THE TRANSLATION RESULTS OF GOOGLE TRANSLATE FROM INDONESIAN TO ENGLISH

Tiara Noviarini
Universitas Mitra Karya, Sport Training Education
Email correspondence: Tiaranoviarini140315@gmail.com

Abstract

Google Translate is a free multilingual translation machines developed by Google that can assist translators to make their translation functions easier and faster. The aim of research is to analyze whether it can be relied on as a substitute for translators. This research used a literature analysis method by analyzing the results of the translated book and machine translation. The result found that it cannot replace translators. It has its limitations, including understanding the context and cultural situation of a nation. Therefore, this machine is useful only in assisting the translation process.

Keywords: *Translator, Translation- Machine, Translation, Accurate*

INTRODUCTION

Language is the key to identifying each other and introducing the culture of a nation. The translation is needed as a bridge to introduce the culture of a nation. Over time, the world changes. The technology makes many things easier, including in the translation field. Information technology, which became popular in the late 70s, emerged to answer challenges in the past through the term of computer technology or Electronic Data Processing or EDP. According to the Oxford dictionary (2000), information technology is the study or use of electronic equipment, especially computers, for storing, analyzing, and sending out information.

The study of information technology tools is elucidated by Haag and Keen (In Kadir and Triwahyuni, 2003) that "Information technology is a set of tools that helps you work with information and perform tasks related to information processing" Likewise, William and Sawyer (In Kadir and Triwahyuni 2003) argued that

"Information technology is a technology that combines computing (computers) with high-speed communication lines that carry data, voice, and video." From these definitions, it is illustrated that information technology, both implicitly and explicitly is not only computer technology but also telecommunication technology.

The development of Information Technology that can process, package and display, and disseminate learning information in audio, visual, audio-visual, and even multimedia media, has now been able to realize what is called virtual learning. This concept develops so that it can package the conditions and realities of previous learning to be more attractive and provide adaptive conditioning to the learner where they are. One of the learning is language. Various languages can be learned through information technology with the help of translation tools/machines.

Machine Translation is a branch of computational linguistics that studies the use of computer software to translate text or speech from one source language to another. According to Hatim (2004), at a basic level, machine translation makes a simple replacement of words from one source language to another. With the corpus technique, more complex translations can be performed to allow better handling of differences in linguistic typology, phrase recognition, idiom translation, and also handling of anomalies.

The current machine translation software is generally customized based on domain or profession. Thus, it enhances translation results by limiting the scope of allowed substitutions. Google translate is a service provided by Google Inc. to translate sections of text or web pages from one language to another. For several languages, users are asked to provide alternative translations, such as for technical terms, which will be included for updates in the next process. Google utilizes its translation software. However, like another automatic translation tool, Google Translate has several limitations.

Google Translate performs translation with an approach called statistical translation. Such translation is the result of research by Franz-Josef Och who won the

DARPA contest for machine translation speed in 2003. Currently, Och is head of Google's machine translation department. Starting from September 25, 2008, Google translate has included Indonesian into the language that can be translated by search engines (Google search). Now, Google has brought a number of new features to Google Translate. One of its main features is live translation. When you type in the translate box, the translation will appear directly. It does not need to press the translation button. Then, the problem is whether Google Translate can replace the real translator?

The purpose of this study is to describe the differences in the translation results on Google Translate regarding a story that can be accepted and understood by readers with the results obtained from Google Translate (without editing). The results of this study are expected to provide an overview of whether Google Translate can replace the translator as a whole or Google Translate is only a tool that helps translators. Hence, it can be concluded whether a professional translator is still needed or a translator is no longer required so that it can provide benefits to users of the translation results.

The intended benefit is that the readers can obtain precise and accurate translation results in which the content and meaning of the source language can reach the reader correctly. Thus, there will be no misunderstanding.

