



## **ANALYSIS OF GOOGLE TRANSLATE'S QUALITY IN EMPLOYING TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES**

a final project

submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements

for the degree of Sarjana Pendidikan

in English

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## **DECLARATION OF ORIGINALITY**

I Dewi Kartika hereby declare that this final project entitled *Analysis of Google Translate's Quality in Employing Translation Techniques* is my own work and has not been submitted in any form for another degree or diploma at any university or other institute of tertiary education. Information derived from the published and unpublished work of others has been acknowledged in the text and a list of references is given in the bibliography.

Semarang, 06 September 2017



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Dewi Kartika", is placed over the bottom right portion of the UNNES logo.

Dewi Kartika

## APPROVAL

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## MOTTO AND DEDICATION

“Contented with little, yet wishing for more.”

-Charles Lamb-



This final project is dedicated to:

- My dearest parents
- My beloved family
- All of my friends

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I wish to take the opportunity to express my greatest gratitude to Allah SWT the Almighty for His blessing, grace, love, and strength leading to the completion of this final project. May Allah's peace and blessing be upon our Beloved Prophet Muhammad who was a mercy unto us from Allah SWT.

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At last, I hope this final project will be useful for the translation study and for the students of English Department of Semarang State University.

Semarang, 06 September 2017



Dewi Kartika

## ABSTRACT

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**Keywords:** Translation, Google Translate, Jakarta Post, Translation Techniques, Accuracy, Acceptability, Readability.

This research focused on the analysis of translation techniques and translation quality of Jakarta Post's articles in terms of accuracy, acceptability, and readability. The objectives of this research were to find out the translation techniques applied by Google Translate in translating the articles of Jakarta Post and to know the quality of translation by Google Translate. This research applied a descriptive qualitative method. The data were obtained by using content analysis and questionnaire. The data in this research were ten articles of Jakarta Post from opinion section. The other data were the results of the translation quality assessments done by the respondents. The research findings showed that Google Translate applied 9 translation techniques. They were reduction, established equivalent, literal, calque, amplification, transposition, linguistic amplification, linguistic compression, and borrowing technique. The results of the questionnaires showed that the average score of accuracy was 2.5, the average score of acceptability was 2.5, and the average score of readability was 2.5. Based on the results obtained, the quality of translation results by Google Translate was generally less accurate, less acceptable, and less readable. According to the analysis, it can be concluded that calque technique had the best translation quality considering this technique got the highest score in every aspect. While reduction technique was the least because this technique got the lowest score in every aspect. The researcher suggested the users to translate simple sentence instead of a complex one to gain a better quality of translation using Google Translate.

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

R1 Respondent 1

R2 Respondent 2

R3 Respondent 3

R4 Respondent 4

R5 Respondent 5

R6 Respondent 6

R7 Respondent 7

R8 Respondent 8

R9 Respondent 9

R10 Respondent 10

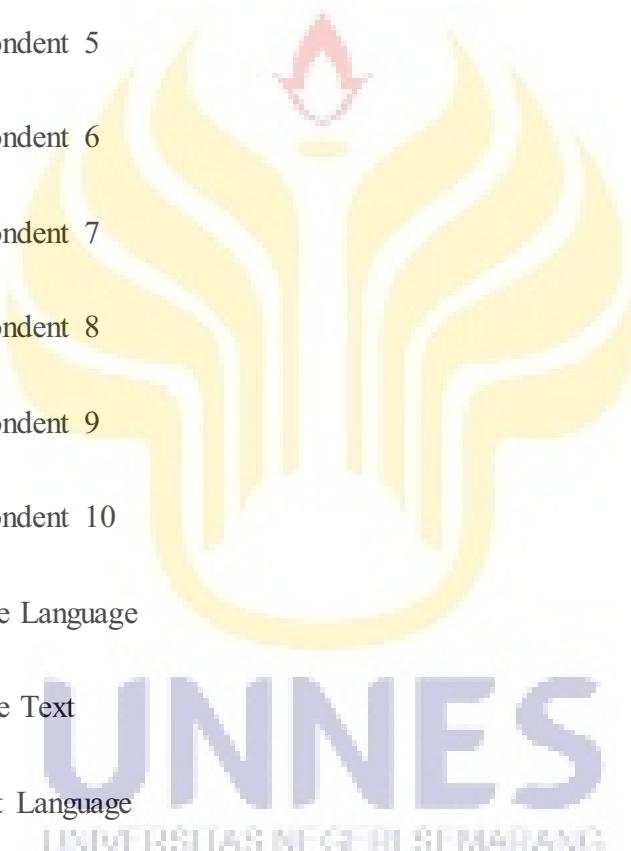
SL Source Language

ST Source Text

TL Target Language

TT Target Text

GT Google Translate



# **CHAPTER 1**

## **INTRODUCTION**

This chapter is divided into six sub chapters. They are background of the study, reasons for choosing the topic, research problems, objectives of the study, significances of the study, and the last section of this chapter presents the outlines of the study.

