

**TRANSLATION QUALITY OF ENGLISH-INDONESIAN BY
USING *GOOGLE TRANSLATE***

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APPROVAL

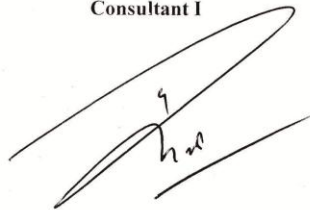
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ABSTRACT

Jimmy Cromico, S200140049. Translation Quality of English-Indonesian by Using *Google Translate*. Post Graduate Thesis. Magister Language Studies Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta 2015.

The purposes of this research are to identify the technique of translating used in “*Google Translate*”, to describe the accuracy of translation result by using “*Google Translate*”. to clarify the acceptability of translation result by using “*Google Translate*”. And the last to describe the readability of translation result by using “*Google Translate*”. This research belongs to a qualitative research employing descriptive method. It aims to describe the translation techniques occurs in the translation and the quality assessment that covers accuracy, acceptability and readability of the sentences of the scientific articles by *Google Translate*. The data in this research are all sentences from those articles taken as data. This research was conducted based on first and second data. The first data consists of 106 sentences taken from three articles. The second data were taken by distributing questionnaire to some raters. The analysis shows that *Google Translate* applied 10 kinds of translation techniques in translating the scientific articles. The techniques are calque there are 2 data or (1,41%), borrowing there are 24 data or (16,90%), word for word there are 55 data or (38,73%), literal translation there are 35 data or (24,65%), transposition there is 1 data or (0,70%), amplification there are 2 data or (1,41%), reduction there are 2 data or (1,41%), generalization there are 5 data or (3,52%), particularization there are 2 data or (1, 41%) and naturalization there are 9 data or (6, 34%). The analysis on accuracy shows that there are 16 data or (15, 10%) considered to be accurate, 61 data or (57, 54%) considered to be less accurate, and 29 data considered in accurate. It means that in general the translation is less accurate. The analysis on acceptability shows that there are 28 data or (26, 41%) considered to be acceptable, 67 data or (63, 21%) considered to be less acceptable, and 11 data or (10,38%) considered to be unacceptable. The analysis on readability shows that there are 13 data or (12, 27%) considered to be readable, 47 data or (44, 33%) considered to be less readable, and 46 data or (43, 30%) considered to be unreadable. The analysis shows that implementation of techniques makes the translation less accurate, less acceptable and less readable. It means that *Google Translate* can not determine a suitable techniques to produce a quality translation in translating sentences found on scientific articles.

Key words: *Translation quality, Google Translate,*

INTRODUCTION

Translation is a process where a source language (SL) to be translated into the target language (TL), with the various stages that become a qualified result of translation. Today, there emerging many translator-based technologies that can facilitate us in translating the text.

The transfer of the meaning from one language into another language is the definition of the translation in general. However, in line with the advance of century, many experts develop its definition with different tendency. Newmark (1988: 5) states “Translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text.” This is the same as what Larson (1984: 3) says that “translation is basically a change of form from the Source Language (SL) into the Target Language (TL) that refers to the actual words, phrases, clauses, sentence and paragraph etc, which is spoken or written”.

Based on the quotation above, it can be stated that when a translator translates source language texts into the target language text, he/she should be able to transfer the meaning as close as the author’s intention. It is not allowed for a translator to make new meaning or messages because he/she will convey incorrect messages to make the readers. Almost similar to Newmark, Machali (2000: 114) states that translation is a process of “recreate“. It can be said that when a translator does his/her job, he/she recreates a product. Therefore, a translator must be careful in translating a text because he deals not only with the language grammar but also the language style. For example, when a translator translates an article, he/she cannot translate it into literature text or a text which contains slang language but it should be translated into an article, too.