METHOD

This research used a literature analysis method by analyzing the results of the translated book and machine translation. This research was conducted by searching for sources of stories from a storybook that has been published in the bookstores. The storybook being compared is *Dongeng Danau Toba,* The Legend of Lake Toba by Darto Singo and translated by Wid. Firstly published by the publisher of PT. Gramedia Widiasarana Indonesia, Member of IKAPI, Jakarta 2001. Then, the story was also translated by Google Translate. Translation results were compared with a book that has been published.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this study, the researcher used a storybook entitled *The Legend of Lake Toba* written by Darto Singo from Grasindo publisher, PT Gramedia Widiasarana Indonesia Jakarta, 2001. From the results of the translation on Google Translate that was conducted by the researcher, it was revealed that several things need attention on the differences in translation, among others. The first is the designation. The mention of '*Emak*' was not translated, as long as the reader was an Indonesian who would understand. For Google Translate, it was automatically translated into standard English, namely *'mother'*. Likewise the designation of *'Bapak'*, Google Translate became Bapak or Mr., such as the translations on pages 12,14, 16, 18, 20,22, and 24.

The second is the word choice concerning the language style, such as in the title of 'The Legend of Lake Toba', Google Translate would translate it as "Fable Lake Toba". Google Translate translated the word *"dongeng"* into *"Fable"*. For the translator, it became *"The legend of .."*, which has subtle literary value. On page 8, *"Satu hal lagi yang harus kau ketahui," ujar gadis itu. "Takdir menghendaki kita berjodoh! Aku akan menjadi istrimu yang setia. Tetapi dengan satu syarat, jangan pernah berkata bahwa aku berasal dari ikan!"* machine translated to *"One more thing you should know, "said the girl. "Fate wants us to be paired! I will be a faithful wife. But on one condition, do not ever say that I came from a fish!"* While in the book, *"There is one more thing you have to know," said the girl. "We were meant for each other I will be your faithful wife. But on one condition, never say that I came from a fish!",* with a language style that was more romantic and sweet.

Third, Google Translate only translates words, phrases, sentences, so that the results displayed are the result of changes from standard words, phrases, and sentences. The resulting sentence form resembles the sentence form in the source language as on page 2 *"Ada seorang pemuda di pondok sederhana. Di kaki bukit, di tepi sungai. Ia bahagia hidup bersama anjingnya yang setia."* It was translated by Google Translate as *"There was a young man in a simple hut. At the foot of the hill, on the banks of the*

river. He is happy to live with a faithful dog." The number of sentences in the source language was three sentences, and the translation results from Google Translate were also three sentences. Meanwhile, the translation in the book was simple and easy to understand, *"A young man lived in a simple hut. At the foot of a hill, by the river."*

Fourth, for the use of tenses, sometimes Google Translate produces incorrect tenses, especially in sentences where there is no sign of the time they occur. English pays close attention to tenses that describe the time an event occurs. On page 10, Google Translate translated *"The young man accepts the terms. Thus, they became husband and wife. They love each other. Not long after the pregnant wife. Her husband is very happy. He hopes to get a boy. Wish has come true. His wife gave birth to a baby boy. The baby was crying loudly and it was a sign he was healthy."* The first sentence that used the simple present *"accepts"* was not equivalent to the second sentence that employed *"became"* since this is a story that has passed.

Furthermore, the language style used by Google Translate is very literal, the translator's language style can be adjusted according to the target audience. If the children's story was like the one above, the translator would use children's language, simple and easy for children to understand. Google Translate did not recognize the target audience, for example, the word *"kelaparan"* (page 18) was translated as "starve" by Google Translate, while the translator translated it to "hungry"

CONCLUSION

From the results of the above discussion, it can be concluded that Google Translate is a tool that helps translators to translate quickly. It is not a tool that can replace a translator in translating the source language into the target language. Google Translate is a translation application that cannot read contexts and situations. The translator also need Google Translate, to make it more accurate and fast. Google Translate can misuse the context and culture or situation. The translator can make technical mistakes such as sentence structure, as on page 2 *"After breakfast, he took*

went fishing in the river". Structurally, this sentence is not true *'took went'*. This error can occur because of a typo (human error). Therefore, Google Translate can alert translators and editors. Thus, translators can still perform the translation function with the help of existing information technology, which the results will be faster and more precise.

REFERENCES

Emzir. (2015). *Teori dan Pengajaran Penerjemahan*. Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada.

Hatim, B. (2004). *Translation*, *An Advanced Resource Book*. NY: Routledge.

Hornby, A. S., Turnbull, J. (2000). *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English.* UK: Oxford University Press.

Kadir, A. (2006). *Pengenalan Teknologi Informasi*. Jakarta: Andi.

Kadir, A., Triwahyuni, T. C. (2003). *Pengenalan Tehnologi Informasi*. Yogyakarta: Andi.