



**ACCURACY LEVEL OF GOOGLE TRANSLATE IN THE ENGLISH
TO INDONESIAN TRANSLATION OF *A DAY'S WAIT***

a final project
submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra*
in English

by
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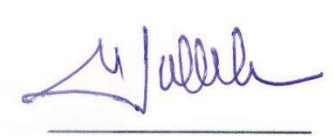
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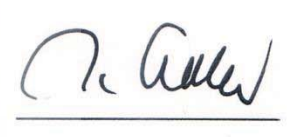
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MOTTO AND DEDICATION

Because time is not wasted when you waste it on what you truly desire.

(Fathia Izzati)



To my beloved parents

Alm. Bapak Marzuqi and Ibu Enik Sulisnaeni

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ABSTRACT

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Keywords: Translation methods, Accuracy, Google Translate, Short Story.

Google translate is one of the translation machine mostly used by people to help them in translating text. This final project was a study which analyzed the use of translation methods in translating a short story entitled *A Day's Wait* and accuracy of the translated text done by Google Translate. The objective of this study is to find out the methods which are used by Google Translate and the accuracy of Google Translate in translating a text.

Qualitative method is used in this study because the collected data are written in the form of analysis. The data analysis will be based on eight translation methods by Newmark. They are word for word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, semantic translation, idiomatic translation, free translation, and communicative translation. In addition, the accuracy of the translated text was analyzed too by using Nababan's translation accuracy.

The result shows there were 107 sentences found in a short story entitled *A Day's Wait*. Besides, only five of eight translation methods are used by Google Translate in translating Ernest Hemingway's *A Day's Wait* into Indonesia. The mostly used method is literal translation (61.68%); the second is word for word translation (24.29%); the third is faithful translation (6.54%); the fourth is idiomatic translation (5.61%); the last is free translation (1.87%). The three translation methods which were not used on the analysis of this study are semantic translation, adaptation translation, and communicative translation.

According to the analysis of translation accuracy using Nababan's accuracy assessment, Google Translate is resulting only 26.1% data are accurate. Literal translation method has the highest evidence of accurate translation (15.9%) while others show less frequency of accurate translation: idiomatic translation (3.7%); word for word translation (2.8%); faithful translation (2.8%); and free translation (0.9%). Therefore, it can be conclude that Google Translate is a bad translator machine since the frequency of accurate translation less than 50%. For this reason, we can not completely rely on translator machine in this case Google Translate.

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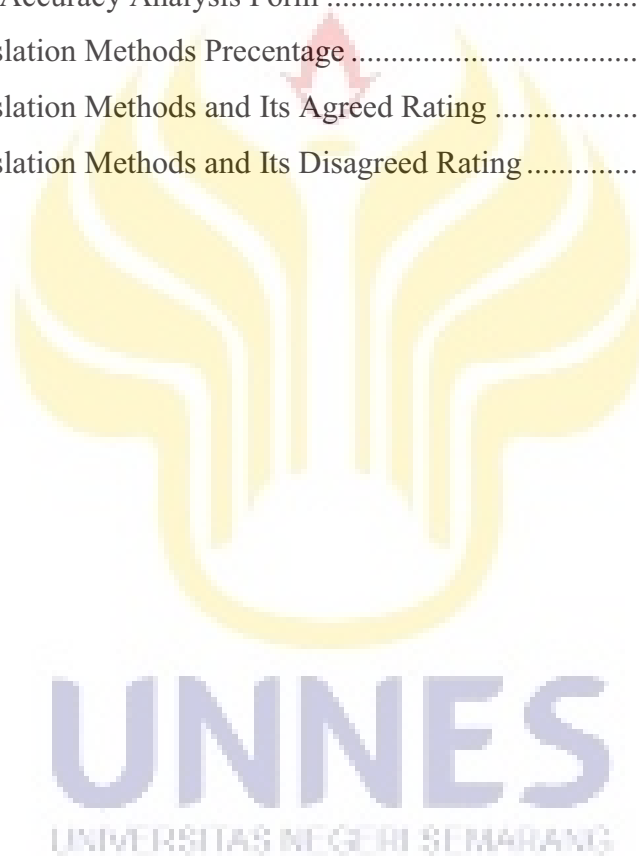
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the general background of the study, reasons for choosing the topic, statement of the problems, objectives of the study, limitation of the study, significances of the study, and the outline of final project.