Google Translate is an online translator service provided by Google Inc. to translate a section of text, or a webpage, into another language. In details, *Google Translate* can translate any web page into 51 languages around the world only in a second. Also, *Google Translate* is very easy to use. The user only inputs the URL of desired web page on available box, chooses the available target language, then clicks enter command, and the web page has been successfully translated.

Nowadays, internet is developing fast .We just need to connect the modem with computer: Then, you can access the internet and indirectly you are already connected with other country because you can interact with other people all over the world. By means of internet, we can find various information, knowledge, entertainments, etc. If we want to enjoy all of them, we must go to a site which provides that features because every site has each functions and features. For example, www.facebook.com is one of sites that provide social networking.

“*Google Translate*” helps 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. Och (2006) 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.*” Machine that is used in Google can be classified in term *machine translation* whose abbreviation is MT. Imam Santoso argued that MT is a *computerized system responsible for the production of translations with or without human assistance.* (as cited from Hutchins, 1994).

Today, “*Google Translate*” is growing to be a complex MT. There are many new features of “*Google Translate*,” one of them is pronunciation tool as we are translating texts with using “*Google Translate*”. But the results of translation from “*Google Translate*” need to be studied further more especially in the matter of linguistics error, the accuracy, acceptability and readability of translation since many people find themselves in doubt with the result of the “*Google Translate*” although they actually do not know the real quality of translation result by using “*Google Translate*”. In addition, there are many students, not only senior high schools but also university students that use this media as their machine translator. So, there is a need for deeper study of the translation result by using “*Google Translate*” if it is suitable for media translator or not. This thesis, *Translation Analysis: the Quality of Translation of English into Indonesian by Using Google Translate* will present about the study on accuracy, acceptability, and readability

in the results of translation that is translated by “*Google Translate*” and the techniques of translation that uses “*Google Translate*”.

Based on the background of the problem above, the limitation of this research only at *google translate* especially for scientific text. It is done in order to the result of the research more focus, energy saving and power.

RESEARCH METHOD

In this research, the researcher applied a descriptive qualitative method. By using descriptive qualitative method, the researcher only collected, classified, analyzed the data and then drew a conclusion. A further explanation about qualitative research is also given by Cresswell (1994: 15): Qualitative research is an inquiry process of understanding based on distinct methodological traditions of inquiry that explore a social or human problem. The researcher builds a complex, holistic picture, analyzes words, reports detailed views of informants, and conducts the study in a natural setting. Qualitative research was applied in this research because the data are not statistical data. Although there is a simple counting in this research, this counting was only used as a medium to analyze the data and to make conclusions. For addition, the counting was also used in order to asses the translation quality.

The object of this research is google translate of three articles. First article is “Keeping Skin Healthy and Beautiful, Do not Need Expensive”!, second article is “How Technology and Education Can Save the World”. Third article is “The Economics of Happiness. By [Jeffrey D. Sachs](http://www.project-syndicate.org/commentary/sachs181/English). <http://www.project-syndicate.org/commentary/sachs181/English>.”

Data source refers to the subject from which the data can be obtained Arikunto: (1998: 114). The data of this thesis are word, phrase, clause and sentences that resulted by *Google Translate*. Then other data is from the information given by the rater through questionnaire.

Whereas the resources of data are documents and informant. Documents consist of the origin of the text and translation resulted by *google translate*. Then the other source of data from the informant. The informants are the rater that will

be answering the questionnaire given by the researcher about the accuracy, acceptability and readability.

There are two types of data used in this thesis so called first data and the second data. The first data is all sentences in the article, there are three of articles, the first article is “*Keeping Skin Healthy and Beautiful, Do not Need Expensive*”!, the second article is “*How Technology and Education Can Save the World*”, the third article is “*the Economics of Happiness taken from <http://www.project-syndicate.org/commentary/sachs181/English>*.” The second data is the scale given by the raters through questionnaire. The researcher took three raters to assess the translation quality of the text in terms of accuracy and acceptability and readability. The raters must possess several criteria to assess the quality. The researcher used questionnaire and distributed it to each raters.