### **1.1 Background of the Study**

"The problems involved in the analysis of the process of translation have attracted the interest, especially of the linguist, the psycholinguist, and the language teacher." Titone in Hewson (1991:193) The analysis of translation processes has also become the focus of recent psycholinguist interest. Each culture has its own way to translate the language. When translating a source language into the target language, a translator has to understand the background knowledge of both source language and target language so that the cultural traditions can be transferred into the existing culture of target language. As an intermediary of two different languages, a translator has to know the differences between these two languages, so the translator could deliver the meaning and messages from the source language to the target language correctly. Almost all translators will find difficulties when translating a language to another language.

In this globalization era where most people use social media to communicate, it is no longer difficult to communicate with people from different countries even if

we do not understand their language because there is google translate which can help us translate. 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. There are 103 supported languages in Google Translate. 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. 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. It means that Google Translate's quality is improved. The writer observed when doing teaching internship in SMP N 24 Semarang last year, where English teachers there let students use Google Translate. It makes the writer wonder whether Google Translate is appropriate for students to use or not. However, Google Translate is a machine translation service and of course it has weaknesses. In this study, the writer tried to find out the quality of Google Translate in employing translation techniques.

In translation process there are so many translation techniques we can use. The discrepancies in grammar and vocabulary between languages makes it difficult to literally translate every text word for word. In order to account for this, translators use a wide variety of translation techniques in order to accurately translate any given text. Each expert has a separate term in determining a translation technique, so it tends to overlap between the techniques of an expert from one another. The technique is the same but has a different term. In terms of diversity of course this

is a good thing, but on the other hand, related research will lead to difficulties in determining the terms of a particular technique. Therefore, in this research, the writer uses 18 translation techniques proposed by Molina and Albir to identify translation techniques used in translation by Google Translate. The techniques presented by Molina and Albir has gone through a complex study with reference and compared with translation techniques from the previous translation experts.

In establishing the acceptable results, firstly the source text should be well written. In this case, ten articles of Jakarta Post are taken as samples of well written text. The articles are opinion piece written by the readers or the experts that are sent to the newspaper for the editorial staff to sort and publish as an opinion article. It is a well edited text which is ensured the content is appropriate to publish. The Jakarta Post itself is a daily English language newspaper in Indonesia which has been published since April 25, 1983. Accordingly, articles of Jakarta Post newspaper can be an appropriate source text to get analyzed the accuracy of google translate.

In analyzing the quality of Google Translate, a translator needs to know criteria of good quality of the translation. According to Nababan (2003:86), there are three reasons to evaluate the translation products which are to see accuracy, acceptability, and readability of a translation. The accuracy, acceptability, and readability rating instrument in the form of questionnaires will be used.

## **1.2 Reasons for Choosing The Topic**

There are some reasons on why the writer decides to investigate the topic. First, English as Foreign Language students especially in Indonesia tend to translate English sentences into Indonesian to understand the meaning of the text. That is

what makes translation an important part in learning process. Second, there are many translation techniques provided to translate. Translation technique is a way to transfer the message from the source language to the target language. Every expert has his or her own way to name a translation technique. One of translation techniques provided is 18 translation techniques by Molina and Albir (2002). The writer decided to use Molina and Albir's techniques because their techniques have been through complex study with reference and comparison to other experts' previous techniques. Third, in this global era the use of gadget and internet are so easy. We can access internet with our laptop or gadgets anywhere. Google provides a feature to help people around the world communicate with each other. It is Google Translate. With almost 200 millions people use Google Translate everyday, the writer tries to find out whether Google Translate is appropriate to use or not. The writer wants to know if Google Translate's quality is good enough in employing translation techniques.

### 1.3 Research Problems

In order to focus on the study, the writer will limit the discussion of this study by presenting these following problems:

- a) What translation techniques are used in the translation by Google Translate?
- b) How is the quality of the translation by Google Translate?

## 1.4 Objectives of the Study

Based on the research problems above the objectives of this study are:

- a) To describe what translation techniques used in the translation by Google Translate.
- b) To describe the quality of the translation by Google Translate.

## 1.5 Significances of the Study

The results of this research are expected to be beneficial for:

- 1) Google Translate's users

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

- 2) The Linguists

The result of this research is hoped to be very useful for the linguist to be succeed in analyzing and making new conclusion in particular.

- 3) Other researchers

The writer hopes this study may be used as a reference and will help future researchers to get inspiration to follow up the result of this study in analyzing and making new conclusion to the problem stated previously.

## 1.6 The Outlines of the Study

This study consists of five chapters. Chapter I is the introduction part which contains the background of the study, reason for choosing the topic, research problem, objective of the study, significance of the study and outline of the report.

Chapter II is review of the related literature, which presents a review of previous study, and review of theoretical study. The review of theoretical study provides theories that support this study. There are definition of translation, translation techniques, screenplay, subtitles, and translation quality assessment.

Chapter III deals with research methodologies which consists of object of the study, role of the researcher, type of data, procedure for collecting data, and procedure for analyzing data. Chapter VI is the result and discussion which consists of the general description and result of the study. Chapter V presents the conclusions and suggestions.



## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

Chapter II covers the review of previous studies, the theoretical review, and the theoretical framework. The review of previous studies describes previous studies conducted in the past that are related to the writer's topic. The next part is theoretical review. It discusses the existing theories by some experts related to the writer's topic. The last is the theoretical framework. It discusses the framework of the study.