1.1 General Background of the Study

Nowadays, the effort of translation process in science and technology books in Indonesia is increasingly necessary. The need of translation process covering these two areas is caused by some factors: as a developing country, Indonesian people try to translate science and technology books in order to increase good progress of the country in science and technology; most of science and technology books are written in foreign language especially English; and the percentage of people who can understand the science books that written in English is less than five percent (Nababan, 1999:1-2).

In reading, we are looking for the intention of the text. We can not separate this from understanding it because they go together and the title may be remote from the content as well as the intention (Newmark, 1998:12). The main problem of reading we face is in time that we find the language of the book/text we read (the book written in English) does not similar with our language (Indonesian). Since most of science and technology books are written in foreign language especially English, the readers (Indonesian people) found a difficulty in

reading since it is written in English (Nababan, 1999:1). Therefore, translation process is needed to make the information more appropriate and easier to the readers.

Translation usually use to transfer written or spoken SL texts to equivalent written or spoken TL texts. In general, the purpose of translation is to reproduce various kinds of texts in another language and thus making them available to wider readers (Mahmoud Ordudari, 2007). For this reason, a translator takes an important role as a bilingual or multi-lingual cross-cultural transmitter of language. Therefore, people will be helped and get easier to understand texts by a translator's help for transferring one language (SL) to another language (TL). Nowadays, however, people are getting easier with the existence of translation tools. They are Transtool, Bing Translator, Google Translate and so on. As a translator machine, Google Translate has the ability to translate from one language to another language automatically. It can translate specialized terms like meaning of words or phrase in a good way.

Everyone has a degree-level 'reading and comprehension' ability in one foreign language and a particular interest in one of the three main areas of translation: (a) science and technology, (b) social, economic, and/or political topics and institutions, and (c) literary and philosophical works (Newmark, 1998:3). In this study, I will observe about the translation methods in a short story since it is one of literary works. Based on the explanation before, literary work is one of works people interested in. Therefore, I choose *A Day's Wait* to be analyzed in order to discuss the methods that are used in source text (ST) and its

translation in target text (TT). Google Translate is a translation tool I will use to translate that short story. Method that brings by New Mark will also take part to do analysis in this study.

1.2 Reason for Choosing the Topic

There are several reasons why I chose the topic *Translation Methods and Accuracy Rating in A Short Story Entitled A Day's Wait Translated by Google Translate* are as follow:

A Day's Wait is one of famous world short stories in English. A short story which written by a great writer named Ernest Hemingway is a good short story for all of us. It shows us that a clear misunderstanding appears between father and son which is disastrous for the son due to the lack of knowledge as far as the different scales are concerned. Futhermore, this short story also tells us about the son's heroism and how he attempts to show no fear even though he believes he will die. The failure in communication leads to the son's being afraid of dying. Actually, this story is based on a similar event in Hemingway's life where his son had a high fever and acted in a similar way as Schatz does in story. This is an example of how facts can become fiction. *A Day's Wait* was chosen because it initiates several important themes which we can learn something about. For instance, how a misunderstanding can lead to a conflict and how we should try to be more open about our thoughts instead of suffering in silence.

As the technology grows up, translation activity could not deny the existence of it. Recently, almost in all translation activities, technology is include

inside. Generally, based on the subject and technology, there are two type of translation activity: translation activity done by human and translation activity done by machine. Google translate is one of the translation machine mostly used by people nowadays. When people want to translate a text using Google Translate, they do not need to take the role in translation activity. The user/people just put the source text inside then the translation result (target text) automatically will appear. Google Translate was chosen because it is widely used by people to help them in translating text for it is easy to use.

For these reasons, I want to know what methods are used by Google Translate. Futhermore, I want to know whether Google Translate is good enough for translating text or not by checking its accuracy.

