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How Well Does Google Translate, Translate from English to Indonesian?

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Abstract. The aim of this study is to use matching techniques and language mistake analysis to figure out how accurate Google Translate is, especially when translating text from English to Indonesian. As a source text, one passage from Johann Gottfried Herder's book "Selected Writings on Aesthetics" was used to gather information. After that, Google Translate (GT) changes the info. When you look at GT translation data, you have to explain the matching technique and compare it with tools that measure the amount of translation matching. This way, mistakes in the language can be found and the quality of the GT translation can be judged. The study found that (1) out of the 13 source data, only 4 data (or 31%) are accurate translations, 7 data (or 54%) are less accurate translations, and 2 data (15%) are incorrect translations. right on. This means that the accuracy is only 31%. About half of it is less clear at the same time. Some people are hard to understand. (2) It turns out that GT can do good translations if it only uses literal translation and matching methods. (3) Since GT only uses textual and transposition translation strategies, it might make translations less accurate if more complicated strategies use transposition, modulation, or description together. (3) But if only a modulation technique is needed, GT can't do anything but make wrong translations. It doesn't make sense because it can only use the translation approach. Because it used a direct translation approach, GT failed to translate one case and made a translation that was wrong. In the end, Google Translate can only correctly translate English text into Indonesian when it uses a literal matching approach. This is especially true in this case.

Keywords: google translate, translate indonesia - English

INTRODUCTION

A lot of people have a hard time learning languages other than their mother tongue or national language. They need help from people who are better at this than them. If this person with this disability wants to talk or write words, like from Indonesian to English, they will need a translation. This is especially true for formal tasks like interpreting legal documents. The world of translation has established by breakthroughs in science, technology, and information technology. For example, internet-based translation tools and computer dictionaries are examples of these changes. One of them is Google Translate (GT), which was made by Google, a very large search engine company. People who use the internet often not only use this search engine to find everything they need. Buta also, this media can be used instead of translation services when you need them. Even though it's convenient, the biggest problem is how to get the translation findings. GT can translate right away between 65 languages.

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It is possible for this service to translate words, lines, and web pages from a number of different languages. GT's goal is to make information helpful and easy to find for everyone, no matter what language it is. In order to help users choose the best translation, GT will look for trends in hundreds of millions of papers while translating. GT can make a very good guess about what the right version will be. This process of looking for a lot of trends is called statistical machine translation. Because this translation is done by computers, not every word will be perfect. GT will be able to translate better documents because it can look at more documents that were translated by humans in each language. Translate.google.com/about/ says that this is why the quality of readings from one language to another can vary. Researchers want to come up with a way to show how accurate GT translations are, especially when translating from English to Indonesian.

Language mistake analysis and matching techniques are used to do this. This was the first thing the researcher did. The study data was a line from an English textbook. It only takes one line to see the spelling and grammar mistakes and how they were translated. The e-book "Collected Works on the Aesthetics of Johann Gottfried Herder" is made up of many separate works. The part of Shakespeare's writing that was translated is the first part on page 291. Then, parts of the source text are put into the left column of the GT, and over time, the Indonesian version shows up in the right column. In order to figure out how accurate the translation was, researchers looked at mistakes in the language and the methods GT used. Because of the problem, this study uses a detailed method.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Translation research has many areas of study, including both academic and practical ones. When you look more closely at translation study, you can see that it is split into three groups based on what it looks at: the goal of translation, the translation process, and the translation itself. Each approach helps us learn more about translation in its own way, but this study focuses on the product mindset type by looking at language mistakes and the methods used to translate lines from English-language texts.

Before starting this investigation, it is important to understand how translation works at its most basic level. Translation, according to Linson (1984:1), is the process of moving information from one language to another. This is done by switching out text from the source language for text from the target language while keeping the main idea mostly the same. It is very important to keep the structure of the source and target languages very close to each other, but too close of a match may change the meaning (Nababan, 2018). Venuti (2019) adds to this

meaning by saying that translation is the process of getting a message across from one language to another by finding a form of that message that works well in the target language.

Larson says in Waluya (2021) that the quality of a translation depends on three main things: precision (being correct), clarity, and logic. The correctness of the information in both the source text (TT/TL) and the target text (TT/TL) is what precision means. Clarity has to do with how well the idea is explained in the goal text. Newmark (1988:189) adds another level to this conversation by talking about "absolute mistakes" that have to do with naturalness. Absolute mistakes happen when the style of language in the target text doesn't seem to have changed because of translation. But this study only looks at one type of absolute mistakes: mistakes in words.

There are many kinds of language mistakes that can happen during translation, such as words, sentences, or phrases that don't mean what they're supposed to. Absolute Error says that a TT could have words, phrases, or sentences that don't follow correct language or referential structure, which makes them wrong. In this case, parts of a translated source text (TSu) that are sent to a target source text (TSa) that are grammatically wrong could be called misfires. Translation mistakes can also happen when lines and collocations are put in the wrong place or when words are rearranged in the wrong way.

Finding and fixing language mistakes during translation is very important for getting a good result. Holmes stresses how important it is to judge the quality of translation by how well the message is understood, accepted, and translated (Silalahi, 2009, p. 91). This study agrees with Holmes's point of view, but it only looks at language mistakes and different ways of translating.

Before going into specific cases of translation mistakes, it's important to understand how hard it is to translate because languages are so complicated. Because languages are complicated and change depending on the situation, translation is a difficult task that requires both language skills and cultural awareness. As the study goes on, it will look at examples of mistakes made when translating English-language works, showing the subtleties and difficulties of the process.