#### **2.1 Review of Previous Studies**

A study is said to be valid when it is supported by literature. There are some reviews from the previous studies the writer used to prove the validity of this research. Reviews of the previous study mention some researches which have done with the similar topic. They can be used as references in this study. The researchers in this topic include the researchers below.

First, a research conducted by Agustino (2011). The objectives of this research are to find out the translation techniques applied by the translator in translating the Flight Attendant Manual and to know the impact of translation techniques applied by the translator toward the translation quality of the Flight Attendant Manual in terms of accuracy, acceptability, and readability. The design of this research is descriptive qualitative research. The object of this research is the emergency announcement since this announcement is more important and influential compared to the other announcement in Flight Attendant Manual. The

other data were the results of the translation quality assessments done by the informants. The research findings show that the translator applies 9 types of translation techniques. They are: (1) addition, (2) deletion, (3) borrowing, (4) established equivalent, (5) literal translation, (6) reduction, (7) modulation, (8) amplification, and (9) transposition. The results of the questionnaires show that the translation of Flight Attendant Manual is less accurate, less acceptable, and less readable.

Latif (2017) conducted a research to find out the translation techniques used in the dialogs of the subtitle of the movie *Philomena* and to find out the accuracy of the Indonesian subtitle in its dialogs. The design of this research is descriptive qualitative research. The first data of this study were English-Indonesian translations obtained from original screenplay and its Indonesian subtitle. The second data were obtained by handing out the accuracy rating instruments to three expert respondents.. The research findings show that there were sixteen translation techniques used in the English-Indonesian translation of the movie *Philomena*. They were literal translation, reduction, amplification, established equivalent, linguistic compression, borrowing, transposition, calque, compensation, modulation, particularization, discursive creation, linguistic amplification, generalization, substitution, and description. In terms of accuracy level, the Indonesian subtitle found in the movie had the accuracy level as much as 97.89%.

Anggriawan (2015) conducted a research to explain what translation techniques (based on Molina and Albir's categorization) used in translating

culture specific items (based on Peter Newmark's categorization) in the 2009 Indonesian translation of Alice's Adventures in Wonderland and to find the readability level of the translated culture-specific items in the 2009 Indonesian translation of Alice's Adventures in Wonderland. The design of this research is descriptive qualitative research. The data were collected from Alice's Adventure in Wonderland (original English version) and Alice in Wonderland (the 2009 Indonesian translation version) through documents analysis, readability rating-sheet and questionnaire which were filled or rated by 25 respondents/readers/raters. The results of this study showed that 16 out of 18 Molina and Albir's translation techniques were used in translating the culture specific items in the 2009 Indonesian translation of Alice's Adventures in Wonderland, Alice in Wonderland. Based on the research, the culture-specific items in the 2009 Indonesian translation of Alice's Adventures in Wonderland, Alice in Wonderland got a high readability score, with total 8727 (86.19%) score on high readability, 1070 (10.57%) score on medium readability and 323 (3.24%) score on low readability (taken from frequency times total respondents). From those percentages, it can be concluded that those translated culture-specific items were quite readable.

## 2.2 Theoretical Review

This part presents brief explanations about the definition of Google Translate, definition of translation, types of translation, translation techniques, translation quality assessment, Jakarta Post newspaper, and letter to the editor.

### ***2.2.1 Google Translate***

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<sup>th</sup>, 2006 as statistical machine translation. 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. 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. GNMT was first enabled for eight languages: to and from English and Chinese, French, German, Japanese, Korean, Portuguese, Spanish and Turkish.

Google Translate can translate multiple forms of text and media, including text, speech, images, sites, or real-time video, from one language to another. It supports over 100 languages at various levels and as of May 2013, serves over 200 million people daily. For some languages, Google Translate can pronounce translated text, highlight corresponding words and phrases in the source and target text, and act as a simple dictionary for single-word input. If "Detect language" is selected, text in an unknown language can be automatically identified. If a user enters a URL in the source text, Google Translate will produce a hyperlink to a machine translation of the website. For some languages, text can be entered via an on-screen keyboard, handwriting recognition, or speech recognition.

### **2.2.2 Definition of Translation**

Based on Oxford English Dictionary, “translation is written or spoken expression of the meaning of a word, speech, book, etc. in another language.” There are many definition given by linguists. Newmark (1988:5) explains that it is rendering the meaning of a text into other language in the way that author intended the text. The temptation on is to transfer as many SL (Source Language) words to the TL (Target Language) as possible.

Translation is a phenomenon that has a huge effect on everyday life. This can range from the translation of a key international treaty to the following multilingual poster that welcomes costumers to a small restaurant near to the home of one of the authors (Hatim and Munday, 2004:3)

According to Catford (1965: 20), translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL). It means that translator should be able to replace the information in source text (SL) correspond with target text (TL). Catford (1965: 21) stated that the central problem of translation practice is that to find the target language translaton equivalence. Brislin in Suryawinata (1989: 1-2) stated that translation is the general term referring to the transfer of thoughts and ideas from one language (source) to another (target), whether the languages are written or oral form; whether the languages have established orthographics or do not have such standarization or whether one or both languages are based on signs, as with sign of the deaf. So the translation not only in the form of written text, but also can be oral form.