1.3 Statement of the Problems

In this thesis, I want to limit the discussion of the translation method by New Mark in a short story entitled *A Day's Wait* by presenting the following problem:

- (1) What methods are used by Google Translate in translating a short story entitled *A Day's Wait* from English into Indonesian?
- (2) What is the accuracy of Google Translate in translating a short story entitled *A Day's Wait* from English into Indonesian?

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study are:

- (1) To find out the methods which are used by Google Translate in translating a short story entitled *A Day's Wait* from English into Indonesian.
- (2) To find out the accuracy of Google Translate in translating a short story entitled *A Day's Wait* from English into Indonesian.

1.5 Limitation of the Study

The research is concerned with translation methods which are used in a short story *A Day's Wait* written by Ernest Hemingway. The analysis of translation methods is based on Peter Newmark classification.

1.6 Significance of the Study

The result of the study is expected to be able to give the following benefits:

- a) For translators

The result of the study can improve the translators' skills and knowledge in translating a text using method brought by Newmark. By using Newmark's methods, the translators can produce better translation result from source text (ST) to target text (TT) based on that methods.

b) For lecturers

The result of the study can be a great materials in translation study especially if it is about translation methods.

c) For students and other researcher

This study is expected to give additional knowledge for student who are interested in learning Newmark's Translation Methods. In addition, students often use Google Translate to translate something (word, phrase, sentences, and so on). By knowing Newmark's methods, students will know what methods are mostly used by Google Translate in translating a text. Futhermore, students can consider whether the translation result is accurate or not if it is translated by Google Translate.

1.7 Outline of Final Project

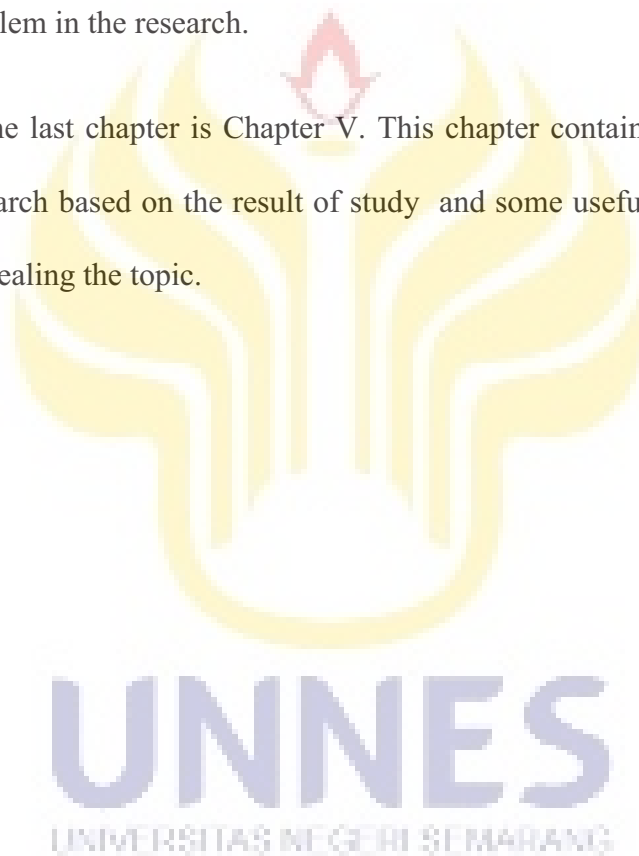
This study is divided into five chapters. Each chapters contains different topics. Chapter I is the introduction. This chapter explains the general background of the study, reason for choosing the topic, statement of the problem, the objective of the study, limitation of the study, significances of the study, and the outline of the final project.

Chapter II is the review to the related literature. This chapter will describe result of previous studies that have been conducted before, review of theoritical study covering this study containing definition definition of translation, types of translation methods, and translation quality assesment.

Chapter III is the method of investigation, include, resign design, object of the study, role of researcher, procedures of collecting data, procedures analyzing data, and technique of reporting data.

Chapter IV is the analysis which discusses the topic in detail. This chapter contains the discussion, findings of this research and the answer(s) of the problem in the research.

