

A STUDY OF THE TRANSLATION OF GOOGLE TRANSLATE: AN ERROR ANALYSIS OF THE TRANSLATION OF ELIZA RILEY'S *RETURN TO PARADISE*

Ika Kartika Amilia, M. Hum
Darmawan Eko Yuwono, S. Ling.
STBA LIA Jakarta

ABSTRACT

This study is intended to analyze errors made by Google Translate in translating Eliza Riley's Return to Paradise short story. The method is qualitative descriptive. The data are collected by comparing the translation of Google Translate with that of a professional translator. The errors are analyzed based on Mossop's revision parameters. The findings show that Google Translate failed to recognize idiomatic expressions which caused fatal errors in the target text; errors in word choice that caused word translated out of context; and illogical sentence at the target text caused by cultural difference. As a conclusion, Google Translate may be useful to help translate few words, phrase, and particular sentence in general, and also gives a general comprehension in translating text. However, it may not give an adequate result as a fine translation product.

Keyword: google translate, error analysis, Mossop's revision parameters

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis kesalahan terjemahan yang dilakukan Google Translate dalam menerjemahkan cerita pendek karya Eliza Riley berjudul Return to Paradise ke dalam Bahasa Indonesia dengan menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Data dikumpulkan dengan membandingkan hasil terjemahan Google Translate dan seorang penerjemah profesional. Kesalahan-kesalahan itu dianalisis berdasarkan revision parameter dari Mossop. Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa Google Translate gagal mengenali kata-kata beridiom yang menyebabkan kesalahan fatal pada hasil terjemahan, salah memilih kata sehingga hasil terjemahan tidak sesuai dengan konteks kalimat, dan menghasilkan kalimat yang tidak logis (berterima) di dalam bahasa target. Google Translate memang berguna dalam membantu menerjemahkan beberapa kata, frasa, dan kalimat tertentu. Namun, hasil terjemahannya tidak cukup baik jika dibandingkan dengan produk terjemahan manusia.

Kata Kunci: google translate, analisis kesalahan, revision parameter Mossop

INTRODUCTION

The world lately has grown so fast in any aspects. Technology has improved and evolved rapidly leading everything ahead. It compels everything around to adjust and improve themselves otherwise they will be left behind. Innovation, furthermore, has now become a global phenomenon that enhances all sectors of life.

Globalization and the emergence of high technology have reduced the limits that humans have not been able to reach before. At the present, in every corner of the world, side to side, people are able to communicate, carry out business cooperation, and a lot of other things because communication has a broader limit after the discoveries of wireless communication and its products such as telephone, facsimile, internet, smartphone, etc. Everything seems simpler, faster, and better.

Since distance is no longer a problem in communication, communication itself become one's power in all of manner. One of the obstacles to communicate is language differences. There many languages in the world (approx. 7.000 languages) which are being spoken and used by people throughout the world. It is a real obstacle in communicating between two different languages, and translation is the only bridge to solve the problem.

Translation is the change of form (words, phrases, clauses, sentences, or paragraphs) and also a process of transferring the meaning from its original language into the target language. Larson (1998) states that basically, translation is a change of form (words, phrases, clauses, sentences, or paragraphs) which are spoken or written. The change of form is done by replacing the source language with the form of the receptor (target) language. Bell (1991) states that "translation involves the transfer meaning from a text in one language into a text in another language" (p.8).

Moreover, Foster (1958, p. 1) states that "translation is a mental activity in which a meaning of given linguistic discourse is rendered from one language to another. It is the act of transferring the linguistic entities from one language in to their equivalents in to another language. Catford (1965) points out that, "translation is the replacement of textual material in one language by equivalent textual material in another language" (p. 20). In this definition, the most important thing is the equivalent textual material. Moreover, Wilss (1982) points out that "translation is a

transfer process, which aims at the transformation of a written SL text into an optimally equivalent TL text, and which requires the syntactic, the semantic and the pragmatic understanding and analytical processing of the SL” (p. 3).

The development of technology and its rapid progress have brought civilization into a more modern era that which technology has designed to made life's easier and simpler for the sake of people easiness. Automatic machines, software, and smart-tech device incessant improved by the experts in almost all aspect of life. Translation machine is one of these breakthroughs in modern communication. According to GALA (2017), “Machine translation (MT) refers to fully automated software that can translate source content into target languages. Humans may use MT to help them render text and speech into another language, or the MT software may operate without human intervention” (para. 1). Irfan (2017) states that machine translation means automatic translation that provided as a computer program which is design to translate text from one language (source language) to another language (target language) without the help of human. Those statements show that machine translation is an automatic software designed to translate a text from one language to another without any human intervention.