Newmark (1988:5) stated 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). From here, we can know that the translator can use what language or style they want.

Steiner and Meschonnic in Hewson (1991:9) consider that translation as a particularly consistent example of human consciousness in the process of understanding through hermeneutic exploration. Hermeneutic translation is the experience of the contradiction between two cultural words which at the same time cause the translator to question his own perceptions and to assimilate those which he finds to be foreign to himself.

Hartono (2009:6), otherwise, defines “translation is reading the author’s will and purpose in the form of message which contains both denotative and connotative meanings that exist in the source text that must be reproduced by translators into the target’s language. This process runs in a simultaneous cycle.

The basic purpose of translation is to reproduce various type of texts, comprising literary, religious, scientific, philosophical texts, etc. in another language. Thus, it makes them available to wider readers to a greater number of target audiences and to bring the world closer. From those definitions of translation, it can be concluded that translation is an activity of finding out the equivalent words of SL in TL so that the TL text contains the closest natural and accurate message to the SL text. From the definitions of translation above, it is obvious that every translator should be able to convey the message of source text accurately in the target text.

### 2.2.3 Types of Translations

The experts of translation mention the types of translation differently based on some points of view. However it generally divided into literal translation and non literal translation.

Catfords (1965:25) stated that there are three types of translation; word for word translation, literal translation, and free translation.

#### 2.2.3.1 Word for word translation

Word for word translation is usually difficult to be understood by the readers. It translates the words taken from SL and the translator does not put more emphases on the message which are expressed in the TL text. The result may be different from the original source language text. There are some examples taken from Djuharie, (2004:109-110) and Soegeng (1990:12):

English	:	Children should not play in the High way
Indonesian	:	Anak-anak harus tidak bermain di jalan tinggi
English	:	You can use it only
Indonesian	:	Kamu dapat menggunakan saja

The result from word for word translation above is difficult to be understood. The vocabularies were taken from the TL but the word order and sentences still followed the source text. This sentence can be translated in a different way that sounds better than that before: *anak-anak sebaiknya tidak bermain di jalan raya* and *kamu hanya dapat menggunakan itu saja*.

#### 2.2.3.2 Literal translation

Literal translation may start from word for word translation but it makes change in conformity with the TL grammar. This type of translation may be in a group or phase translation. For some purposes, it is desirable to reproduce the linguistic

study of that language. A literal translation sounds like nonsense and has little communication value. Here is the example taken from Soegeng (1990:13):

English	: I cut my finger; I got my eye on you
Indonesian	: Saya memotong jariku; saya mendapat mataku padamu

This literal translation makes little sense in Indonesian language. The appropriate translation would be *jari saya tergores pisau; saya akan mengawasimu*.

#### 2.2.3.3 Free translation

Free translation emphasizes more on the message which expressed in SL text in the translator's own word. It is very important because it will give information that is easy for the readers to understand. In this type, the translator may add or omit some words if it is necessary. So, the message sent will not be different from the original text. Here are some example taken from Soegeng (1990:14)

English	: It is no use crying over split milk
Indonesian	: Tiada gunanya menangisi susu tumpah
English	: You have to pull in your belt
Indonesian	: Kencangkan ikat pinggang

By using free translation above, the result of the translation looks natural and the meaning of SL and the TL are constant.

According to Larson (1984:15) translation is classified into two main types, namely form-based translation and meaning-based translation. Form-based translation attempts to follow the form of the source language (SL) and it is known as literal translation, while meaning-based translation makes every effort to communicate the meaning of the SL text in the natural forms of the receptor language.

Nida and Taber as cited by Simatupang (2000:6), divide the translation into literal translation and dynamic translation. Those types of translation by Nida and Taber are same as Larson's meaning-based translation.

Simatupang (2000:6) states "translation is divided into two general types; they are literal translation, and non-literal translation or free translation." The literal translation of Simpatupang is same as the form-based translation of Larson, while the free translation is same as Larson's meaning-based translation.

Newmark (1988:45-47) proposes eight types of translation, they are: word for word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, semantic translation, adaptation, free translation, idiomatic translation, and communicative translation.

#### ***2.2.4 Translation Techniques***

Molina and Albir (2002:507) propose a definition of technique of translation which is based on two premises: 1) the need to distinguish between method, strategy and technique; 2) the need for an dynamic and functional concept of translation techniques. Albir in Molina and Albir (2002:507) states that translation method, strategies, and techniques are essentially different categories.

Molina and Albir (2002:509) define translation techniques as procedures to analysis and classify how translation equivalence works. According to them, translation techniques have five basic characteristics:

- 1) They affect the result of the translation
- 2) They are classified by comparison with the original

- 3) They affect micro-units of text
- 4) They are by nature discursive and contextual
- 5) They are functional

The word “technique” itself refers to a way of doing an activity which needs skill and competence. Therefore, technique of translation can be defined as the way used by translators in translating smaller units of language (word, phrases, or expressions) from the source language into the target language.

