AN ANALYSIS OF ACCURACY LEVEL OF GOOGLE TRANSLATE IN ENGLISH - INDONESIAN TRANSLATION

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

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LAMPUNG
2022 M /1444 H

ABSTRACT

This study conducted to determine the level of accuracy of Google Translate in translating abstract text results from English to Indonesian. Google Translate was widely used by language learners and those who needed help with translation. Many international journals required authors to translate articles into English, mostly abstracts. Therefore they used google translate to be more effective in translating.

This research was descriptive qualitative research that investigated the level of accuracy of Google Translate in English-Indonesian translation. The main data source was the translated text from Google Translate. The sample text of this research was 5 abstract texts about English education. The instrument in this research was the accuracy assessment by Nababan. The validity in this research was analyzed as valid by a translation expert under Ridho Kholid, M.Pd

After analyzing the data, the results showed that There are 5 abstracts separated into 27 sentences. Google Translate's ability to translate accurately with 18 translations (66.67%), was less accurate with 9 translations , and there were no inaccurate categories. This means that because the results of the analysis showed that the accuracy of the google translate translation was in the accurate category, it became concluded that google translate was suitable to used as a translation tool for the student to understand the text as a whole so that it was became a solution in understanding text in a foreign language, such as English.

Keywords: Accuracy level, Google translate, Translation

DECLARATION

I declare that this thesis, "Analysis of Google Translate's Accuracy Level in English-Indosnesian" is entirely the work of an individual. Nonetheless, some assertions and theories obtained from many sources are quoted and used responsibly.

Bandar Lampung,   June 2023
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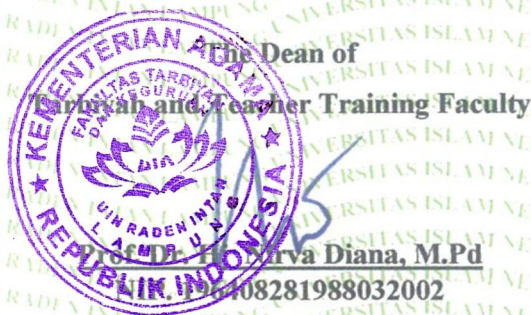
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MOTTO

وَتِلْكَ ٱلْأَمْثَٰلُ نَضْرِبُهَا لِلنَّاسِ ۖ وَمَا يَعْقِلُهَآ إِلَّا ٱلْعَٰلِمُونَ ﴿٤٣﴾

And (as for) these examples, We set them forth for men, and none
understand them but the learned. [1]
(Al- Ankabut 43)

[1] , Al-Qur'anul Karim Tafsir Perkata, Tajwid Warna, Tajwid Angka Arab dan
Transliterasi (Jakarta Timur:Maktabah Al-Fatih Cipta Bagus Segara, 2015), 401.

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. Suyitno and Ms Sunarti who have given me unconditional love and endless support, not only for the completion of my studies but also for the success of my life, I thank you for having them by my side, and this thesis is entirely yours.
3. My beloved brother, Rio Dwi Setiawan who have been very, supportive, caring, and generous during many difficult stages of my study in the University.
4. My beloved best friends, Dina Aulia, Dinar Walidaini Sekar Putri, Indri Puspita Sari, Sekar Kinasih, who always support and make me full of spirit to finish this thesis.
5. All beloved lecturers, fellow classmates, and graduates of the Department of English Education, Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training, Raden Intan State Islamic University of Lampung who has invaluably contributed to the development of my personality and academic skill and knowledge over the years of my study in the university.

CURRICULUM VITAE

Indah Sundari was born on July 30th, 1999 in Karya Makmur, Lampung Timur. Her families and friends always call her Indah. Indah is the first daughter of Mr. Suyitno and Ms Sunarti. She has one brother named Rio Dwi Setiawan.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Bismillahirrahmanirrohim,

Assalamualaikum Warahmatullohi Wabarakatuh

In the name of Allah, the most gracious and the most merciful who has given His blessings and guidance so that can complete this undergraduated thesis. Peace and salutation may always be upon the holy world leader, prophet Muhammad S.A.W., the man of any good deeds who never think hard for the shake of better and better way of Islamic life. In the third place, thank you address to:

1. Prof. Dr. Hj. Nirva Diana, M.Pd, Dean of the Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teaching Training Raden Intan State Islamic University of Lampung.
2. Dr. Moh. Muhassin, M. Hum as the Head of English Education Study Program of Islamic State University Raden Intan Lampung.
3. Satria Adi Pradana, M.Pd., as my supervisor and my academic advisor, for his guidance and help during my study in the university and the completion of my bachelor thesis.
4. Agus Hidayat, M.Pd., as my Co-Advisor who has educated, supported, directed and given the researcher advices, suggestions and recommendation for this thesis from beginning until the end.
5. All of the lecturers in English Education Study Program of Islamic State University Raden Intan Lampung
6. All of staff who have helped the researcher in processing of graduating administration.
7. My beloved parents, Mr. Suyitno and Ms. Sunarti, and my brother Rio Dwi Setiawan who always prays, gives love, and supports me all the time.
8. All fellow students in the Department of English Education of Raden Intan State Islamic University of Lampung, especially my best friends Dinar Walidaini Sekar Putri, Dina Aulia and Indri Puspitasari; and also for all members of Class F, whom I cannot mention all theirs 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
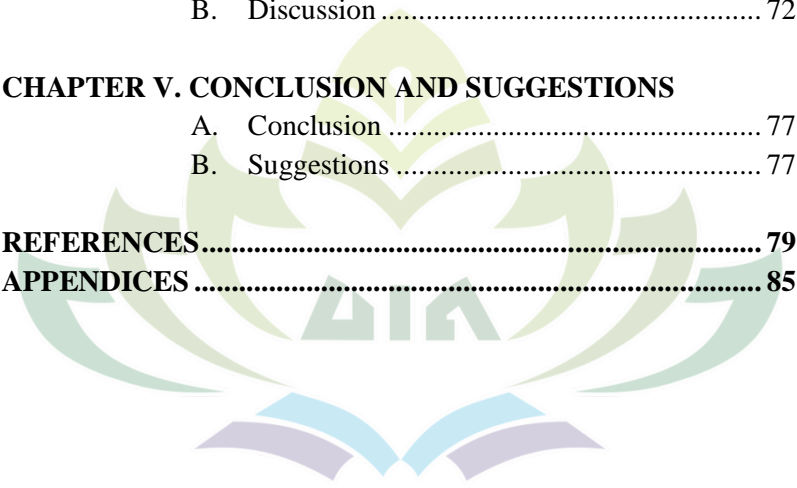
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Title Confirmation

As a first step in knowing the title of this thesis and to avoid misunderstandings, the author believes that it is necessary to explain several terms found in the title. This thesis is entitled " An Analysis of Accuracy Level of Google translate in English-Indonesian And Indonesian-English". The meanings of several terms contained in the title of the proposal are described as follows:

1. Accuracy is defined as whether a translation prossess a certain degree of correctness according to certain requirements.[1] This is a way that used to analyze and classify how a transltion match the source text. The analysis in this title refers to further analysis of the accuracy of Google translate.