As one of many translation engines, Google Translate is a very popular engine and commonly used by people around the world. It is provided by Google Incorporated, working as a translation machine that translate sections of a text in one language to another. It was launched in 2007 and based on statistical model. Regarding to the quality of its performance (as cited in Halimah, 2018), Google Translate acknowledges on their site that even the most sophisticated translation engine cannot yet approach the language quality of a native speaker or yet has the skills of a professional translator. Thus, Google Translate also mentions that they may take a long time before they can offer translations with human translation quality. It is able to translate words from hundreds of languages and to translate, not only word-to-word, but also sentence-to-sentence or even paragraphs and document. Google Translate also offers to translate printed words in paper by taking picture of the document.

In its performance, Google Translate uses a word-to-word system operation in translating words. Google also adds a system that allows it to translate by certain phrases or idioms so it will adjust its translation quality. Another way that Google Translate tries to approach is Statistic Based Translation. Grajales (2015) states that the revolution of Google Translate started in 2007 after Google announced its new algorithm that based on statistical models, that improve the accuracy of its translation (para. 2). This Statistic Based Translation allows Google Translate to learn any suggestions and frequent words from billion words in many texts saved by Google collection texts. However, as a machine, Google Translate makes errors and its translation on sentences/texts only gives a general comprehension rather than a translation which is semantically and grammatically correct.

Therefore, translating a text using translation machine, especially Google Translate, cannot give result as good as the one produced by a skilled, professional translator, and the translation quality is still far away from the quality of that of human translation. Errors are commonly found in Google Translate translation, so a human revision is needed to correct the errors in order to gives an adequate translation product.

In order to correct the errors in the translation, revision must be done to provide an adequate output text. Mossop (2014) stated that revision is an act that involve checking linguistic correctness as well as the suitability of a text's style to its future readers and to the use they will make of it. Later, corrections should be applied to amend the awkward wording without changing the author's meaning.

Mossop's revision parameters consists of 12 parameters which are divided in 4 groups.

Group A – Problems of meaning transfer (*Transfer*)

Accuracy

Accuracy will be the most important feature for revising translation text. Mossop (2014) explains that generally speaking, a professional translator first task is to guarantee that the translation means what the source means. More particularly, reviser has to make sure that the translation has no major mistranslation that could mislead the reader from the source text's important messages.

Accuracy is very much related with the message in the text. A translator must reflect the message of the source text. Furthermore, Mossop explain that translation only have to be as accurate as necessary (not as accurate as possible) based on what kind of text that being translated. In some cases, unreadable text usually generated by an over-attention to accuracy.

Completeness

Completeness correspondeds with the absence of important elements of the source text message in the target text. Mossop (2014) discusses a principle called NANS (No Additions, No Subtractions) that is generally expected when translators are transferring the source text. Translators must not do any additions or substractions in any elements of the source text.

Mossop says that when discussing about NANS principal, translator does not have to take NANS principle literally. It is free to choose whether translator wants to add or delete any source text significant parts. In order to make any vague passage in the source text that caused by technical differences, poor wording, cultural words, etc., understandable to the target text readers, certain additions or subtractions are impossible to avoided.

Group B – Problems of Content (*Content*)

Logic

This parameter generally checks about any nonsense, contradiction in text sentences, impossible temporal or causal sequences, and any other logical errors. Mossop (2014) explains there are 2 ways that make lack of logic happens.

First, the illogical issues were emerged by the source text itself, and there were no correction from the translator. Errors that came from the author might be caused by accidental contraction, inverted figures, wrong choice of words, unnecessary repetitive words, or tautology.

Second, the source text is logic but the translation produced illogically by the translator. It may happens by the lack of source language knowledge of the translator or lack of attention when the translator was exhausted because has been working for too long, or in other case, when the translator is being rushed by the deadline.

Facts

It is not the main task of translator to check the conceptual, factual, and mathematical errors of the text. However, Mossop (2014) states that translator should not skipped these fact errors and clients would be thankful if this task is concerned. These errors mostly present in the source text, but it may be also unintendedly produced by the translator. The client should be contacted by the translator, if the original text is having this facts error. Thus, the translator should abide the author wish.