Translation study looks at both the practical and theoretical aspects of the process, as well as the goal, process, and outcome of translation. This study really focuses on the product attitude by looking at language mistakes and different ways to translate lines from English-language texts. By going into the details of translation, it aims to help people learn more about how small differences in language affect the quality of translated texts. The goal of this study

is to improve the accuracy, clarity, and general usefulness of the translation process by carefully looking at language mistakes and what they mean.

METHOD

Waluya (2011:36–43) says that when judging the accuracy of translation results, the following things should be taken into account: 1) Structure; 2) Spelling and punctuation; 3) Vocabulary and speech; 4) Reasonability/style of language (official/informal); and 5) Accuracy of the message. In 1999, Sugono said that this method is based on five things: phonology (sound system), grammar (words and sentences), language (including terms), writing, and meaning. The Cambridge Dictionary and the Merriam Webster Dictionary were used by researchers to figure out what words in the source text meant. The word's meaning is then compared to its translation into the text that is being used. This makes it possible to find mistakes in the target text. The precision of the translation is also based on the matching technique used by the translator. Because of this, GT's matching approach needs to be looked at. The next part goes over all of the current methods. This study also uses a case study method because the data shown here is just one example of many GT translation results. Denscombe (2007) says that case studies look at one or more examples of a certain behavior in order to learn more about the relationships, feelings, events, or processes that happen in those cases (informational). So, more research needs to be done on how important it is for translation quality that GT exists. Because of this, the author looked into how accurate this GT version was.

DISCUSSION

Researchers have to look at text messages in both the source language and the target language side by side to see how well the messages are being sent. To find out how correct the translation is, the author thinks that tools that check the level of translation similarity (Nababan in Silalahi, 2009:99) can be used. According to Silalahi (2009:37), when experts are doing study, they should check for themselves how well text messages are translated from one language to another. It is possible for researchers to check if a translation element is correct or not by comparing it to a tool that measures the level of translation similarity and explains the matching strategy used to translate an English source text into an Indonesian target text. Researchers can use borrowing, which means taking words from the source language and changing them in the target language without changing the way they are used or their meaning. This is the simplest way to match people. There are two types of borrowing: (a) Calque, in which one language takes a form of expression from another language and then literally translates each part of that expression; and (b) Non-Calque, in which one language takes an

item from another language and adds it to its own vocabulary. For example, the word "menu" in Indonesian comes from the English language. As an example, "general secretary" is translated as "general secretary." (c) Direct exact translation, which means putting the source text directly into a target text that is the same in terms of grammar and style. In the source language (Indonesian), the sentence "I like music" is different from the sentence "I like music" in the target language (English); (d) Transposition, which changes the grammatical categories; (e) Modulation, which changes "Dayu Biang, his mother" to "Dayu Biang, his mother"; and (f) Equivalence, which swaps out a part of the source language for a part of the target language that does the same job. kukuruyuk, the sound a chicken makes, is the same as "cock-a-doodle-do" in English. As an example, "Sincerely," not "Dear Sir," is the correct way to start a letter in Indonesian when writing in English. A popular way to translate words with cultural meanings is to use "culture-free" words or words that don't have any cultural meanings attached to them. This is called functional matching or functional equivalent. It's possible for baccalauréat to mean "French high school graduation exam" and for berem to mean "Balinese drink" in English. i) Descriptive matching is another name for explanation, which is done by giving details and sometimes functions together. In this case, Samurai were called "Japanese aristocrats from the eleventh to the eleventh centuries" and their job was to "provide officials and administrators." Translation is the process of changing words from one language (English in this case) to another (Indonesian in this case), while also considering whether the new language is correct. In the language it's meant for, the writing must be exact, clear, and sound natural. An internet book by Johann Gottfried Herder called "Selected Writings on Aesthetics" has the first line on page 291.

This is where the data for this study came from. Herder was a German author who wrote about art, writing, and beauty. This book has his works. Next, the famous English author "Shakespeare" will be turned into Indonesian. This source text is broken up into 13 pieces based on the following words and sentences. Anyone who can remembers the amazing picture of a man "sitting high" on a bad hill with a clear sky and strong winds, storms, and the sea roaring below him? That person is Shakespeare! We can only add that (8) under (9), at the base of his stone throne (10), many people spoke out, supported, objected, apologized, worshiped, lied to, translated, and translated him (12), but he couldn't hear them all!13) The English source text was put into the left column of GT, and the translation showed up right away in the right column after being changed by adding a phrase break mark and its number, as shown below. If someone had the strangest image of someone "sitting high on a steep ledge, a whirlwind, a storm (4), and the sea roaring at his feet (5), but with the sky flashing around his head (6), that person is

Shakespeare!Translation Results GT7: We can only say that many people explain, defend, condemn, pardon, worship, slander, translate, and curse Him (12) and all that he could not hear! According to Silalahi (2009:37), the researcher should look at the messages themselves to see how well they are being translated from the source language text to the target language. They can do this by looking at

CONCLUSION

Researchers can produce several conclusions based on the analysis of language errors and matching strategies in the source text using qualitative research approaches and case studies. This conclusion is based on the level of accuracy of GT's translation from English to Indonesian. Of the 13 data sources, only 4 data, or 31%, are accurate translations, 7 data, or 54%, are less accurate translations, and 2 data, or 15%, are inaccurate translations. Therefore, the accuracy is only 31%. Meanwhile, about half of it is less clear. While others are incomprehensible. :2. It turns out that GT can produce accurate translations by using a matching strategy of only transposition and literal translation. 3:Using literal translation and transposition strategies only, GT may only produce less accurate translations if more complex strategies combine transposition, modulation, or description. :4.However, if only the modulation strategy has to be used, GT only produces inaccurate translations, which cannot be understood because it can only use the transposition strategy. In one situation, GT failed to translate and produced an inaccurate translation because its strategy was literal translation, even if its strategy should have been simply transposition.

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