2. Google transalte is a tool to translate various written text from one language to another and translate 90 languages. It can translate not only a word but also an expression, a text segment, or a web page. [2] Google Translate is one of the simplest and most accessible tools for assisting users with their translation needs. Because it provides more frequent and somewhat accurate double translation services in a variety of languages, therefore it will be able to see how accurate the text that has been translated with this tool.

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[1] Irfan Zahid P, Rudi Hartanto, Issy Yuliasri "accuracy, Readability and Acceptability in The Translation of Android Xiaomi Redmi Note 4" English Education Journal. EEJ 9 (2019) 328-390

[2] Yashinta Farashani, Ika Puspita R, Patria Handu J "Google Translate Accuracy in Translating Specialized Language From English to Bahasa Indonesia" Atlantis Pers Education and Humanities Research, volume 518. p.428

B. Background of the Problem

In the digital era, the Industrial Revolution 5.0 is a challenge. As a result of this event , students must be prepared to learn the latest technology. also has an influence on university graduates, particularly in the Department of English Language Education. With the advancement of industry, the field of education has undergone rapid changes, with students' needs definitely being met in all fields. using learning media, both online and offline, along with industrial advancements, the field of education has undergone rapid changes, with students' needs definitely being met in all fields. using learning materials, both online and offline, as part of learning. still confused when using internet technology. the condition of being able to manage interesting learning, but there are also those who are still confused when using internet technology.

currently programs such as Youtube, Google, and Classroom are increasingly popular among students. Useful internet resources for students. many new applications especially for EFL have many additional language applications into the target language through Google Translation. One of Google's strengths is its ability to translate news material from around the world. translators work within a specific socio-cultural context to translate written content from a socio-cultural Second Language to a Target Language content from a Second Language to a Target Language. Written Product , or TT , as a result of that process and operates within the socio-cultural framework of Bsa results of that process and operates within the socio-cultural framework of Bsa.

As we know the progress of translation is getting more modern in this era. Translation used to be done only through conventional or only with dictionaries by experts but when the translation is done with machinetranslation as a tool that can help. Machine translation (MT) has become a very active research area. The advent of MT Statistics (SMT) helps in the dispersion and diffusion of MT by producing a system that given the availability a parallel corporation can translate any text with acceptable quality

at least for basic understanding. But Machine Translation Statistics (SMT) seems to have reached its peak and, as it grows, several approaches have been developed to join the best of various MT paradigms

Another way that students can do is to use a machine translator. Its provides a fast and free translation service. However, many of them are not aware of the inaccuracies that Google Translate or other machine translators tend to make. Napitupulu's research states that lexicosemantics, tenses, prepositions, word order, active-passive sounds, distribution, and use of groups of verbs are errors that often occur in the Translation of Indonesian-to-English Abstracts by Google Translate.

Translation is the process of transfering a written text from a source language to a target language. It covers all dimesions of the source text, including linguistic organization, culture, intension, feelings, style and time and should reproduce the entire text naturally, smoothly and as close to original as possible in the target text.[3] Therefore, it is critical for translators to translate the source text into the target text as closely as possible to what the author intended to convey, while maintaining the original text's qualities and style. However, due to the differences between the two languages, it is frequently difficult for the translator to keep the meaning and writing style intact.

In the process of learning English, of course, students will find words or sentences that they do not understand. There are several meanings of the sentences which are not understood either. As an effort to understand the material, generally, students try to use google translate. This is why google translate plays a pretty crucial role in the translation process. This application helps students to translate foreign languages especially English which they do not understand. As explained by the researchers mentioned above,

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[3] Ria Aresta, M.R Nababan, Djatmika "The Influence of Translation Techniques on the Accuracy and Acceptability of   Translated Utterances that Flout the Maxim of Quality" Sebelas Maret University Surakarta, Vol.30

Gennady Medvedev also said that google translate can help students in the terms of translating.

As an international language, English plays a significant role in the world of research publication. Many international journals require authors to translate their articles into English. Universities in Indonesia have also taken a similar approach to their students' articles, especially the abstract part. Therefore, a translation process from Source Language (SL), Indonesian, into Target Language (TL), English, is heavily involved. This underlines the significant role of translators.

Google Translate will help us to automatically translate text or pages from one language to another, from source language (SL) to target language (TL) thus helping readers when they are trying to understand the content of a web page in different languages. Pointing out that because we want to give everyone access to all the world's information, including information in every language, one the interesting projects at Google is machine translation. The engines used at Google can be classified under the term machine translation which stands for MT. Imam Santso said that MT is a computerized system that is responsible for the production of translations with or without human assistance.[4]

There are numerous translation approaches available to us during the translation process. It's difficult to literally translate every text word for word due to differences in grammar and vocabulary between languages. Most people have limited ability to master a foreign language that is not their mother tongue or national language. When someone has a disability and needs to express a message verbally or verbally written text, such as from English to Indonesian, he will require translation services. Machine translators, as well as humans, can perform translation.

In addition, there are many people that use this media as their machine translator. To know an assessment should be made to determine whether the translation is good or not, machine

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[4] J. Hutchin, (2995). Reflection on the History and Present State of Machine Translation. Retrieved April 16,2010

translation can be evaluated in a variety of ways. In this situation, that much use a kind of machine translation and among so many machine translations provided, Google Translate is their primary option machine translation to help their work in translating. It is because Google Translate easy to be accessed and familiar although they actually do not know the real accurate of "Google Translate" translation result.

Google Translate looks at the broader context to help you identify the most relevant translations, then rearranges and adjusts them to make them more human-like. The researcher found various papers on translating with Google Translate and connected four of them as earlier studies to support the background of this topic in order to acquire some references and insights.

However, there are some people who feel worriying with the translation they use GT. This is due to the accuracy of the translation results between the target text and the target text unknown text. In translation activities, there are several things that need attention get accuracy between source language and target language mainly using Google Translate, namely the choice of words that are very important so that the translation results are not ambiguous. In addition, translation results using GT are sometimes inaccurate because texts have different structure, grammar, lexical, situation, and type. According to Mark and Kathy there are two main text based categories author's purpose, literature, and factual text. Literature includes narrative, poetry, and drama. Factual includes recount, explanation discussion, information report, exposition,procedures, and responses. Translation generally faces many problems in translating text by most people because the text has various types and has its own characteristics. Researchers chose abstract text as the object of this research because Abstract is a brief summary of a research article to give the reader an overview of the thesis or paper. Most of the abstracts are written in English. Abstracts are selected from international academic journals in English education studies.