According to Molina and Albir (2002:509-511), there are eighteen translation techniques as follows:

#### 2.2.4.1 Adaptation

To replace a ST cultural element with one from the target culture, e.g., to change *baseball*, for *kasti* in a translation into Indonesian. Here something specific to the source language culture is expressed in a totally different way that is familiar or appropriate to the target language culture. Sometimes it is valid, and sometimes it is problematic.

#### 2.2.4.2 Amplification

To introduce details that are not formulated in the ST: information, explicative paraphrasing, e.g. adding *bulan puasa kaum muslim* when translating a noun *Ramadhan*. So, it becomes *Ramadhan, bulan puasa kaum muslim*. Footnotes are also a type of amplification. It is in opposition to reduction.

#### 2.2.4.3 Borrowing

To take a word or expression straight from another language. It can be pure (without any change), e.g. to use english word *harddisk* in Indonesian text, or it can be naturalized (to fit the spelling rules in the TL), e.g. the term *urine* translated into *urin* in Indonesian. Borrowing means taking words straight into another language. Borrowed terms often pass into general usage, for example in the fields of technology (“*software*”) and culture (“*punk*”). Borrowing can be for different reasons, with the examples below being taken from usage rather than translated texts:

1. The target language has no (generally used) equivalent. For example, the first man-made satellites were Soviet, so for a time they were known in english as “*sputniks*”.
2. The source language word sounds “better” (more specific, fashionable, exotic or just accepted), even though it can be translated. For example, Spanish IT is full of terms like “soft[ware]”, and Spanish accountants talk of “overheads”, even though these terms can be translated into Spanish.
3. To retain some “feel” of the source language. For example, from a recent issue of The Guardian newspaper: “*Madrilenos are surprisingly unworldly.*”

Types of borrowing:

1) Pure borrowing

Pure borrowing is taking the full absorption of the word from source language without any modification of the spelling and/or pronunciation.

Example:

*SL : Note – notes, usage tips, or additional information.*

*TL : Catatan – catatan, tips pemakaian, atau informasi tambahan.*

The word “*tips*” in the source language text was translated into “*tips*” in target language, totally the same as the SL spelling system and sound. As we can see the word *tips* means a small but useful piece of practical advice (Oxford, 2000). This technique was used by the translator because the readers themselves have understood the meaning of the word in the target language.

2) Naturalized borrowing

Naturalized borrowing is transferring teh source language by adapting from a source language (SL) word to the phonetic and morphological norm of the target language (TL)

Example:

*SL : You can buy additional accessories from your local Samsung retailer.*

*TL : Anda dapat membeli aksesoris tambahan dari pengecer samsung setempat.*

The word *accessories* in the SL text was translated into the word *aksesori* in the TL text by modifying the spelling system. Consequently, the

adjustment occurs by changing double consonant cc and ss into ks and s in the TL. This word is shared in Indonesian system and has been common and familiar to the readers as the kind of absorbing process.

#### 2.2.4.4 Calque

Calque means literal translation of a foreign word or phrase; it can be lexical or structural, e.g. *secretariat general* becomes *sekretaris jenderal* in Indonesian. This is a literal translation at phrase level. Sometimes calques work, sometimes they do not. You often see them in specialized, internationalized fields such as quality assurance.

#### 2.2.4.5 Compensation

To introduce an SL element of information or stylistic effect in another place in the TL because it cannot be reflected in the same place as in the SL, e.g. *tikar* which is translated into *sleeping mat*.

#### 2.2.4.6 Description

To replace a term or expression with a description of its form or/and function, e.g. to translate *panettone* as *kue tradisional Italia yang dimakan pada saat malam tahun baru*. *Cow-creamer* becomes *poci yang berbentuk sapi untuk tempat susu* in Indonesian. Moentaha in Hartono (2009: 48) description of translation is deliver the meaning from SL to TL by free combination words. It means to explain the specific reality of one country with another. Example:

- 1) SL : *Nasi tumpeng*  
TL : Boiled rice, designed in the shape of cone.
- 2) SL : *Celengan*  
TL : A box made of soil, designed in the form of wild boar for saving money.

#### 2.2.4.7 Discursive Creation

To establish a temporary equivalence that is totally unpredictable out of context, e.g. to translate *Sukreni Gadis Bali* as *The Rape of Sukreni*.

#### 2.2.4.8 Established Equivalent

To use a term or expression recognized (by dictionaries or language in use) as an equivalent in the TL, e.g. to translate the english word *teacher* as *guru* in Indonesian.

*SL : There are as like as two peas.  
TL : Mereka seperti pinang dibelah dua.*

#### 2.2.4.9 Generalization

To use a more general or neutral term, e.g. to translate the Indonesian word *ikan mujair* as *fish* in English.

*SL : She was letting her temper go by inches.  
TL : Dia sedikit demi sedikit kehilangan kesabarannya.*

In Indonesian “*go by inches*” translated into “*sedikit demi sedikit*” because if it is translated to be “*inci demi inci*” there is no metaphor like that in Indonesian, so it translates to be more general “*sedikit demi sedikit*”.

#### 2.2.4.10 Linguistic Amplification

To add linguictic elements. This is often used in consecutive interpreting and dubbing, e.g. to translate the english expression *just kidding* into Indonesian as *cuma main-main saja, bukan beneran* instead of using an expression with the same number of words, *hanya bercanda*.