It may be possible that some fact errors appear by the ignorance of the original text authors to the real fact. If so, there would be no appropriate correction toward the error. However, to indicate that the error is due to its original text is quite necessary for the translator.

Group C – Problem of Language and Style (*Language*)

Smoothness

Smoothness can be measured by the capability of readers to understand the intention of the text by the first time they read it with a normal speed of reading. Mossop (2014) explains issues that cause smoothness errors is that the sentence structures were organized poorly, lack of connection between sentences that caused by careless imitating words connector of the source text, improper tense selection, or verb tenses poor sequencing.

Tailoring

Mossop (2014) point out that the translation text must suit and also comprehensible to its reader. Text emotive tone, its degree of formality, and degree of technicality must be appropriate to its readers. Translator must understand about the readers and which of formality and technicality degree that is appropriate to their level.

In some cases, target text may be different of the source text. It happens for example, the source text is a transcript of voice records that contains false

pronunciation of having some repetitions, and translator should remove the repetition.

Sub Language

Mossop (2014) stated that each genre of text has its own selection of style e.g. rhetorical resources, lexical, or syntactic of that language. It means that in target language, each genre has its own structure which is different from the source text.

Moreover, its writing requires one of two specific syntactic structures: noun-based structures and verb-based structures. In addition, sub-language also includes checking for field-specific terminology and typical phraseology of writers on the subject in the target language. In case the translator is not familiar with the field or its specific phrasings, it is suggested that the translator consults other texts of the field written by native speakers of the target language.

Idiom

Mossop (2014) point out that idiomatic words is a grammatical possible combination, that only some of it is actually used in every language. It sometimes occurs that the unidiomatic combinations were produced by an experienced translator because of the influence of the source text that understandable in the target text, but unused. In this case to deal with the issue, it is preferable that the revisers should be a native speaker.

Mechanics

Mossop (2014) stated that mechanics deal with the style manual or house style sheet of the translation. When the translation is carried out in a word processor – i.e. electronic version –, and depending on the languages of the SL and the TL, the translator has to pay attention to mechanic details such as number-writing conventions and punctuation.

When it comes to capitalization, the translation of titles of articles may mislead the reader into thinking that the document the source text refers to is also available in the target language of the translation.

Group D – Problem of Language and Style (*Language*)

Layout

In order to make text in an easy to read form (readability), Page layout is one of the most important things. Certain adjustment that will make text present with not too compact spacing, or margin that adjusted not too wide/narrow, are very important to the reader easiness in reading the text. Layout also must remain consistent. Indentation, align, heading, numbering, etc. must be considered as things that have to be consistent.

Typography

When considering about fonts, its size, types, moderation or consistency in the text, it is concern about typography. When the text has too much bolded words, capitalized, underlined, italicized, or has various size, colors, etc., the text will be harder to read. Thus, translator must ensure and concern that each feature used for the same purpose consistently.

Organization

Organization is concerned about features that will sustain readers to trace a text and to locate its section, passage, chapter, and etc. Lettering, numbering, page references, captions, presentation features, headers, and footers, are the features of Organization.

If there was found errors in source text about numbering, or in another case errors in lettering, in target text, these errors should keep it that way or correction can be maintained with the approval of the clients. If it is impossible for the text to be corrected, errors might be signaled in a note.

Several studies have been conducted in order to investigate the errors made by Google Translate. The first study by Rahmannia and Triyono (2019) is entitled *A Study of Google Translate Translations: An Error Analysis of Indonesian -to-English Texts*. This study found that there were 25 errors in the translation of two

articles in Kompas.com. The errors identified include translation errors on the omission, addition, deviation, and diction of meaning.

Another previous study was written by Simanjuntak (2019) and was entitled *A Study on Quality Assessment of the Translation of an Abstract Text English Idioms Errors Made by Jordanian EFL Undergraduate Students by Google Translate*. Bu involving 3 informants, the study was aimed to examine the level of accuracy, acceptability, and readability of an abstract text *English Idioms Errors Made by Jordanian EFL*. There were 3 criteria of the informants: mastering English and Indonesian well, mastering the ins and outs of translation, and having practical experience in the field of translation. The results showed that the overall the abstract text translation was rendered less accurately. The average score for the level of accuracy, acceptability and readability is 1.97, which, according to this study, showed that this translation was close to good quality.