Based on these problems, the aim of the researcher is to hide confidentiality from texts translated using GT are procedural and narrative texts. This research wants to see accuracy of text translation results using GT.

The first reserach, according to Atika Septia Mahardini, most of the accuracy in the Indonesian-English translation of the final project abstract of the Semarang University of Psychology reaches level 3 or the level of accuracy of words, phrases, clauses, and sentences. we cannot ignore the fact that psychology students still make mistakes in translating words, phrases, clauses, or sentences in their undergraduate thesis abstracts. Every little mistake in the translation can mislead the reader. Secondly, the research by Reem Assalam investigated the effect of uncontrolled use of Google Translate (GT) on the development of students' translation skills He found that students often defended the wrong Google Translate word choice without verifying it, apparently because they trusted Google Translate too much.[5] The research was conducted by Hidya Maulida, a translator must understand the criteria for acceptable translation accuracy in order to assess the accuracy of Google Translate. There are three reasons to evaluate translation products, according to Nababan, which are to determine the correctness, acceptability, and readability of a translation. In the form of inquiry, the accuracy, acceptability, and readability rating instrument in the form of questionnaires will be used.[6] The next, the research was done by Ashinta Farahsani, Ika Puspita Rini, Patria Handung Jaya, Google Translate has failed to analyze the source text and its context, thus failing to translate the correct terms in the target language. In every inaccurate sentence, the inaccuracy indicators could be found. In translating sentences, Google Translate tends to follow the source text structure, resulting

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[5] Reem 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.org0.24093/awejtls.vol3no4.5.

[6] Hidya Maulida, "Persepsi Mahasiswa Terhadap Penggunaan Google Translate sebagai Media Menerjemahkan Materi Berbahasa Inggris," *jurnal SAINTEKOM*, Vol. 7 No. 1 (2017), https://doi.org0.33020/saintekom.v7il.21

in not prevalent translations.[7] . Another research, based on Maria Ulfa Google Translate performs poorly at translating English sentences into Indonesian sentences, with the highest chance of 18.75 percent achieved solely while translating Academic difficult sentences. According to the findings of this study, "Google Translate's" accuracy in translating Indonesian to English translations is quite low.

After reviewing previous research, the researcher concluded that there were numerous complaints from previous researchers, such as the fact that Google Translate's translation results were occasionally inaccurate, requiring Google Translate users to re-match the translation results with the correct context. If the source language is translated verbatim into the target language, the Google Translate service will be accurate. If the material is translated sentence by sentence, it does not produce an exact translation. This research decided to perform this study in order to examine the accuracy of Google Translate as a result of these criticisms. The message can be correctly transferred from the source language to the target language thanks to the translation procedure. As a result, there are a few things to consider during this process. So, there is a need for deeper study of the translation result by using "Google Translate" especially English-Indonesian translation. That's why the research are interested in investigate more about this study by the title "An analysis of accuracy level of google translate in English-Indonesian Translation"

C. Identification of the Problem

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

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[7] Yashinta Farahsani,Ika Puspita Rini,Patria Handung Jaya. "Google Translate Accuracy in Translating Specialized Language From English to Bahasa Indonesia" Advances in Social Science, Education and Humanities Research, volume 518

1. Some people not understand how Google Convert works, so they translate entire sentences or paragraphs at once without double-checking.

2. Google Translate translation 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. Google Translate translates a sentence or paragraph, the result in a confusing and sometimes nonsensical translation.

4. Google Translate make mistakes such as in the morphology and syntax aspects.

There are several aspects to consider when evaluating translation. Accuracy, clarity, naturalness, grammaticality, and readability. In theory, accuracy is related to the meaning of the text. It means that the source text should have the same or equivalent meaning as the translation text, because the meaning of the text that is transferred must be consistent in translation. There are four indicators to determine whether or not a text is accurate. The indicators are omission (decreased meaning),

addition (increased meaning), different meaning, and zero meaning. By comparing the source and target texts, accuracy can be determined.

The second aspect of translation is clarity, which means that the receptor text has a clear meaning or is devoid of ambiguity. It can be tested by having several native speakers of the receptor language read the translation text and judging whether or not it is clear.

The next aspect of translation is naturalness. It is related to what native speakers normally say and write in their native language. In other words, it is the normalcy of native speakers.

The following aspect of translation is grammaticality, which refers to the grammar of the receptor language. Grammaticality is divided into two categories. Morphology and syntax are the two terms. Morphology is concerned with word structure, or how the form of a word changes to indicate a specific contrast in the grammatical system. Syntax, on the other hand, is concerned with the grammatical structure of groups, clauses, and sentences, as well as the linear sequences of word classes such as nouns, verbs, adverbs, adjectives, and functional elements, such as subjects, predicators, and objects, that are permitted in a given language.

Readability is another consideration in translation. A text is considered readable if it is easily read and understood by the readers. However, readability can be tested by having several people retell the story or answer questions about the text.

D. Limitation of the Problem

To avoid misunderstanding and misinterpretation of the problems in this study, this research is limited to focusing on the accuracy of Google Translate. The scope of this research will be too large if it is not limited, and will not be directed. As a result, research must be concentrated and directed. The authors of this study looked at accurate translations, which included abstract texts. The text is the result of the translation in the subject of this research. The data used in this study is the result of the translation of abstract texts from international journal publications related to English education. The researcher applies Nababan's theory to his investigation.

E. Formulation of the Problem

In relation to the research background above, The problem is stated as follow: How is the accuracy level of the translation by Google Translate in terms of Nababan's Theory?

F. Objective of the Research

Based on the formulation of the problem above, the purpose of this study is to determine the level of accuracy of the translation by Google Translate in terms of Nababan's theory.

G. Significant of the Research

The researcher expects the analysis result to provide the following benefits

1. Theoritically

   The study's findings will be valuable to another researcher who is exploring the similar topic of translation accuracy.

2. Practically

   a. For Google Translate User

      The author thinks that the findings of this study will assist Google Translate users in learning more about the program's flaws and strengths, allowing them to make better informed decisions about how to utilize it.

   b. For other Reasercher

      The findings of this study can be used to provide information about the quality of Google Translate, allowing users to pay closer attention to the results of Google Translate translations.

   c. For Translations Students

      This study gives them more information about Google Translate, which they may use to decide whether or not to use the system as a translation help.