The technique in collecting the data like Hikmat (2011: 71) states that “Technique of collecting data is an important step in the research”. For collecting data, the researcher uses:

1. Documentation.

According to Arikunto (1998: 231) documentation is a number of data that presents the verbal data such as correspondence, journal, memory, report and others which can be mutual responsible. In this study, the data of documentation come from students’ writing. Documentation here is also known as content analysis. Content analysis was used to collect the primary data. Weber states in Moleong (1989: 220) that the “content analysis is research methodology that uses a number of procedures to draw valid conclusions from a book or document”. Berg (2001: 240) states that “In content analysis, researchers examine artifacts of social communication. Typically, these are written documents or transcriptions of recorded verbal communications. From this perspective, photographs, videotape, or any item that can be made into text are enable to content analysis. Affifudin and Saebani (2012: 165) states that:

Content analysis is a deep research toward the printed communication in mass media. Content analysis can be used to analyze all of the communication in form

newspaper, magazine, news, radio, television, commercial break or advertisement.

Documentation here has three kinds of articles, first article is about “*Keeping Skin Healthy and Beautiful, Do not Need Expensive*”!, the second article is “*How Technology and Education Can Save the World*”, the third article is about “*Economics of Happiness taken from <http://www.project-syndicate.org/commentary/sachs181/English>.*”

2. Questionnaire

This research applied two types of questionnaire, they are close format and open-ended format. The close format questionnaire means that the questionnaire is in form of scaled questionnaire. The researcher distributed questionnaires containing scale of the translation’s accuracy, acceptability and readability to the raters. Meanwhile, in open-ended format, the raters are allowed to give their comments dealing with the translation’s accuracy, acceptability and readability.

The questionnaires containing scales of accuracy, acceptability and readability are distributed to the raters.

Accurate is the meaning of the source language sentence is accurately conveyed into the target language text, there is no meaning distortion. Less Accurate is the meaning of the source language sentence is less accurately conveyed into the target language. There are some meaning distortions. Inaccurate is the meaning of the source language sentence is definitely not accurately conveyed into the target language. It is omitted or deleted. Nagao, Tsuji & Nakamura in Nababan (2004: 4)

Acceptable is the source language sentences are translated naturally. It does not feel like a translation product. There is no grammatical mistake. The terms of the source language are suitable with the culture of target language. Less Acceptable is the translation sound natural enough but it feels like translation. It is rather clumsy and not in accordance with the language system and culture of target language. Unacceptable is the translation extremely sounds

like translation, unnatural, and clumsy. It is not grammatically and culturally accepted. Machali, (2000: 119-120)

Readable is if the target language text is fully comprehended. The readers only need to read it once. Less readable if there is one unfamiliar word or more found in the target language text. However, the reader still manages to understand the content of the text by reading more than once. Unreadable is the reader completely does not comprehend the content of the target language text. Richard et al (In Nababan, 1999: 62)

In this research, to obtain the validity of the data the researcher uses triangulation. In data triangulation, the researcher uses multiple data collection in this study, so that the data and data source considered in the study of translation. The researcher uses document and informant (rater).

While in methodological triangulation, the researcher uses more than one method for gathering data. The researcher use more than one method for gathering data, for example the researcher uses content analysis (document) and questionnaire to assess the quality of translation which cover accuracy, acceptability and readability.

In analyzing the data the researcher uses the comparison method. The way in analyzing of the data is comparing between the source language and target language that are analyzed the accuracy, acceptability and readability. This research was designed to be conducted in the following stage.

1. Reading the data

Read all the article first article is “*Keeping Skin Healthy and Beautiful, Do not Need Expensive*”!, second article is “*How Technology and Education Can Save the World*”, third article is “Economics of Happiness taken from [http://www.project-syndicate.org /commentary /sachs181/ English](http://www.project-syndicate.org/commentary/sachs181/English). web page browsed on July 8th 2015 and its translation which is translated by *Google Translate* on August 8th 2015.