The last chapter is Chapter V. This chapter contains the conclusion of the research based on the result of study and some useful suggestion for the reader dealing the topic.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter discusses review of related literature which consists of review of previous study, review of the theoretical study containing definition definition of translation, types of translation method, and translation quality assesment.

2.1 Review of Previous Studies

Study of translation methods become popular nowadays since translation is really needed when it is related to the book of science and technologies which are written in foreign language especially in English (Lailatul Izza, 2010). Therefore, I found some studies about translation methods.

Widi Darmawan Yudha (2013) was conducted a study entitled "*Translation methods used in three chapters of "Tanjung Mas Sebagai Central Point Port" Handbook*". His research has conclude that the number of word for word translation, literal translation, free translation, faithful translation, and adaptation translation in this handbook is different because the contained of this handbook is about information of TanjungMas. The translator make this work more clearly for the reader.

Another study was done by Firnantia Lara Lestari (2014). She conducted a research entitled "*An Analysis of Translation Methods Used in The Indonesian Subtitled of The Croods Movie*". Her study came up with the findings revealed that there are 3 utterances translated using faithful translation, 4 utterances are

translated using semantic translation and 13 utterances are translated using communicative translation. The translation method mostly used is communicative translation since this method gives priority to translate the contextual meaning of the SL text, both of the aspects of language and the content, so the text can be easily understood by the movie audiences of all ages. In addition, the writer also found 9 utterances using grammatical equivalence and 11 utterances using textual equivalences. The equivalence mostly used is textual equivalence since it focuses on the achievement between a SL and TL in terms of cohesion and information received by the readers.

A great study also carried out by Ina Mutmaina (2015). She was conducted study with the title “*Faithful Translation in Sapardi Djoko Damono’s Poetry Translated by Harry Aveling.*” The method used in her study is descriptive qualitative analysis in which she describes the method of translator to transfers the poetry from Indonesian into English and componential analysis based on Newmark theories about faithful translation and the criteria of translation poetry assessment used by Nababan that used three instrument such as: Accuracy-rating instrument, Readability-rating instrument, and Instrument for measuring the acceptability of a text that used by her to measure the quality of translation from data analysis.

Abdul Rosyid (2011) carried out a study entitled “*The Analysis of the English-Indonesian Translation Methods in a Novel “A Study in Scarlet Sherlock Holmes” by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle*”. His research has conclude that he finds one methods translation only. Those methods of translation are using by him to get the

translation appropriate with aesthetic and expressive value in novel. He tries to find the closest natural meaning in target language but not too far from the original novel. Rosyid also tries to find equivalence meaning because the translator of the translation may have different methods in translating a novel. Therefore, it is very important to analyze since there is no perfect translation made by translator.

A fantastic study also conducted by Wachidatul Afifah (2013). She conducted a study entitled "*A Study of Translation Methods and Procedures on Translating Aesop Fables by English Department Student Universitas Airlangga*". The finding of her study shows that not all of methods and procedures are used. The finding shows that out of 8 Newmark's methods, only five methods are applied. They are literal, semantic, faithful, communicative and word for word translation.

2.2 Theoretical Review

This subchapter discusses review of the theoretical study containing the definitions of translation, types of translation methods, and translation quality assessment.

2.2.1 Definition of Translation

There are many definitions of translation given by some experts. Translation consists of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalence of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style (Nida, 1969: 12).

Newmark (1988:5) states that translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text. The second meaning concerns on the author intended the text that source language (SL).

According to Larson (1984: 3), translation is transferring the meaning of the source language into the receptor language. This is done by going from the form of the first language to the form of a second language by way of semantic structure. It is meaning which is being transferred and must be held constant.

Translation involves the transfer of 'meaning' contained in one set of language signs into another set of language through competent use of the dictionary and grammar, the process involves a whole set of extralinguistic criteria also (Hawkes in Basnett-McGuire, 1991:13).

In general, it can be said that the purpose of translation is to reproduce various kinds of texts from one language to another language including religious, literary, scientific, and philosophic, etc. From those definitions of translation, it can be concluded that translation is a process translating or transferring the meaning from source language to target language and the meaning which is being transferred must be held constant or the message of the target language should be equivalent with the source language.