#### 2.2.4.11 Linguistic Compression

To synthesize linguistic elements in the TL. This is often used in simultaneous interpreting and in sub-titling, e.g. to translate the English word *yes, then?* With *lalu?* In Indonesian, instead of using a phrase with the same number of words *ya, kemudian?*

#### 2.2.4.12 Literal Translation

To translate a word or an expression word for word, e.g. *I will love you* as *aku akan mencintai kamu* in Indonesian. The translation of the English word *ink* as *tinta* in Indonesian is not a literal translation but an established equivalent.

#### 2.2.4.13 Modulation

To change the point of view, focus or cognitive category in relation to the ST; it can be lexical or structural, e.g. to translate *you are going to have a child* as *anda akan menjadi seorang bapak*, instead of, *anda akan mempunyai seorang anak*. Another example is *shall we?* Translated into *mari, kita berangkat* in Indonesian.

#### 2.2.4.14 Particularization

To use more precise or concrete term, e.g. to translate *vehicle* in English into *mobil* in Indonesian. It is an opposition to generalization.

#### 2.2.4.15 Reduction

To suppress an SL information item in the TL, e.g. to translate *the month of fasting* as *Ramadan*. It is an opposition to amplification. To translate “*the treaty was proclaimed null and void*” as “*perjanjian itu dinyatakan tidak*

*berlaku*". The word *nul* and *avoid* have same meaning, so it translates in one meaning "*tidak berlaku*".

#### 2.2.4.16 Substitution

To change linguistic elements for paralinguistic elements (intonation, gestures) or vice versa, e.g. to translate Arab gesture of putting your hand on your heart as *thank you*. It is used above all in interpreting.

#### 2.2.4.17 Transposition

To change a grammatical category, e.g. *I have no control over this condition* translated into Indonesian as *Saya tidak dapat mengendalikan kondisi ini*. Catford (1965: 73) define transposition as shift, by shift means that a SL item at one linguistic level has TL translation equivalent at a different level.

#### 2.2.4.18 Variation

To change linguistic or paralinguistic element (intonation, gestures) that affect aspects of linguistic variation: changes of textual tone, style, social dialect, geographical dialect, etc. to introduce or change dialectal indicators for characters when translating for the theater, changes in tone when adapting novels for children, etc.

### 2.2.5 Translation Quality Assesment

Nababan (2003: 86) said that the assessment of the quality of the translation focuses on three main things: (1) the precision of message transfer, (2) the accuracy of disclosure of messages in the target language, and (3) the translation language. Nababan added, a qualified translation requires the fulfillment of three things that measure the accuracy, acceptability, and readability.

#### 2.2.5.1 Accuracy

Accuracy is a term used in evaluating translations to refer to whether the source language text and target language text are equivalent or not (Nababan, 2010). The concept of equivalence leads to the similarity of content or messages between the two. From the above statement it can be concluded that the accuracy of a translation relates to the precision of the transfer of messages or the original meaning contained in the source language text into the target language text. Machali (2000: 110) adds to the precision of matching words can be seen from linguistic, semantic and pragmatic aspects. Accuracy is not only seen from the accuracy of word selection but also grammatical accuracy, equivalence and pragmatic meaning.

#### 2.2.5.2 Acceptability

Nababan (2010) said that the term of acceptability refers to whether a translation has been disclosed in accordance with the norms, norms and cultures prevailing in the target language or not, either at the micro level or at the macro level. The acceptability of the translated text relates to the grammatical fit of the target language and the reader's attitude to the translation text. If in accuracy focuses on the accuracy of message delivery, acceptance is more related to reasonableness. Fairness is closely related to the cultural norms of the target language, so it is very likely that Indonesian translations can be accepted in Javanese society but not acceptable in Papuan society. Multiple translations using terms or words commonly read or heard by the reader or viewer considering the cultural elements in the target language text will make the translation acceptable.

#### 2.2.5.3 Readability

Sakri (in Nababan, 2010) states that readability or in English is readability, referring to the degree of ease of a writing to be understood. The reader acts as the subject who judges whether a text is easily readable or not. The level of readability of a text is determined by several factors as proposed by Richard et al (in Nababan, 2003) which includes: (1) average length of sentences, (2) number of new words, and (3) the complexity of the language used. Furthermore, Nababan (2003) added other factors that affect the readability of a translation include: (1) the use of foreign and regional words/sentences, (2) the use of ambiguous words/sentences, (3) incomplete sentence usage, (4) the average length of the sentence, (5) the use of complex sentences, and (6) unreasonable and illogical logic. In addition to the linguistic factors above, the ability to read and understand, and the reader's experience has big influence in determining the readability of a text.

#### 2.2.6 *The Jakarta Post* Newspaper

The Jakarta Post is a daily English language newspaper in Indonesia. The paper is owned by PT Bina Media Tenggara, and the head office is in the nation's capital, Jakarta. The Jakarta Post was started as a collaboration between four Indonesian media under the urging of Information Minister Ali Murtopo and politician Jusuf Wanandi. After the first issue was printed on 25 April 1983, it spent several years with minimal advertisements and increasing circulation. After a change in chief editors in 1991, it began to take a more vocal pro-democracy point of view. The paper was one of the few Indonesian English-language dailies

to survive the 1997 Asian financial crisis and currently has a circulation of about 40,000. The Jakarta Post also features both a Sunday and Online edition, which go into detail not possible in the daily print edition. It is targeted at foreigners and educated Indonesians, although the middle-class Indonesian readership has increased. Noted for being a training ground for local and international reporters, The Jakarta Post has won several awards and been described as being "Indonesia's leading English-language daily". The Jakarta Post is a member of Asia News Network.