Both studies have explored the accuracy and errors made by Google Translate in translating certain types of text. They have also used clear parameters used in identifying in which area the error occurred and analyzing how accurate or inaccurate the translation of Google Translate. However, they have not sufficiently highlighted how they decide whether certain expressions were inaccurately translated by Google Translate. This process of setting the criteria of whether certain translation contained errors or not should have been done before the data were classified into certain types of errors or whether the translation was accurate or not. Therefore, in order to fill the gaps in previous studies, this research also provided the translation by a professional translator so as to make the identification of the errors clearer and more objective.

In this research, the writers used a short story entitled *Return to Paradise* by Eliza Riley as the data source of the research. The story rating is moderate which is readable for young adult and adult. This short story was taken by the consideration that it is regular text which is not translated quite easily (by translation engine) because it contains compound sentences, some references to personal pronouns, and descriptive paragraphs. The objectives were to find errors in *Return to Paradise* short story and analyzed the errors based on Mossop's revision

parameters. By using the parameters, the writers were able to observe specifically the errors made by Google Translate.

METHOD

The research method used in this research is descriptive method. According to Whitney, “descriptive method is the fact-finding with correct interpretations” (1960, p. 160). Descriptive research is a research that seeks to describe and interpret things, such as the condition or relationship, a growing opinion, the ongoing processes, results or effects, or about the ongoing trend.

Sukmadinata states that “descriptive research is a form of research that aimed to describe the phenomena that exist, whether a natural phenomenon or man-made phenomenon. The phenomenon could be the shape, activity, characteristics, changes, relationships, similarities and differences between one phenomenon with other phenomena” (2006, p. 72). In this research, the writer tries to describe errors made by Google Translate by using Mossop’s revision parameters.

The data are taken from *Return to Paradise*, a short story written by Eliza Riley, published in eastoftheweb.com on March 13, 2003. The story genre is romance with length about 3 pages (996 words). The story tells about a woman named Lisa who was return to a certain coast in the Carribean Island of the Dominican Republic which once was the place where she had married. She returned there to end her marriage. Later on, while she was there the day before the divorce, she met a guy that later known as James, which was her ex husband-to-be. Lisa and James later for the first time talked after a while since she lost her beloved baby that made she arranged the divorce with his husband. The talks were going so well that Lisa and his husband reconciled their relationship and cancelled their divorce.

The TL data are taken from its Indonesian translation by Google Translate. The data are collected by conducting the followings:

1. Reading the whole story in order to comprehend the message conveyed.
2. Inserting the source text into Google Translate to obtain the translation.
3. Comparing the source text with the translation of Google Translate and that of the professional translator.

4. Observing and marking all kinds of expressions (ranging from words, phrases, to clauses) which displayed idiosyncrasies in terms of meaning, content, and language usage.

5. Analyzing the errors found based on Mossop's Revision Parameters.

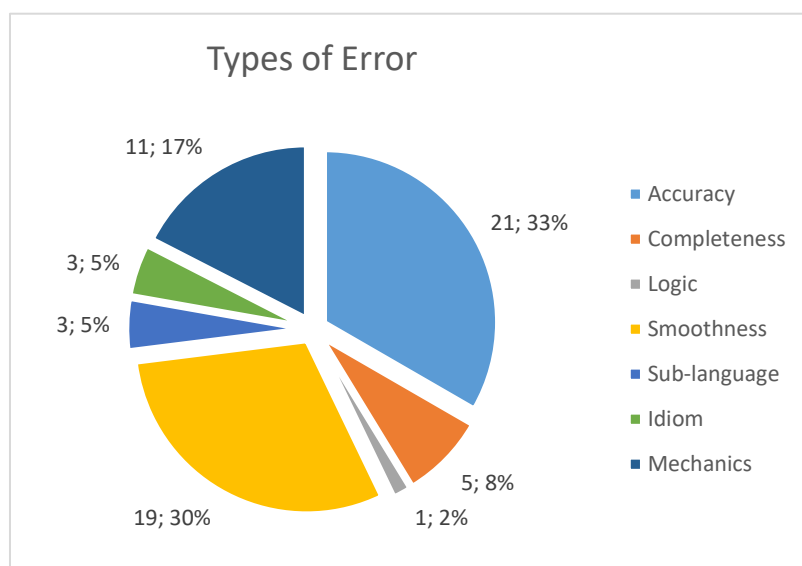
All errors are then rewritten in the data card, analyzed based to the revision parameter and then compared to the translation by the professional translator.