Accuracy of the translation's work is extremely necessary. Newmark (1988:5) said that there are many other tensions in translation. For instance, between sound and sense, emphasis (word order) and naturalness (grammar), the

figurative and the literal, neatness and comprehensiveness, concision and accuracy.

Larson (1984) believes that in every translation, accuracy, clearness and naturalness are of the great importance. Regarding the translation accuracy, she believes that in some cases when the translator tries to get the meaning of source text and convey it to be the target text, s/he may make some mistakes. For this reason, careful check regarding the accuracy of the translation is needed since maintaining the message of the original text should be the most important things in the process of translating a text.

2.2.2 Types of Translation Method

Newmark (1988) mention the difference between translation methods and translation procedures he writes that translation methods relate to the whole texts while translation procedures are used for sentences and the smaller units of language. He goes on to refer to the following methods of translation:

1) Word-for-word translation

The order of SL word is preserved and the words translated singly by their most common meaning. On the other words, the translator translate the text word by word and keeps the structure of the target text similar with the source text. Below are some examples of word for word translation based on Hartono (2009):

English : I will go to New York tomorrow.

Indonesian : *Aku akan pergi ke New York besok.* (I will go to New York Tomorrow).

English : Look, little guy, you-all shouldn't be doing that.

Indonesian : *Lihat, kecil anak, kamu semua harus tidak melakukan ini.* (Look, little child, you should not do that).

The sentences above is translated with word-for-word translation method.

We can see that the ST sentences have the same equivalence with the TT sentences. However, the translation result still awkward.

2) Literal translation

Literal translation has the same way with word-for-word translation in translating text. However, ST grammatical construction are converted to the nearest TT equivalents(Newmark : 1988). Below are some examples of literal translation:

English : Look, little guy, you-all shouldn't be doing that.

Indonesian : *Lihat, anak kecil, kamu semua seharusnya tidak berbuat seperti itu.* (Look, little child, you should not do like that).

English : Sooner or later the weather will changed.

Indonesian : *Lebih cepat atau lebih lambat cuaca akan berubah.*
(Sooner or later the weather will change).

The sentences in the source language are translated using literal translation method. It is because the words are translated one by one and grammatical constructions of the source language is converted in the target language. It can be seen in the phrase *sooner or later* is translated into the phrase *Lebih cepat atau lebih lambat*. The appropriate translation would be *baik hati* and *cepat atau lambat*.

3) Faithful translation

Faithful translation attempts to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraint of the target language grammatical structures. It attempt to be completely faithful to the intentions of the source language (Ordudari:2009). Below are some examples of faithful translation:

English	: <i>Ben is too well aware that he is naughty.</i>
Indonesian	: <i>Ben menyadari terlalu baik bahwa ia nakal. (Ben realize too kind that he is naughty).</i>
English	: <i>I have quite a few friends.</i>
Indonesian	: <i>Saya mempunyai samasekali tidak banyak teman. (I have no lots of friends)</i>

Those two example of sentences are translated using faithful translation methods. It can be seen by the translation result in each sentence. The translation result is still awkward

4) Semantic Translation

Semantic translation differs from faithful translation only is as far as it must take more account of the aesthetic value (that is, the beautiful and natural sound) of the SL text. Furthermore, it only changes the meaning and text of source language to the target language (Newmark:1988). Below are some examples of semantic translation:

English	: <i>He is a book worm</i>
Indonesia	: <i>Dia adalah seorang kutu buku.</i> (He is a book louse)

The sentence above is translated using semantic translation. It can be seen in the phrase *book worm* is translated as *kutu buku*. If we translate the phrase *book worm* directly, we it would be translated as *cacing buku*. Since that sentence is translated using semantic translation, the phrase *book worm* is translated as *kutu buku*.