H. Relevance Studies

This research is considered effective if it is supported by literature. To prove the validity of this study, the author obtained some suggestion from previous research. Several studies on the

same topic have been conducted, according to a review of previous research. They can be used as a resource for this study. Among those who have studied this subject are the following:

First, research conducted by Nadianti. This research is a descriptive qualitative research that investigates Google Translate's level of accuracy in English-Indonesian as well as Bahasa Indonesian English translation. The main source of data is the output translated text from Google Translate. Researchers use text discussion, exposition text, and narrative text. There are three texts for any type of text. The main concern is on the sentence. In this study, researchers used several instruments to conduct research other than the researchers themselves. For Google Translate accuracy calculations, data cards and data sheets are applied as instruments. A text is said to be accurate if its meaning is more than 50% accurate, but it is said to be inaccurate if its meaning is less than 50% accurate. The results show that inaccurate translation. This statement is based on an accurate finding of the percentage of occurrences in Google Translate translations which are only 49.1% and 37.1%. The research is 50%, it shows that Google Translate still needs some improvement in making the output precise in meaning and more suitable for Google Translate just standing as an aid in translating.

Second, research by Maria Ulfah who analyzed the translation results provided by "Google Translate" to find out the problem with the translation results provided by Trans Tool. The author tries to find out the effectiveness of "Google Translate as a result, "Google Translate" has a low effectiveness in translating English sentences into Indonesian sentences, with the highest probability of 18.75% being only achieved when translating Academic complex sentences. The results of this study indicate that the accuracy of "Google Translate" in translating Indonesian to English translations is very low.

Third research by Ivan Nugroho that analyzed the cultural word translation. The method of this research by using Newmark theory of the cultural word translation and Nababan theory as the

translation accuracy. The goal of this research is to know the cultural world translation of translator use. Material culture, ecology, social culture, gesture and habit, and didi not find social culture category.

I.   Systematic Discussion

This research is divided into five chapters

Chapter I is the introduction section, which includes the title affirmation, background of the problem, research focus and sub-focus, formulation of the problem, objectives of the research, relevance of the study, research methods, and study methodology.

Chapter II is a review of the related literature, which presents an overview of previous research, and a review of theoretical studies. Theoretical studies provide theories that support this research. There is a translation definition, translation accuracy, type of translation,

Chapter III discusses research methodologies, which include the study's object, the researcher's role, the type of data, the procedure for collecting data, and the procedure for analyzing data.

Chapter VI is the conclusion and discussion, which includes the general description and findings of the study. The conclusions and recommendations are presented in Chapter V

CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A. Translation

1. Definition of Translation

Translation is the process of translating a source language (SL) into a target language (TL), with multiple steps that result in a qualified translation output. Translation has so many definitions which are described by the expert. Some experts provided definitions about translation. According to Larson, translation is a transfer meaning from the source language into the target language. Other than that, in translation, there is change in the form of the source language with the target language. In translating language source to target language the form can be change but the meaning must be defended. Larson says translate means (1) Study the lexicon, grammatical structure, situation communication and cultural context of the source language text (2) Analyze the source language text to find meaning (3) Rephrasing the same meaning with use the appropriate lexicon and grammatical structure in the target language and cultural context.[8]

Nida and Taber say that translating consist in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalence of a source language message, firstly in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style. The definition above implies that translation requires two languages: the source language (SL) and the target language (TL or RL), and that translating is the process of recreating the meaning of the SL text into the TL text.[9] To reveal the message from the source text, the

Ninda Fitriana P, Herry P, Rudi Dwi N "*Pengembangan Antarmuka Mesin Penerjemah Statistik Multibahasa Berbasis Web*" Jurnal Sistem dan Teknologi Informasi (JUSTIN) Vol. 5, No.1, (2017)

[9]Langgng Budianto, Aan E. Fardhani *A Practical Guide For Translation Skill*, (Malang: UIN-Maliki, 2010) 1

translator must make good grammatical and lexical adjustments. Equivalence of meaning must be the main thin. That matter is more of an emphasis on reproducing a message than transfer of shape. Meaning must take precedence in translation and message content is a priority fundamental. The best translation is the translation which doesn't look like a translation. It means that the translation should feel as close to target language community. Translation should produce reasonable equivalence so that it doesn't show stiffness in grammar and style.

Based on Catford, translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL).[10] This means that the translator should replace the source language (SL) information to correspond to the target language (TL). Catford pointed out that the core problem of translation practice is to find translation equivalence in the target language. We can say that a translator should be able to find the most equivalent words to replace the words of one language in another language. The textual materials here can be the words, phrases, sentences, language style, and grammatical structures.

Translation is the replacement of textual material in one language by equivalent textual material in another language by catford in this definition, there are two lexical items to pay attention, namely "textual material" and "equivalent". Textual material refers to the facts that not all source languages text are translated or replaced by the target languages equivalents. The term "equivalent" is clearly a key term and the translator should find the equivalent between the source language and target language.[11]

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[10] [10] Budianto, Fardhani, *A practical Guide for Translation Skill*, 2.

[11] J. C. Catford, *A Linguistic Theory of Translaton*, London: Oxford University Press, 1965. p.20

Brislin states that translation is the general term referring to the transfer of thought and ideas form one language (source) to the another (target) whether the languages are in written or oral form; whether the languages have established orthographies or do not have such standardization or whether or both languages is based on signs, as with sign languages of the deaf.[12]

Newmark stated that translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that 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 produce a target text with similar information to the source text. For this reason, it is recommended to give a detailed explanation so that the target reader can understand the information as the content of the source text. From his definition of translation, we can say that Newmark regards translation activities as translation activities related to the author's intention. This means that when we translate the text, we should consider the author's purpose 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 referring to the transfer of thoughts and ideas from one language (source) to another (target), whether the language are in written or oral form; whether the languages have established orthographies or do not have such standardization or whether one or both languages is based on signs, as with sign languages of the deaf[13]

According to the definition given by experts, translation is the act of transferring messages from one language to another, taking into account the substance of the message, the structure of the language, and the style of the language. It is the process of converting one language into another. A translator must be

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[12] Budianto, Fardhani, *A practical Guide for Translation Skill*, 2.

[13] Ibid

able to convey information accurately from the source text to the target text during the translation process. Although there many difficulties encountered.

2. Type of Translation

According to Larson props two main kinds of translation namely literal and idiomatic translation.

a. Literal Ttranslation

Literal translation is a form based translation attempting to follow the form of the source languages, so the translator uses source language words with literal meaning as stated in the source language and the source language structures. Sometimes, the original structures are acceptable, or even unacceptable at all in the target language. If the translator make some adjustments on the structures in the target language, Larson calls it "modified literal translation". This kind of translation is not an ideal translation since it still results in unnatural translation. In order to produce natural forms of the target language both in grammatical construction and in the choice of lexical items, he purposes "idiomatic translation". This translation will not sound like a translation but it is like the original writing.