The professional translator for this *Return to Paradise* short story is Mr. Martinus Sudartomo. Mr. Sudartomo is a bachelor of English Education from Sanata Dharma University and has been teaching for English major since May, 2005 until present. Mr. Sudartomo has been working as a translator since 2006, and he is currently working as a professional translator at Mitra Bahasa since April 2019.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapter consists of data analysis of the errors in the translation of *Return to Paradise*. The analyzed data are only taken from the source text of *Return to Paradise* and the target text translated by Google Translate.

The total errors made by Google Translate are 63 errors. They were analyzed by using Mossop's revision parameter as shown below.



There were 7 out of 12 types of error that found in the translated text by Google Translate. The types of errors that found were: Accuracy, Completeness,

Logic, Smoothness, Sub-Language, Idiom, and Mechanics. There were no errors found in Facts, Tailoring, Layout, Typography, and Organization. The data below shows the analysis process for each types of error that represented by 1 analysis per types of error.

Errors in Accuracy

There are total of 21 accuracy errors made by Google Translate. One of the errors is analyzed as follows.

SL	Google Translate	Professional Translator
The justice of the peace had read their vows as they held hands and laughed at the sheer joy of being young, in love and staying in a five star resort on the Caribbean island of the Dominican Republic.	Keadilan perdamaian telah membaca sumpah mereka ketika mereka berpegangan tangan dan menertawakan kegembiraan karena masih muda, jatuh cinta dan tinggal di resor bintang lima di Pulau Karibia di Republik Dominika.	Penghulu telah membacakan janji nikah, kedua mempelai berpegangan tangan dan menertawakan kegembiraan saat muda, penuh cinta dan tinggal di sebuah resor bintang lima di pulau Karibia di Republik Dominika.

Lisa is the main character of the story. She was married to James three years ago in the Carribean Sea. She had returned now to that place to carry out her divorce with James. As she stood upon the Carribean Sea, she was remembering the moment where the marriage has been done. This sentence tells about that moment when the marriage has been held and about the joy and happiness that the moment brings.

In this part, an error was produced in transferring the SL word with an inaccurate meaning of the translation. The subject of the sentence *the justice of the peace* translated wrongfully using word-by-word translation into *keadilan perdamaian* that caused the whole sentence incomprehensible to the TL culture.

According to Cambridge Dictionary (“The justice of peace,” n.d.) means *a public officer who judges local and less important legal cases, and performs marriage ceremonies*. Based on the definition and when compared to the translation by a professional translator, the phrase *the justice of peace* should have been translated into *penghulu*. According to kbbi.kemdikbud.go.id, *penghulu* means *penasihat urusan agama Islam di pengadilan negeri*. Therefore, error taking place in this datum deals with accuracy.

Completeness Errors

There were 5 completeness errors made by Google Translate. One of the errors is analyzed as follows.

SL	Google Translate	Professional Translator
She looked at him and felt the instant spark of connection she had only experienced once before.	Dia menatapnya dan merasakan percikan koneksi instan yang hanya pernah dia alami sebelumnya.	Dia melihat ke arahnya dan merasakan langsung gejolak hubungan yang pernah sekali dia alami sebelumnya.

This part tells about an extraordinary feel of connection that Liza had to this man and she had never experienced that feeling before with another man.

In this part, an error occurred due to the omission of the word *once* which stands as an adverb (of time) which deliver an important message. According to Cambridge Dictionary, (“once,” n.d.) the word *once* means *one single time*. This omission made the translation incomplete and resulted in a different meaning. The word *once* is actually the keyword in the source text that explains the frequency of *the instant spark* that Lisa had experienced. It has been omitted in the TL which result in the lack of explanation about how many times that kind of instant spark felt by Lisa.

The clause *she had only experienced once before* was translated by Google Translate into “...*hanya pernah dia alami sebelumnya*”. The translation seems unnatural in the TL because it is clear from the context that the experience of instant spark felt by Liza happened in the past and it was felt only once. Since the use of once was very important to the context, the error occurred in this datum deals with completeness. It can be seen in the translation by the professional translator that the word once is translated into *sekali* which is an adverb in the TL meaning *satu kali* (<https://kbbi.kemdikbud.go.id>).

