gaelik	107. Yiddi
24. Esperanto	52. Korea	80. Serbia	108. Yoruba
25. Estonia	53. Kurdi (Kurmanji)	81. Sesotho	109. Zulu
26. Filipina	54. Kirgistan	82. Shona	
27. Finlandia	55. Laos	83. Sindhia	
28. Perancis	56. Latin	84. Sinhala	

Figure 2.10 Google Translate Languages

3. Features of Google Translate

There are many features of Google Translate, as follows:

a. Google Translate Offline

³⁰“Google Terjemahan” (online), available at: <https://id.wikipedia.org> (April 25th 2021)

Google Translate is a service application that requires internet, but apparently, Google Translate also has a translation feature that can be used offline. The system is similar to storing a language database in a cellphone so there is no need to access it from Google servers. In other words, this application needs to download the language database first.

b. Type to Translate

Type to Translate is the main feature of Google Translate. As is commonly used, this feature has the ability to type the desired sentence, then translate it into the language needed.

c. Write to Translate

Besides having the type to translate feature which is a translating feature by typing sentences, Google Translate also presents a write to translate feature. This write to translate feature is a feature that can detect the user's handwriting, then translate it into the language he wants. Users can use the tap handwriting menu in this Translate Google. Then, after the user can write the desired sentence.

d. Instant Camera Translation

Besides being able to be used to translate via Google Translate, it can also read foreign language text via a smartphone camera. Simply by pointing the smartphone camera into the text, the user wants to translate, then the user simply follows the instructions in the application. In this way, even difficult writing will with easy to translate.

e. Speak to Translate

When users find it difficult to write words or sentences that they want to translate, users can use the voice translator feature and Google Translate will directly translate the language used when conversing with the

speaker. Users can use this feature by clicking on the Conversation icon at the bottom of the application.

4. Advantages and Disadvantage Using Google Translate

There are certainly advantages and disadvantages to using machine translation or Google Translate. Because most people assume that Google Translate is very useful and easy. But Google Translate has disadvantages. Advantages and Disadvantage of Google Translate can be seen as follows.³¹

Advantages:

- a. Free for all users
- b. Quick language translations
- c. Can use on all internet browsers
- d. Global Communication

Disadvantages:

- a. Not 100% accurate
- b. No way to tell what is accurate or not
- c. Is easy to use for cheating in foreign language classes

As a service, Google Translate was developed to help with translation. Google Translate is able to translate vocabulary quickly. Many words that were not previously found in the dictionary have their meanings found on Google Translate. It also allows its users to translate into various languages. So, with this application, students can actually save more because they do not need to buy a dictionary to translate into English a language. Besides translating as its main function, Google Translate also allows users to learn pronunciation. This is advantages that are very beneficial for

³¹Ibid, 24-25.

users when compared to using a dictionary. Google Translate also has disadvantages. The system that is in it makes Google Translate translate words without words consider the word structure so that the translation of a sentence has meaning which is very different from the original meaning. In other words, Google Translate translates vocabulary, so it's entirely possible that there is an error in the translated form of a sentence, let alone the text.

C. The Jakarta Post Newspaper

A newspaper is a serial publication that contains news about current events of special or general interest. The parts are listed in chronological order or numerically and appear frequently, usually at least once a week, but sometimes once every two weeks or every month.³² Newspapers are one of the printed media other than magazines. The newspaper introduces the latest issues that are currently occurring. By reading English newspaper articles, we can collect all kinds of information, including socio-political business issues, sports, lifestyle, health, education, etc.

Newspaper is one of the information tools for getting some news in human life every day or every week. For several people, reading newspapers as their hobby is great. Newspaper refers to a large set of printed papers containing news, articles, advertisements and other news published daily or weekly. There are some newspapers published in English, such as Jakarta Post. Newspaper plays an important role in human life. It can affect people's curiosity about whether they pay attention to the latest life and obtain information every day or every week.

Jakarta Post is Indonesia's daily English newspaper. The newspaper is owned by PT Bina Media Tenggara and is headquartered in Jakarta, the capital of the country. The Jakarta Post was co-founded by four people the Indonesian media was

³²National Library of Australia. *What is Newspaper?*, <https://www.nla.gov.au> , accessed on April 1, 2018 22:30 p.m.

urged by Information Minister Ali Murtopo and politician Yusuf Vanandi. After the first issue was printed on April 25, 1983, it took several years. There were few advertisements and the circulation continued to increase. Rear the editor's change in 1991 began to adopt a more outspoken democratic view. The newspaper is one of the few Indonesian English-language daily newspapers that survived the 1997 Asian financial crisis, and currently has a circulation of approximately 40,000 copies. The Jakarta Post also provides a Sunday edition and an online edition, which are not possible in the daily print edition. It targets foreigners and educated Indonesians, although the number of readers among the middle class in Indonesia has increased. The Jakarta Post is known as a training base for local and international journalists. It has won many awards and is described as "Indonesia's leading English daily newspaper". The Jakarta Post is a member of Asia News