2. Collecting first Data

The first data were collected in the form of English article, there are three kinds of article, first article is about “*Keeping Skin Healthy and Beautiful, Do not Need Expensive*”!, the second article is about “*How Technology and Education Can Save the World*”, the third article is about “*Economics of Happiness taken from [http://www.project-syndicate.org/commentary /sachs181/ English](http://www.project-syndicate.org/commentary/_sachs181/_English) web page*” browsed on June 8th 2015. First data in the form of Indonesian sentences were collected by translating the web page using *Google Translate* online web page translator service.

3. Encoding First Data

The collected first data were given a code and number. For example: 001 - 033 / KSHB / 2015, 034 – 062 / HTECSW / 2015, 063 – 106 / EH / 2015 106 – The number of the taken data TL – Target Language SL – Source Language

4. Analyzing First Data

The primary data were analyzed to find out the translation techniques applied by the Google Translate in translating three kinds of article the first article is about “*Keeping Skin Healthy and Beautiful, Do not Need Expensive*”!, the second article is about “*How Technology and Education Can Save the World*”.the third article is about “*Economics of Happiness taken from [http://www.project-syndicate.org /commentary /sachs181/ English](http://www.project-syndicate.org/commentary/_sachs181/_English)”.*

5. Collecting the second Data

The second data were collected from questionnaires distributed to the raters. The data were assessed by the raters based on the classification which was given by the researcher. The raters assessed the translation quality interms of accuracy, acceptability and readability. These are the classifications: Classification A Accuracy: 1).Accurate 2).Less accurate 3).Inaccurate. Classification B Acceptability: 1). Acceptable 2). Less acceptable 3). Un acceptable Classification C Readability 1). Readability 2). Less Readability 3). Unreadability

6. Analyzing Second Data

The second data were analyzed to find out the quality of translation in terms of accuracy, acceptability and readability.

7. Drawing Conclusion

Based on data analysis some conclusions were drawn and some suggestions were made.

DISCUSSION OF FINDING

Based on research problems this part discusses about:

1. techniques of translating used by *google translate*

In translating the scientific article. There are 10 techniques found on the translation. They are calque, borrowing, word for word, literal translation, transposition, amplification, reduction, generalization, particularization, naturalization.

Those are all of translation techniques which is being used by Google Translate to translate the whole text from three articles. There are three kinds of scientific articles that will be used in this research, the first article is about “*Keeping Skin Healthy and Beautiful, Do not Need Expensive*”!, and the second article is about “*How Technology and Education Can Save the World*”, and the last is about “*The Economics of Happiness*”. The table below is shown translation techniques with its quantity are:

Table 1
Translation Techniques found in the Scientific Articles

No	Technique	No. Data	Total	Percentage
1.	Calque	071/EH/2015/, 094/EH/2015/	2	1, 41%
2.	Borrowing	01/KSHB/2015/,016/KSHB/2015,018/KSHB/205,020/KSHB/2015/,025/KSHB/2015/,030/KSHB/2015/,037/HTECSW/2015/,038/HTECSW/2015/,039/HTECSW/2015/,040/HTECSW/2015/,043/HTECSW/2015/,045/HTECSW/2015/,048/HTECSW/2015/,049/HTECSW/2015/,050/HTECSW/2015/,055/HTECSW/2015/,058/HTECSW/2015/,060/HTECSW/2015/,061/HTECSW/2015/,075/EH/2015/,091/EH/2015/, 092/EH/2015/,094/EH/2015/,105/EH/2015/	24	16,90%
3	Word for word	03/KSHB/2015/,04/KSHB/2015/,05/KSHB/2015/,06/KSHB/2015/,08/KSHB/2015/,010/KSHB/2015/,011/KSHB/2015/,012/KSHB/2015/,013/KSHB/2015/,014/KSHB/2015/,015/KSHB/2015/,016/KSHB/2015/	55	38, 73%