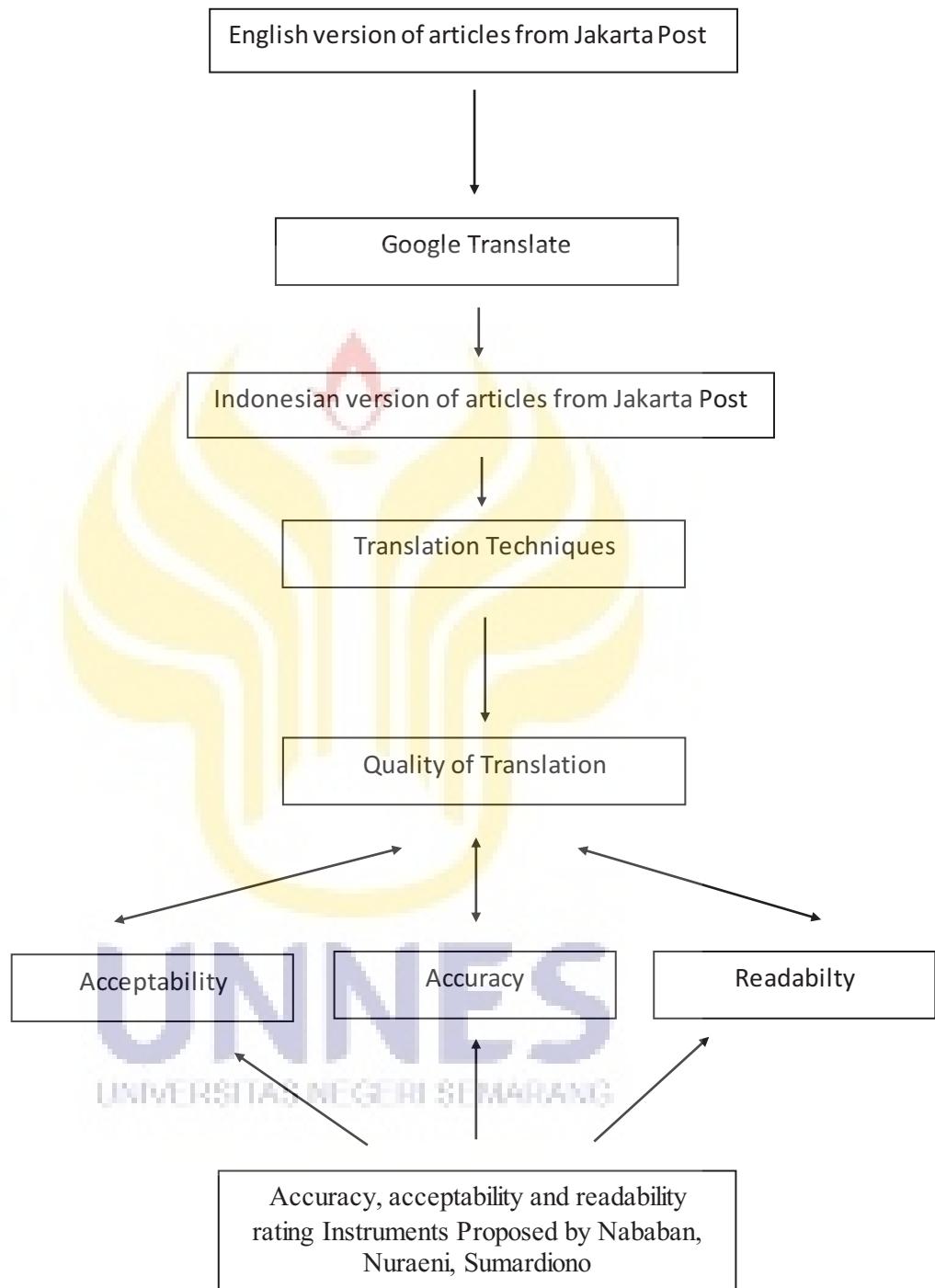
#### ***2.2.7 Letter to The Editor***

A letter to the editor (sometimes abbreviated LTTE or LTE) is a letter sent to a publication about issues of concern from its readers. Usually, letters are intended for publication. In many publications, letters to the editor may be sent either through conventional mail or electronic mail. Letters to the editor are most frequently associated with newspapers and newsmagazines. However, they are sometimes published in other periodicals (such as entertainment and technical magazines), and radio and television stations. In the latter instance, letters are sometimes read on the air (usually, on a news broadcast or on talk radio). In that presentation form, it can also be described as viewer mail or listener mail, depending on the medium. In academic publishing, letters to the editor of an academic journal are usually open postpublication reviews of a paper, often critical of some aspect of the original paper. The authors of the original paper sometimes respond to these with a letter of their own. Controversial papers in mainstream journals often attract numerous letters to the editor. Good citation

indexing services list the original papers together with all replies. Depending on the length of the letter and the journal's style, other types of headings may be used, such as peer commentary. There are some variations on this practice. Some journals request open commentaries as a matter of course, which are published together with the original paper, and any authors' reply, in a process called open peer commentary. The introduction of the "epub ahead of print" practice in many journals now allows unsolicited letters to the editor (and authors' reply) to appear in the same print issue of the journal, as long as they are sent in the interval between the electronic publication of the original paper and its appearance in print.