Logical Error

There was only one logical error made by Google Translate. The error analysis is shown below.

SL	Google Translate	Professional Translator
She had married James right here on this spot three years ago to the day.	Dia telah menikahi James di sini, di tempat ini tiga tahun yang lalu.	Dia telah menikah dengan James di tempat ini tiga tahun lalu.

This part tells about Liza who had married James in Caribbean Island three years ago.

In the SL culture, it natural to say *she (a woman) had married a man*. However, in the TL culture, it seems illogical to say that way. According to Rohmitriasih (2019), “generally (in Indonesia), the tradition of marriage proposal is carried out by men to women” (para. 1). Sari (2019) stated that “generally, marriage proposal is carried out by the male side. Men usually bring their families to the house of the prospective wife to ask for the family's willingness to make their daughter as his wife” (para. 4). Thus, it can be concluded that generally, men should be the one who propose and marry a woman.

The clause *she had married James* was translated by Google Translate literally into *dia telah menikahi James*. The SL structure was retained in the TL and made the translation unnatural. In Indonesia, affix *me-i* in the word *menikahi* has a

causative meaning which sets the subject as the doer. To change the context into more neutral and acceptable in the TL culture, this causative verb should be changed. The professional translator translated the clause into *dia telah menikah dengan James*. The suffix –i was removed and the word *dengan* is added. Thus, the error occurring in this datum is logical error.

Smoothness Errors

There are 20 smoothness errors found in the translation text. One of the errors is analyzed as follow.

SL	Google Translate	Professional Translator
Three years to the day and they had returned, though this time not for the beachside marriages the island was famous for but for one of its equally popular quickie divorces.	Tiga tahun ke hari dan mereka telah kembali, meskipun kali ini bukan untuk pernikahan tepi pantai pulau itu terkenal tetapi untuk salah satu perceraian quickie yang sama-sama populer.	Tiga tahun lalu dan hari ini mereka kembali kesini, namun hari ini bukan untuk pernikahan di pantai yang terkenal di pulau itu tapi untuk salah satu perceraian <i>singkat</i> yang sama-sama populer.

This part tells about the return of Liza and his husband to the place where they had married to arrange the divorce.

According to Oxford Learners Dictionaries, (“quickie,” n.d.), *quickie* means *a thing that only takes a short time*. The professional translator translated the word *quickie* into “*singkat*” which in Indonesian Dictionary (“singkat,” n.d.) means *short (about age, time, etc)*.

Smoothness error occurred in this datum. Google Translate was unable to translate the word *quickie* used in that context and kept it that way in the target text. The use of this source-language word interfered readers’ smooth reading experience because not every target readers understand what *quickie* means.

Sub-Language Errors

There were three sub-language errors. One of the errors is analyzed as follows.

SL	Google Translate	Professional Translator
The place was beautiful beyond belief, but it was still unable to ease the grief she felt as she remembered the last time she had been here.	Tempat itu indah tanpa bisa dipercaya, tetapi masih belum bisa meredakan kesedihan yang dia rasakan saat dia ingat terakhir kali dia berada di sini.	Sungguh tempat yang begitu indah, namun tetap saja tidak dapat menghapus rasa luka yang dirasakannya saat teringat terakhir kali dia ke sini.

This part tells about the setting of the beach which was the place of Liza's marriage.

In English narrative genre, it is possible to use personal pronouns repeatedly to refer to the characters in the story. In this context, the pronoun *she* is mentioned repeatedly to refer to Liza. However, in the TL culture, such repetition is considered redundant and recognized as an error causing distractions for readers and making the translation unnatural. Thus, this error is related to sub-language.

The professional translator translated the first *she* into suffix *-nya* in the word "*dirasakannya*." In the TL culture, the suffix *-nya* refers as 3rd person possessive pronoun. The second pronoun *she* was omitted, and the third pronoun *she* was translated into *dia* which in TL refer as 3rd person pronoun. The professional translator has translated in such that way to avoid the pronoun repetition (redundancy).

Idiomatic Errors

Translation of the text in the target language has 3 idiomatic errors. One of the errors is analyzed below.