5) Adaptation Translation

Adaptation is the freest form of translation which is the SL culture is converted to the TL culture. This type of translation mainly use for plays (comedies) and portry. Eventhough the SL culture is converted to the TL culture but the themes, characters, plots are usually preserved (Newmark:1988). Below are some examples of adaptation translation:

English	: Hey Jude, don't make it bad Take a sad song and make it better Remember to let her into your heart Then you can start to make it better (Hey Jude-The Beatles, 196)
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Indonesia	: <i>Kasih, ingat-ingatlah kau padaku</i> <i>Mengapa kau tinggalkan aku</i> <i>Ingatlah-ingatlah kau padaku</i> <i>Janji setiamu tak kan kulupa</i>
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The translation above looks like a strange translation because the English and Indonesian version of those texts above are not equal. It can be seen in the first sentence *Hey Jude, remember to let her into your heart* is translated as *Kasih, ingat-ingatlah kau padaku* and the second sentence *Then you can start to make it better* is translated as *Janji setiamu tak kan ku lupa*.

6) Free Translation

Emphasizing message in free translation becomes the most important thing because this method produces the TT text without the style, form, or context of the original. It is the easiest method ever since the translator may use her/his own word. Therefore, the translator may add or omit some words if it is necessary. However, the message sent could not be different from the original text. Below are some examples of free translation based on Hartono (2009):

English : The flowers in the garden.

Indonesia : *Bunga-bunga yang tumbuh di taman.*

English : How they live on what he makes?

Indonesia : *Bagaimana mereka dapat hidup dengan penghasilan.*

By using free translation, translating process become easier. The translator can translate freely because it only emphasizing message rather than the style, form, or context of the original. However, the meaning of ST and the TT are constant.

7) Idiomatic Translation

Idiomatic translation reproduces the message or the original of the text but it tends to twist nuances of meaning by preferring the colloquialisms and idioms. Below are some examples of idiomatic translation based on Hartono (2009):

English	: <i>I can relate to that</i>
Indonesian	: <i>Aku mengerti maksudnya</i>
English	: <i>Your cherry mood</i>
Indonesian	: <i>Kamu kelihatan ceria</i>

The result of translation above makes every effort to communicate the meaning of the source language text in the natural forms of target language. It can be seen in phrase *Your cherry mood* which is translated as *Kamu kelihatan ceria*. Cherry is kind of fruits which symbolized as happiness so in this case *cherry* translated as *ceria*.

8) Communicative Translation

Communicative translation attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the original. In other word, this method of translation try to make the reader easy to understand. Since, both content and language are readily acceptable and comprehensible to the readership (Newmark:1988). Below are some examples of communicative translation:

English	: <i>Be aware of vicious dog</i>
Indonesia	: <i>Awas anjing galak</i>
English	: <i>No Smoking!</i>
Indonesia	: <i>Dilarang merokok</i>

In communicative translation, the text in source language will be translated as logic as possible to the target language. Furthermore, it is also pay attention to the effectiveness of target language. Therefore the phrase *no smoking* is translated as *dilarangn merokok* instead of translated as *tidak merokok*.

2.2.3 Translation Quality Assessment

House (2015:12) said that a theory of translation is not possible without a reflection on the role of one of its core concepts: equivalence in translation. Looking at the equivalence, leads directly into a discussion of how one would go about assessing the quality of a translation. Thus, translation assessment can be said to be at the heart of any theory of translation.

Assesment is performed to determine the accuracy, clarity, and fairness translation (Syihabuddin, 2005:2). This work can be done by translators themselves, special appraisers, consultants, and reviewers. They can judge the quality of a translation by comparing a translation with the source, translating back to the source, assess an understanding of translation, measure legibility of the source, and assess the consistency of the translation.

Larson (1991:532) said that there are three things need to be considering in the assessment: (a) Accuracy, a translation has accuracy when either the content or the information is the same with the original text of the source language. It also ensure that there is no addition, omission, or the changing of information. (b) Clarity, a translation is categorized as a good translation if the translation result can be understood easily by the target reader. (3) Naturalness, a translation has