Example :

Source language text	: Look, litle guy, you all shouldn't be doing that
Target language text	: Lihat, anak kecil, kamu semua seharusnya tidak berbuat seperti itu

b. Idiomatic Translation

Translation is a meaning-based translation that makes every effort to communicate the meanaing of the source language text in the natural from of the receptor language.
Example:

Source language text   : Tell me, i am not in the cage now

Target language text : Ayo, berilah aku semangat bahwa aku orang bebas

Catfords stated that 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 translate words extracted from SL, and the translator does not emphasize the information 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 stage conversion. 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 word. 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.
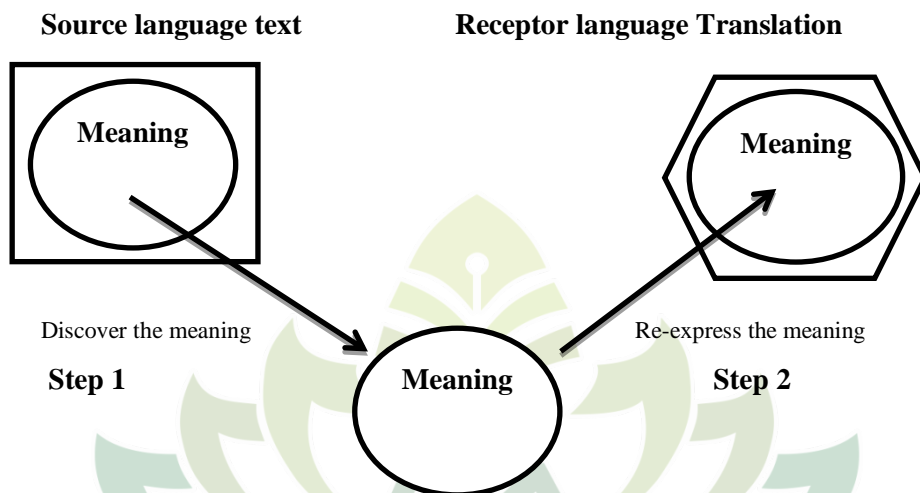
In general, literal translation is translation majoring word equivalent or expression in the target language which has the same reference or meaning with word or expression in source language. Even though the source language's structure cannot be received in the target language, it remains preserved. It varies from idiomatic translation, which attempts to reconstitute the meaning of the source language in the target language's supple words and structure.

Based on Barnwell theory According to Barnwell's idea, there are two types of translation, each with its own definition. 1) A literal

translation is one that follows as closely as possible the form of the language whicis use the original message. 2) [14]

The two kind of translation as formed in the two steps in translation which can be shown in the diagram.

Figure 1 Two steps of translation by Barnwell

Source language text   **Receptor language Translation**

Meaning

Meaning

Discover the meaning   Re-express the meaning

Step 1   Meaning   **Step 2**

The steps of translation are clearly depicted above. We can see in step 1 that the first step in picking the source language to be used is to figure out what it means. Following the acquisition of meaning, the translator attempted to complete the second phase, which is re-expressing the meaning in the target language. The form of the shape from step 1 to step 2 is what should be focused on here. As can be seen in step 1, the form begins as a square and then transforms into an octagon when translated. But one thing remains constant: the meaning of the circle inside. As a result of the diagram above, we can deduce that whatever the form (target language or product) in target language, it does not a matter because the key point should be considered here is the

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[14] Mr. Herman, "The Method of Translation and Practices" LAP LAMBERT Academic Publishing, p. 14

meaning. Because of every language has its own structure, the form produced in target language will be various. It means that meaning must be kept original or at least the translator tried to replace into the closest natural meaning/equivalent.

According to Jackobons's Theory identifies three types of translation :

a. Intralingual translation or rewording. In which the verbal signs of language are replaced/interpreted by the verbal signs avaiable in the same language.

b. Interlingual translation or translation proper. In which the verbal signs of one language are interpreter/replaced by the verbal sign another language.

c. Intersemiotic translation. In which the interpretation of verbal signs are done by means of nonverbal sign system.

B. Process of Translaton

The process of translation can be defined as the activity of translation. The translation process usually is used by a translator as a guide in translating text from the source language into the target language. The process of translation consists of three steps, analyze texts of source language, transfer, restructuring.

Nida and Taber state that "Translating consist of reproducing in the receptor language the closet natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in termas off style. The definition makes it clear that when translating, the meaning takes precedence over the target language's form. The translator should be aware of the process and what should be produced in order to provide a good meaning. Nida explains three steps of the translation process: 1)

Analyzing, 2) Transferring, and 3) Restructuring.[15]

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

1. Analyzing

The first step is analyzing. The translator reads the text source language,understands the meaning, finds the message and tricky words, and gives it a sign. Nida explains that the analysis process is relatively complex, as it includes a minimum of three sets of characteristics. They are the grammatical relationships between the constituent parts, the referential meanings of the semantic units, and the connotative values of the grammatical structures and semantic units.

2. Transferring

The next step is transferring. After the translator analyzes the text, the translator finds equivalents and translates the text to the target language; this is the main activity in the translation process where translators transfer the idea, meaning, and message to the target language readers.