SL	Google Translate	Professional Translator
The place was beautiful beyond belief , but it	Tempat itu indah tanpa bisa dipercaya , tetapi	Sungguh tempat yang begitu indah , namun

was still unable to ease the grief she felt as she remembered the last time she had been here.	masih belum bisa meredakan kesedihan yang dia rasakan saat dia ingat terakhir kali dia berada di sini.	tetap saja tidak dapat menghapus rasa luka yang dirasakannya saat teringat terakhir kali dia kesini.
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This part is in the first paragraph of the story. It tells about the setting, the beauty of the beach which was the place of Liza's marriage.

The phrase *beyond belief* in the context was used to emphasize the beauty of the place being talked about. According to Oxford Learners Dictionaries ("beyond belief," n.d.), *beyond belief* is an idiomatic phrase that have a meaning *of (in a way that is) too great, difficult, etc. to be believed*. However, it was translated literally into *tanpa bisa dipercaya*. This is an idiomatic error because Google Translate failed to recognize the phrase as an idiom which resulted in error in translating.

In this sentence, the professional translator translated the phrase into *begitu indah* which means *so beautiful*. The professional translator also added word *sebenarnya*. Based on kbbi.kemdikbud.go.id, *sebenarnya* is an adverb meaning *amat; sangat*. This word was added at the beginning of the sentence to emphasize the information that the place was very beautiful.

Mechanics Errors

There were 10 mechanics errors resulted from Google Translate. One of the errors is analyzed as shown below.

SL	TL	Professional Translator
Even at some distance he was aware that she was different from any other woman he could meet.	Bahkan agak jauh dia sadar bahwa dia berbeda dari wanita lain yang bisa dia temui.	Bahkan pada jarak tertentu, dia menyadari ada yang berbeda dengan Lisa dari wanita lain yang biasa dia temui.

This sentence tells about the special sense that made Liza looked different in her husband thought.

English distinguishes the gender reference for the 3rd person singular pronoun. *He* refers to men and *she* refers to women. However, in the TL, there is no similar concept. Indonesian does not distinguish the pronoun for the 3rd person singular pronoun and only uses *dia* both for men and women. When translating a text from English into Indonesian, this kind of concept must become one of translators' consideration. Google Translate failed to recognize this difference, and translated the pronouns *he* and *she* into *dia*. This translation causes a confusion in reference because it has no clear explanation whether the word *dia* refers to *he* or *she*.

To avoid this gender pronoun issue in TL, the professional translator has translated *he* into *dia*, and pronoun *she* was translated by mentioning the object referent of the pronoun which is Lisa.

CONCLUSION

There are total of 63 errors occurred in the translation by Google Translate. By looking at the data analyzed, it showed that major errors are related to accuracy which occurred 21 times (33%). The second error is related to smoothness which took place 19 times (30%). Mechanics errors happened 11 times (17%). Errors related to completeness occurred 5 times (8%). Both idiom and sub-language errors happened 3 times (5%). The errors with the lowest frequency are related to logic which only occurred 1 time (3%).

Most errors were related to word choice (diction) when transferring the text into the TL that produced inaccurate translation and might mislead readers. The same errors in many cases made sentences unsmooth and also resulted in a hard-to-read or even unreadable text. Differences in the SL and the TL culture caused problems out of grammar context. Google Translate might identify phrases and idioms verified by Google, but to comprehend the differences in culture, certain awareness and sense are needed. This culture differences can only be recognized by human translators that are aware of such cultural differences.

In some cases, Google Translate failed to comprehend the intention of the sentence and made omissions of the important message in the target sentence. This omission made the translation incomplete and resulted in a different meaning. Error caused by referential pronouns were also common. Google Translate failed to recognize the difference of this grammatical concept between the SL and the TL resulting in unreadable sentence caused by the unclear reference.

SUGGESTIONS

Based on the findings, it can be said that the translation of Google Translate is generally inaccurate. Therefore, anyone using Google Translate cannot accept the results as a fine-end translation product. They should treat Google Translate merely as a software which make their works faster. It is also important that users review and revise the translation in order to accomplish accuracy and readability of the output.

However, Google Translate is practically handful for users to help translate few words, phrase, and particular sentence in general. Supporting more than a hundred (and still counting) languages worldwide, Google Translate also provides accuracy to some extent. In the case of English-Indonesia translation, and vice versa, translators in particular, can help make Indonesian language even higher-resource language. Google Translate Community can facilitate people to supply and validate proper translation for certain language.

Therefore, significant improvements can be made not only by relying on its algorithm, but also on people's participation.

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