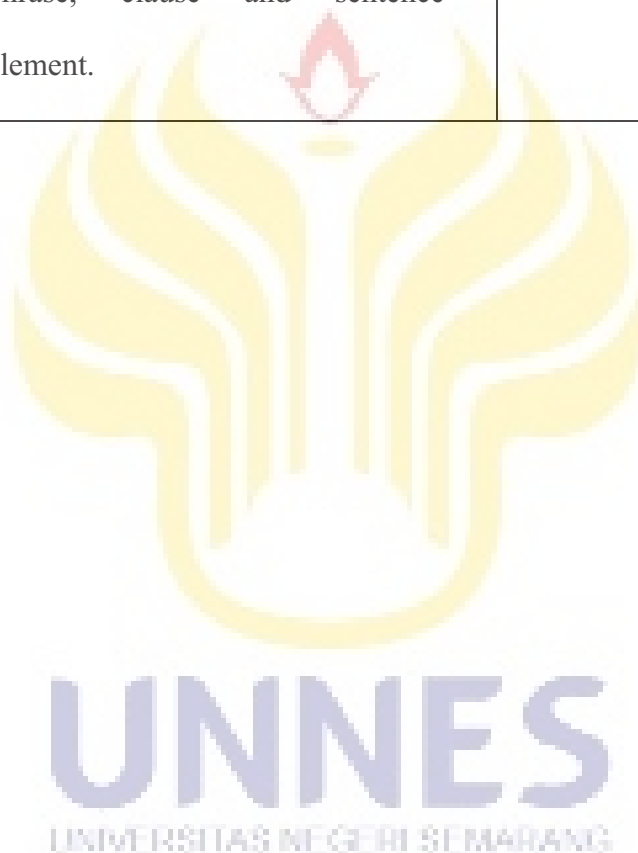
naturalness means that the translation uses grammar that is reasonable and accordance with the grammar used by the target reader of target language.

According to Nababan (2003:60-63), the quality of a translation is difficult to measure quantitatively. Most researchers used two instruments to measure the quality of the translation. Both instruments are (1) Accuracy-rating instrument and (2) readability-rating instrument. However, in this study I will only use one of them which is the instrument (1) accuracy-rating instrument. According to the name, the instrument (1) is used to measure the quality of the translation of accuracy.

Table 2.1 Scale and definition Translation Quality Assessment (Accuracy-rating instrument).

Scale	Definition	Conclusion
3	The content of the source text is accurately rendered into the target text. The translated sentence is clear to the reader.	Accurate
2	The content of the source text is accurately rendered to the target text. The translated text can be clearly understood by the reader, but some rewriting and some change in word order are needed.	Less accurate

1	The content of the source sentence is not accurately rendered to the target sentence. There are some problems with the choice of lexical items and the relationships between phrase, clause and sentence element.	Not accurate
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CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter presents the conclusion and suggestion of the study. The conclusion is drawn based on the findings of the study. Some suggestions are also provided for the reader particularly those who are taking translation study

5.1 Conclusion

After analyzing both the original short story of *A Day's Wait* by Ernest Hemingway and its translated version by Google Translate, the researcher come to some conclusions which also answered the research questions mentioned before.

Based on the analysis and discussion in chapter four, only five of eight translation methods are used by Google Translate in translating Ernest Hemingway's *A Day's Wait* into Indonesia. The mostly used method is literal translation (61.68%); the second is word for word translation (24.29%); the third is faithful translation (6.54%); the fourth is idiomatic translation (5.61%); the last is free translation (1.87%). The three translation methods which were not used on the analysis of this study are semantic translation, adaptation translation, and communicative translation.

According to the analysis of translation accuracy using Nababan's accuracy assessment, Google Translate is resulting only 26.1% data are accurate. Literal translation method has the highest evidence of accurate translation (15.9%) while others show less frequency of accurate translation: idiomatic translation (3.7%); word for word translation (2.8%); faithful translation (2.8%); and free translation (0.9%). Therefore, it can be conclude that Google Translate is a bad

translator machine since the frequency of accurate translation in translating a text less than 50%.

5.2 Suggestion

Based on the findings of the research as concluded above, Google Translate shows less than 50% of accurate translation. For this reason, we can not completely rely on translator machine in this case Google Translate.

From this research, we also can see that there is a correlation in the used of translation method and translation accuracy. It is important for the translator to understand about translation method. So, when they faced a problem in translating a text from the source language into the target language, the translator could choose the suitable method to hadle the problem.

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