		018/KSHB/2015/,020/KSHB/2015/,023/KSHB/2015/, 026/KSHB/2015/,029/KSHB/2015/,034/HTECSW/2015/, 035/HTECSW/2015/,036/HTECSW/2015/,037/HTECSW/ 2015/,040/HTECSW/2015/,041/HTECSW/2015/, 043/HTECSW/2015/,044/HTECSW/2015/,045/HTECSW/ 2015/,048/HTECSW/2015/,049/HTECSW/2015/,052/HTE CSW/2015/,055/HTECSW/2015/,056/HTECSW/2015/, 057/HTECSW/2015/,059/HTECSW/2015/,060/HTECSW/ 2015/,061/HTECSW/2015/,062/HTECSW/2015/,066/EH/2 015/,072/EH/2015/,073/EH/2015/,074/EH/2015/, 077/EH/2015/, 078/EH/2015/, 079/EH/2015/, 080/EH/2015/, 081/EH/2015/, 082/EH/2015/, 083/EH/2015/, 085/EH/2015/, 086/EH/2015/, 088/EH/2015/, 096/EH/2015/, 098/EH/2015/, 100/EH/2015/, 102/EH/2015/, 106/EH/2015/		
4	Literal translation	01/KSHB/2015/,02/KSHB/2015/,07/KSHB/2015/,09/KSH B/2015/,021/KSHB/2015/,022/KSHB/2015/,024/KSHB/20 15/, 025/KSHB/2015/,027/KSHB/2015/,028/KSHB/2015/, 030/KSHB/2015/,031/KSHB/2015/,032/KSHB/2015/, 033/KSHB/2015/,038/HTECSW/2015/,039/HTECSW/201 5/,042/HTECSW/2015/,046/HTECSW/2015/,047/HTECS W/2015/,050/HTECSW/2015/,051/HTECSW/2015/,053/H TECSW/2015/,054/HTECSW/2015/,056/HTECSW/2015/, 063/EH/2015/,064/EH/2015/,070/EH/2015/,087/EH/2015/, 093/EH/2015/, 095/EH/2015/, 99/EH/2015/, 101/EH/2015/, 103/EH/2015/, 104/EH/2015/, 105/EH/2015/	35	24, 65 %
5	Transposition	068/EH/2015/	1	0, 70 %
6	Amplification	010/KSHB/2015/, 019/KSHB/2015/, 067/EH/2015/, 076/EH/2015/, 097/EH/2015/	5	3, 52%
7	Reduction	023/KSHB/2015/, 070/EH/2015/	2	1, 41 %
8	Generalization	09, 013, 044/HTECSW/2015/, 049/HTECSW/2015/, 065/EH/2015/, 084/EH/2015/, 089/EH/2015/	7	4, 93 %
9	Particularization	076/EH/2015/, 090/EH/2015/	2	1, 41%
10	Naturalization	024/KSHB/2015/,028/KSHB/2015/,034/HTECSW/2015/, 038/HTECSW/2015/,046/HTECSW/2015/,055/HTECSW /2015/, 066/EH/2015/, 078/EH/2015/, 091/EH/2015/	9	6, 34 %
			142	100%

The table shows that word for word is the most frequently technique found in translating the articles. The total number of word for word is 55 data or (38,73%). Then it is followed by literal translation technique with the total number 35 data or (24,65%). There are 24 data or (16,90%) for borrowing, 9 data or (6,34%) of naturalization, 7 data or (4,93%) of generalization, 5 data or (3,52%) of amplification, 2 items or (1,41%) for reduction and the last 1 data for transposition or (0,70%).

While, in second research problems as stated in problem formulation (chapter 1) about the accuracy of translation results by using *google translate*, the third research question is about the acceptability of translation results by using *google translate*, fourth research question is about the readability of translation results by using *google translate* from scientific articles.