3. Restructuring

The final step is restructuring. The translator examines the translated text by reading, naturalizing, and rewriting the revision. By doing so, the translator ensures that the final text has the quality of good translation.
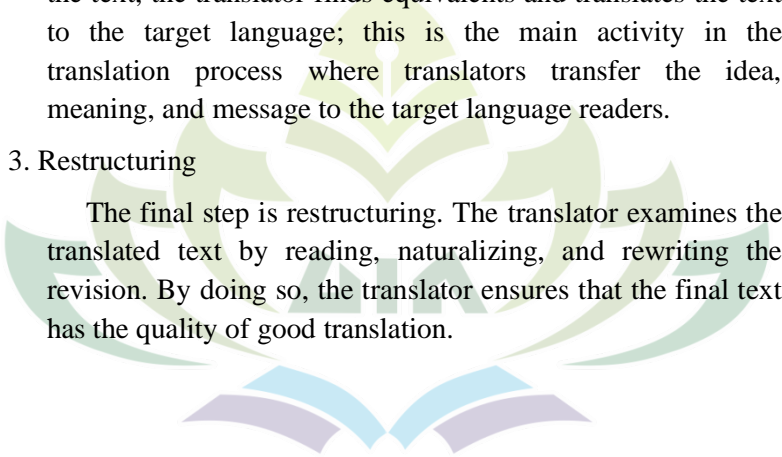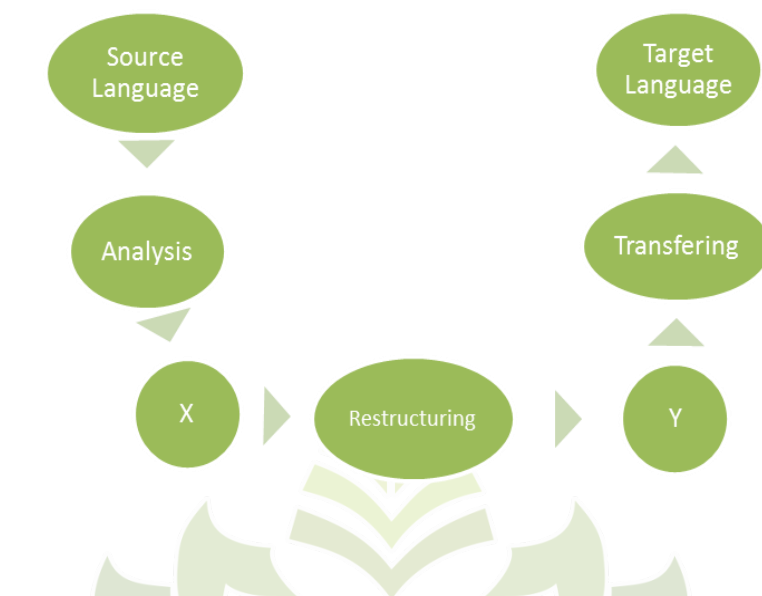
Figure 2 Nida's Translation Process

Additionally, Larson states that basically, translation is a change ofform. The form is referring to the words, phrases, clauses, sentences, or paragraph. Thechange of form is done by replacing the form of the source language to the form of thereceptor or the target language. Moreover, Newmark stated his definition oftranslation that it is translating the meaning of a text into another language by the waythe author intended. It can either be simple or difficult. It can be simply because someone has only said something in one language as well as another language. On the other hand, it can be difficult because sometimes he/she has to be another person.[16]

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[16] Tiara Nur Fitria, *Translation Technique of English Abstrac Translation in Journal Edunomika in 2018*. Institut Teknologi Bisnis AAS Surakarta

Figure 3 Larson Translation Process
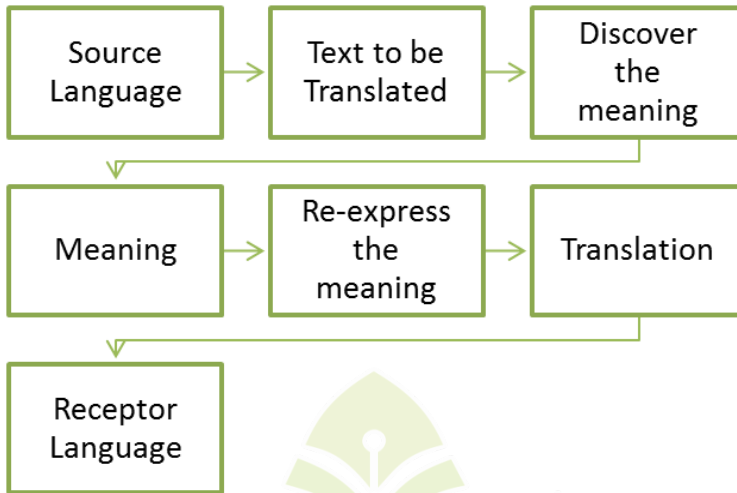
The definitions above show that translation is more than just changing the form; it is also a process of transferring the meaning of the source language (SL) to the target language (TL). The key to translation is determining how to find the equivalent meaning in the source language (SL) to the target language (TL) (TL).

According to Farida, there are three stages in translation process:[17]

a. Translating

In this stage, the translator reads the text to get the whole message of the source text. It is faster to use an online translation service, but we cannot depend 100% on its translation product.

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[17] Farida Repelita Waty Kemmbaren. 2016. *Translation Theory and Practice*. Medan. State Islmic University: p. 10-13

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.
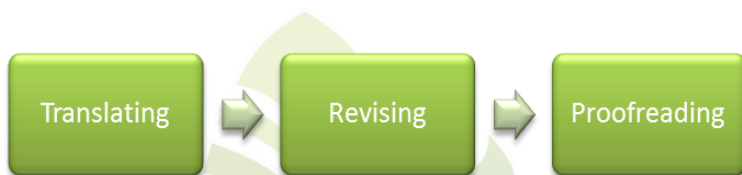

Figure 4 Farida's Translation Process

C. Translation Quality

A quality translation must meet three aspects, based on Nababan quality translation namely aspects of accuracy, aspects of acceptability, and aspects of readability   aspects of acceptability and aspects of readability.[18] These three aspects are described below:

a. Accuracy

Accuracy is a term used in evaluating translations to refer to whether the text source language and target language text are commensurate or not. The concept of equivalence refers to the similarity of content or messages between the two. A text

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

can be referred to as a translation, if the text has the same meaning or message as other texts. Therefore, efforts to reduce or add to the content or message of the source language text in the target language text should be avoided.**.**

b. Acceptability

The term acceptability refers to whether a translation has been disclosed in accordance with the rules, norms and standards nculture that applies in the target language or not, both at the micro level and at the macro level. The concept of acceptability becomes very important because even though a translation is accurate in terms of content or message, the translation will be rejected by the target reader if the method of expression is contrary to the rules, norms and culture of the target language.

c. Readability

The term legibility is also used in the field of translation because every translating activity cannot be separated from reading activities. In the context of translation, the term readability basically does not only concern the readability of the source language text but also the readability of the text target language. This is in accordance with the essence of every translation process which always involves both languages at once. However, until now the indicators used to measure the level of readability of a text still need to be questioned for its reliability.

D. The Accuracy of Translation

1. Definition of Accuracy

Accuracy is defined as whether a translation process a certain degree of correctness according to certain requirement. This is a way that used to analyze and classify how a translation matches the source text. This translation technique has five characteristics, namely 1) Affect the translation result 2) Classified by comparing the SL and ST 3) Affect the micro

units in the text 4) Are naturally discursive and contextual or not related but based on a certain context 5) Functional.

Larson added that accuracy means that the information between the source and target is simply correct. Any changes, addition or deletion is conducted after comparing source and target text, also thinking how good the translation will be in the target situation.[19]

The translation process showed Larson in Meaning Based Translation. According to Larson though translation seems to consist only of a single activity, namely transfer the meaning of the source language, however this activity actually involves several stages. The first begins with an assessment of the lexicon, language structure, communication situation, and the cultural context of the source language by using careful to grasp the exact meaning. The third ends with activity of reconstructing the same meaning by using the appropriate lexicon and grammatical structure in the receiving language or the target language in its cultural context.