### **2.3 Theoretical Framework**

This research is a qualitative research conducted to analyze the accuracy of Google Translate in Employing Translation Techniques. The researcher conducted the research to find out what translation techniques are used and how the quality of the translation by Google Translate. This study focuses on two things. First is translation techniques used in the translation results by Google Translate. Second, the quality of translation by Google Translate. The writer uses 18 Molina and Albir's translation techniques to identify the translation techniques used in translation results by Google Translate. To analyze the quality of translation, the writer uses Nababan's quality rating instrument in the form of questionnaire. Here are the schematic diagram that represent the framework of this study:



## **CHAPTER V**

### **CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS**

This chapter presents the results from the discussion about this research in the previous chapter. This chapter gives suggestions for the reader if there might be an interest to discuss or do research about this study.

#### **5.1 Conclusion**

Finding and describing the translation techniques applied in ten articles of Jakarta Post is the purpose of this research. This research also had a purpose in explaining the quality of translation results by Google Translate which included accuracy, acceptability, and readability.

Based on the data analysis in the previous chapter, it can be concluded that there are 9 techniques found in the data. They are reduction, established equivalent, literal, calque, transposition, linguistic amplification, amplification, linguistic compression, and borrowing. The total data are 257 sentences from ten articles of Jakarta Post. The total techniques of the data found are 357. The percentage of each techniques as follows: (1) Borrowing technique used 145 times, (2) Established equivalent technique used 65 times, (3) Literal technique used 46 times, (4) Linguistic compression used 27 times, (5) Reduction technique used 25 times, (6) Amplification technique used 20 times, (7) Calque technique used 18 times, (8) Transposition technique used 8 times, (9) Linguistic amplification technique used 3 times.

The most dominant translation technique found is borrowing technique, it means that Google Translate uses more familiar terms in target language to make the readers easy to understand the translation.

The application of translation techniques in terms translation has some influences to the translation quality. Based on the translation accuracy assessment, the result shows that the average score of accuracy is 2,5 with 57.1% of all data are translated accurately, 35.1% are less accurate, and 7.8% are inaccurate. The result of translation acceptability assessment shows that the result shows that the average score of acceptability is 2,5 with 58.6% are acceptable, 35% are less acceptable, and 6.4% are unacceptable. While the results of translation readability shows that the result shows that the average score of readability is 2,5 with 63.7% of all data translated readable, 28.6% are less readable, and 7.7% are unreadable. It can be inferred that most of terms translation are less accurate, less acceptable and less readable.

In accuracy, calque and borrowing technique got the highest level of accuracy with the percentage of accurate translation of 73%. The other translation techniques that got quite high level of accuracy with the percentage of accurate translation above 50 were linguistic amplification technique (66.7%), literal technique (65%), linguistic compression technique (65%), and amplification technique (60%). There were three translation techniques which got the level of accuracy below 50%. Those techniques were established equivalent technique (45%), transposition technique (42.5%), and reduction technique (29%).

In acceptability, calque technique got the highest level of acceptability with the percentage of acceptable translation of 75%. The other translation techniques that got quite high level of accuracy with the percentage of accurate translation above 50 were borrowing technique (73%), linguistic amplification technique (70%), literal technique (64%), linguistic compression technique (62%), amplification technique (60%), and established equivalent technique (52%). There were two translation techniques which got the level of accuracy below 50%. Those techniques were transposition technique (47,5%) and reduction technique (30%).

In readability, calque technique got the highest level of acceptability with the percentage of readable translation of 80%. The other translation techniques that got quite high level of accuracy with the percentage of accurate translation above 50 were literal technique (75%), linguistic amplification technique (73.3%), borrowing technique (72%), amplification technique (69%), linguistic compression technique (65%), transposition technique (55%), and established equivalent technique (52%). There was only one translation technique which got level of readability below 50%, it was reduction technique (37%).

Based on data above, it can be concluded that calque technique had the best translation quality considering this technique got the highest score in every aspect. While reduction technique was the least because this technique got the lowest score in every aspect.

## 5.2 Suggestions

Considering the result and significance of the study, there are several suggestions derived from those aspects. The researcher comes with some suggestions for the Google Translate users and other researchers who are interested in translation analysis.

First for Google Translate users, Google Translate is a machine translation and it has limitations. While it can help a user to understand the general content of a foreign language text, it does not, consistently, deliver accurate translation. Google Translate has difficulties in translating complex sentences. It will be better if users translate simple sentence to gain a better quality of translation.

Second suggestion is addressed to researchers especially English Department students, I suggest this research is expected to give more reference for those who studying translation field or translation machine for example Google Translate.



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