2. The accuracy of translation results by using *google translate*

In term of accuracy, accuracy is a term of translation quality assessment which refers to the extent to which a translation matches toward its original. It is without addition or reduction from source language to target language. It is usually refers to preservation of the information content of SL in TL. It could be said that in translating a text, the translator should also concern to the familiar language pattern which is usually used by the target readers. There are two raters in scoring translation quality in accuracy term. The raters are allowed to give comment for each assessment (if needed). In order to make it easier, the researcher signed the raters with R1, R2 etc.

The accuracy of the translation technique from the scientific articles was measured by two raters who were experts in translation field and has enough experience in translating text. As explained in previous chapter (in chapter 3), a questionnaire was given to all raters and then they gave a score for each data. They gave score based on the description given by the researcher. The data was consisted of 106 data from the scientific articles. Below the result of assessing translation quality of accuracy, as follows:

Table 2
Level of Accuracy found in the Scientific Articles

SCALE	CLASSIFICATION	TOTAL	PERCENTAGE
3	Accurate	16	15, 10 %
2	Less Accurate	61	57, 54 %
1	Inaccurate	29	27, 36 %

Based on the table above, The analysis on translation accuracy shows that there are 61 data (57,54%) considered being less accurate translation, 29 data (27,36%) considered being inaccurate translation and 16 data (15.10%) considered being accurate translation. It means that, in general, the translation is highly less accurate.

3. The acceptability of translation results by using *google translate*.

In acceptability, it deals with the language naturalness of the translation which is compatible with the target language. A translation which is thought as acceptable should fulfill the requirement of “reading as an original” written in target language rather than that of “reading as the original”. A translation is acceptable when the readers feel like reading an original text which is written in target language. It means that the target text sounds natural.

There are two raters which same with the raters in assessing accuracy term. The raters are allowed to give any comment for each assessment. In order to make it easier, the researcher signed the raters with R1, R2 and etc. For determining the acceptability of the translation, the researcher counted the mean of the score given by the raters. The data is consisted of 106 data from the scientific articles. Below the result of assessing translation quality of acceptability, as follow:

Table 3.
Level of Acceptability found in the Scientific Articles

SCALE	CLASSIFICATION	TOTAL	PERCENTAGE
3	Acceptable	28	26, 41 %
2	Less Acceptable	67	63, 21 %
1	Unacceptable	11	10, 38 %

Based on the table above, The analysis on translation acceptability shows that there are 28 data (26.41%) considered being acceptable translation, 67 data (63.21%) considered being less acceptable translation and 11 data (10.38%) considered being unacceptable translation. It means that the translation is highly less acceptable.

4. The readability of translation results by using *google translate*.

Readability covers about average sentence length, number of new words and grammatical complexities of the language used. There are some factors of low readability which makes the text difficult to be understood by the reader, they include such as the use of foreign and regional words, the use of ambiguous words and sentences, the use of foreign language or use of incomplete sentence, punctuation, grammatical aspect, sentence construction etc.

There are two raters in assessing the readability term. The raters are different person with raters in assessing accuracy and readability aspect. The raters are allowed to give any comment for each assessment. In order to make it easier, the researcher signs the raters with R1, R2 and etc. For determining the readability of the translation, the researcher counted the mean of the score given by the raters. The are 106 data from scientific articles. Below the result of assessing translation quality of readability, as follows:

Table 4.
Level of Readability found in the Scientific Articles

SCALE	CLASSIFICATION	TOTAL	PERCENTAGE
3	Readable	13	12, 27 %
2	Less Readable	47	44, 33%
1	Unreadable	46	43, 40 %

Based on the table above, The analysis on translation readability shows that there are 13 data (12.27%) considered being readable, 47 data (44.33%) considered being less readable, and 46 data (43.40%) considered being unacceptable translation. It means that the translation is highly readable.

It can be concluded that translation of scientific articles by using *google translate* is highly less accurate, less acceptable and less readable in the target language.

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