The most important thing in translation is not style. However, it is difficult to reproduce the original because the language system of the original language and the target language are different. That is the reason why translations certain amounts of loss, additions or distortions are often unavoidable in order to reproduce the exact meaning. However, the possibility and degree of unacceptability for responding to a change in meaning depends on the importance of change in given context.

Accuracy is defined by Ramelan as the suitable and detailed explanation of the source message and the transmission of that message as exactly as possible.[20] According to Rahmidi, a translation is considered faulty if it

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[19]Irfan Zahid P, Rudi Hartanto,, Issy Yuliasri *"accuracy, Readibility and Acceptability in The Translation of Android Xiaomi Redmi Note 4"* English Education Journal. EEJ 9 (2019) 328-390

[20] Ramelan. (2003).b. English phonetics. Semarang: IKIP Semarang Press

mistakenly omits certain information, adds information that is not there in the source text, and makes errors in understanding the text's meaning.

Khoemeijani believes that accuracy refers to the extent to which the writer translates a text accurately and precisely. He believes that there are two possible ways in which one can determine the degree of accuracy of the translation:

1. To identify and underline the key (or content) words of the original text and their

   equivalents in the target language text and compare them to establish how close the two sets of vocabulary items are. The point is to find the best feasible counterparts for the keywords in the source language. If the translator succeeds, it can be assumed that they were able to transmit the same message as the source text, and so the translation meets the accuracy requirement.

2. To back translate the translated text to the source language and then to carry out a

   contrastive analysis and examine how close the reconstructed text is to the original text. If the reconstructed text is reasonably close to the original one, it may be concluded that the translation is acceptable in terms of accuracy. A much unexpected result for reconstructed text is to be completely identical to the original text, which makes the translation entirely acceptable.

Nababan sets out three degrees of accurateness: Accurate, Less Accurate, and Not Accurate; each with corresponding descriptions on the assessment criteria. Skopos on the other hand does not regard accurateness as important. Due to the lack of equivalence, and the focus on whether the reader understand or not makes accuracy less meaningful than correctly placed sentence structure. This, in essence, makes the assessment of translation solely based on the general understanding of target readers.

In order to assess the quality of a translation and to determine the degree of its accuracy, adequacy, and preciseness it is necessary to compare it analytically with the original text. No comprehensive criticism of a translation can be possible without a detailed comparison of it with the original text, as one-sided judgments exclusively based on the smoothness, naturalness, and fluency of form in the target language cannot show the accuracy of the message transferred from the original text.[21]

Table 1 Scale for Scoring Accuracy

Scale	Definition	Indication
3	Accurate	The meaning of words, phrases, clauses, or sentences in the source text is conveyed accurately in the target text. There are no distortions in meaning.
2	Less Accurate	The meaning of words, phrases, clauses, or sentences in the source text is mostly conveyed accurately in the target text. However, there are still distortions in meaning (ambiguity or deletion that distracts the meaning).

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[21] Manafi, A. (2005). An approach to the English translation of literary and Islamix text (ii). Tehran: Dell Publishing

1	Inaccurate	The meaning of words, phrases, clauses, or
		sentences in the source text is not conveyed
		accurately in the target text.

The translation accuracy assessment instrument adheres to a scale of 1 to 3. The higher the score given, the more accurate the translation is produced. On the other hand, the lower the score given to the translation, the lower the accuracy of the translatio.[22]

According to Nababan, the accuracy factor weighs more than the other factors and is matched to the fundamental ideas of translation as the process of accurately transmitting the message of the source language text into the target language. This research comes to the conclusion that the translation outcome must be natural and understandable based on the explanation given above. In order to alter the translation in a way that will be accepted and understood by the readers, the translator must first focus on the intended audience.

This research decided to employ the primary theories put forth by Nababan since they are more detailed and simpler to comprehend in practice, in accordance with the translation accuracy that has been discussed above. However, several of the above-discussed hypotheses do not work or are not applied. If the researcher were to apply Nababan theory, they would still need to provide an additional justification or statement to assess the translation's accuracy.

In the theory of research conducted by Nababan and friends, the model for evaluating the quality of translation from English into Indonesian indicates that first, this model for assessing the quality of translation produces a comprehensive evaluation of

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[22] Mangatur Nababan, Ardiana Nuraeni , Sumardiono, *"Pengembangan Model Penilaian Kualitas Terjemahan"* Universitas Sebelas Maret Surakarta, Kajian Linguistik dan Sastra, Vol. 24, No. 1. P. 50

translation works or holistic. Second, this translation quality assessment model is well suited for assessing translation quality in the context of professional translation research and teaching. Third, this translation quality assessment model provides an opportunity for raters to provide translation ratings in various units, both at the micro and macro levels. Fourth, the effectiveness of this translation quality assessment model in assessing the quality of translation is highly dependent on the ability of the raters to apply it in various ways, especially for those involved in evaluating the quality of the translation must read and understand all relevant information and the procedures for how to use this assessment tool.[23] A quality translation must meet three aspects, namely accuracy, acceptability and readability.

The first is aspects of Accuracy. Accuracy is a term used in evaluating translations to refer to whether the source language text and the target language text have worth it or not. The concept of equivalence refers to the similarity of content or message between the two. A text can be called a translation, if the text has the same meaning or message as another text (read: source language text). Therefore, efforts to reduce or add to the content or message of the source language text in the target language text must be avoided. Such attempts mean betraying the original author of the source language text and at the same time deceiving the target reader. In a broader context, omissions or additions can have fatal consequences for humans who use a translation work, especially texts high-risk translations, such as translated texts in the fields of law, medicine, religion and engineering.

The second aspect of a quality translation is related to acceptability. The term acceptability refers to whether a translation has been disclosed in accordance with the rules, norms and culture that apply in the target language or not, both at the micro level.

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[23] Mangatur Nababan, "Pengembangan Model Penilaian Kualitas Terjemahan" Universitas Sebelas Maret Surakarta

Third is the term readability was only associated with reading activities. Then, the term readability is also used in the field of translation because every translation activity cannot be separated from reading activities. In the context of translation, the term readability basically does not only concern the readability of the source language text but also the readability of the text target language. This is in accordance with the essence of any translation process which always involves both languages at once. However, until now the reliability of the indicators used to measure the legibility of a text still needs to be questioned. Regardless of the legibility measurement tool that is not yet stable, a translator needs to understand the designation or the concept of readability of the source language text and the target language. A good understanding of the concept of readability will greatly assist translators in carrying out their duties.

Within the nababan theory there is a policy study because the results of this research lead to a certain type of policy which is an alternative model for assessing the quality of translation in Indonesia. This translation quality assessment model is intended as an instrument to measure the quality of text translations from English into Indonesian. The quality of the translation that is measured includes the level of accuracy of message transfer, the level of acceptability and the level of readability of the translated text. Meanwhile, the intended type of text is scientific text, such as translated texts in the fields of law, agriculture, medicine and so on. The level of accuracy of message redirection is determined by how accurately the contents or text messages of the source language are transferred into the target language. The level of acceptability of the translation is assessed on the basis of whether the content or message of the source language text has been expressed in accordance with the rules, norms and culture that apply in the target language. The level of readability of the translated text refers on the degree of easiness of a translated text to be understood by the target reader. Evaluation of both the level of accuracy, the level of acceptability and the level of readability of the translation is carried out separately. Such an assessment is

based on the premise that basically the concepts of accuracy, acceptability and readability are separate concepts from one another other. In addition, the separation of the assessment will make the assessment process more focused. Because the translation unit under study is at the level of words, phrases, clauses and sentences, the assessment of the quality of the translation becomes very detailed. [24]

Assessment of translation is an integral part in the context of translation research. Whether the purpose of a research is related to ideological issues and translation methods or techniques, the aspect of assessing the quality of translation becomes very important. In the context of evaluating the quality of translation, several articles and opinions have been presented by experts.

E. Google Translate

The development of machine translation is in advance. It is proved by the significant development processed by machine translation developer compared to its first encounter in 1930s Google Translate is a web-based free machine translation developed by Google Company that provides text translation from one language to another language in wider range of languages (approximately more than 90 languages. Simply, it can be said that Google Translate has become the easiest way in producing translation text.[25]

Google Translate is a free multilingual machine translation service developed by Google, to translate text, speech, images, sites, or real-time video from one language into another. Google Translate was launched in April 28 t h , 2006 as statistical machine translation Today, it has 500 million users worldwide every day. Through publication on the official blog, Google announced a new technology called Google Neural Machine

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[24] Ibid, 54

[25] Rohfin Andria Gestanti, Elok Putri Nimasari, Restu Mufanti, "Re-overviewing Google Translate Results and Its Implication in Language Learning" Asian EFL Journal Research Articles. Vol. 23 Issue No. 3.2 May 2019. P. 7

Translation (GNMT). 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 a predictive algorithm 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 introduced the Android app and an iOS version in February 2011 to function as a portable personal translator. In February 2010, it is integrated into browsers such as Chrome and can speak text, automatically recognize words in images and find unknown texts and languages. In May 2014, Google acquired Word Lens to improve the quality of visual and voice translations. It can scan text or images with one's device and translate them instantly. In addition, the system automatically identifies foreign languages and translates speech without requiring the individual to tap the microphone button whenever speech translation is required.

In November 2016, Google announced that Google Translate would switch to a neural machine translation engine - Google Neural Machine Translation (GNMT) - which translates whole sentences at a time, rather than just piece by piece . Google transitioned its translation method 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. No measurement results are provided by Google researchers for GNMT from English to other languages, other languages to English, or between language pairs that do not include English. In 2018, it translates more than 100 billion words a day.

It uses this broader context to help it figure out the most relevant translation, which it then rearranges and adjusts to be more like a human speaking with proper grammar. If "Detect language" is selected, text in an unknown language can be automatically identified. Furthermore, by the time this research was conducted, it supports translation from and into 109 languages. GT seems to be the simplest and easiest to access translation tool available for users [26]. 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.

Google Translate will help us to translate texts or webs pages from one language into other languages automatically, from source language (SL)into target language (TL) so that it helps readers as they are trying to understand the content of a web page. The pointed that because we want to provide everyone with acces to all the world‟s information, including information in every language, one of the exciting projects at Google Research is machine translation.

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:[27]

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

[27]Indah Kurniasih, "An Analysis of Grammatical Errors of Using Google Translate from Indonesia to English in Writing Undergraduate Thesis Abstract among

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.

2. Supported Languages

Google Translate is a service provided by Google Inc. to translate a piece of text or webpage 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. The following 109 languages are supported by Google Translate as of April 2020. Chinese (Simplified) and Chinese (Traditional) refer to two different writing systems for the same language, bringing the actual total number of languages is 108.

3. Features of Google Translate

There are many features of Google Translate, as follows:

a. Google Translate Offline

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.

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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

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 Disavadvantage Using Google Translate

Using machine translation or Google Translate certainly has
a advantages and disadvantages. Because most people assume
that Google Translate is very helpful and easy. But Google

Translate has a disadvantages. Advantages and Disavadvantage of Google Translate can be seen as follows.[28]

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 created to assist in translating. 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 don't need to buy a dictionary to translate into English a language. In addition to translating as its main function, Google Translate also allows users to learn pronunciation. This is advantages that are very beneficial for 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 very possible an error occurs if the translated form of a sentence let alone text.

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[28]Ibid, 24-25.

F.   Google Translate Accuracy

In this sophisticated era, everything can be done with technology and machine. The   translation process is not an exception. Many applications can be used to help and facilitate the process. Among other translation applications, Google Translate is the most popular one and used worldwide. This application is provided by Google and belongs to machine translation (MT).   However, the translation results of Google Translate are quite problematic. Many people question its accuracy. Research by Cromico   proved that the translation results from Google Translate were less accurate, less acceptable, and less readable. According to Villar, machine-translated texts have several problems, such as missing words, word order, incorrect words, unknown words, and punctuation errors.[29]

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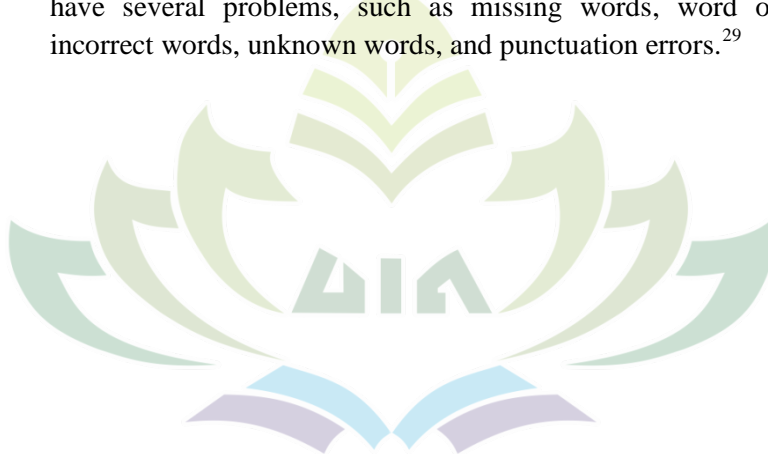
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