

Grammatical and Diction Inaccuracy in English—Indonesian Translation on Google Translate

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Abstract

Language is one of the means that has a large in public opinion to build a new perspective on development, both academically and non-academically. Relating to developing a 4.0 thought system (Internet of Things, Artificial Intelligence, Human-Machine Interface, Robot Technology and Sensors, and 3D Printing Technology). One of them is use Google translate. Nowadays, translation becomes an important part in our lives. Technology is used to facilitate the translation process. Those who are not familiar with the process consider it as a short cut. The result of such translation is inaccurate as the technology is not perfect yet, hence the result still needs to edit. This writing aims to analyse mistranslation in translation process using Google Translate. The method applied in this writing is descriptive comparative method with qualitative approach. The result shows that there are two mistranslations in Google Translate. First, grammatical inaccuracy and second is diction inaccuracy.

Keywords: translation, Google translate, grammatical, diction, inaccuracy

1. INTRODUCTION

The quality of writing produced by a researcher is an absolute must be fulfilled and able to be communicated firmly and can be understood practically in the community. However, an article or writing of a researcher cannot be understood the meaning contained in the writing because it is only a matter of language. It is true that not all writers have the same competence in the field of language, when they have to pour in various types of languages. As well as writing in Indonesian is quite good and can be understood the meaning and innovation of the findings of the research, but when translated into Foreign Language which is not an expert in the field of language especially not understanding the context of the writing. The final product of a writing eventually becomes different, or not in accordance with the expectations of the researcher. This phenomenon is still felt as a challenge for some article writers for international journals.

There are four facts of translation importance that mentioned by Lorsch (1991, p.1): (a) in social reality translation used to make communication possible or easier because of its very widespread from of (interlingua) language use; (b) in academic reflection translation is one of the objects that become evident from the huge number of publications listed in the relevant bibliographies; (c) in scientific investigation translation has been an established and institutional academic discipline in many countries; (d) in

special place the training of translator organized societal subsystems intuitively.

Nida (1964) propose that translating consist of reproducing in the receptor languages the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in term of style. According to them translators should use the closest natural equivalent either in the meaning or the style of the receptor languages. In other words, the result of translation should not sound as translation but without changing the meaning of the source languages.

The use of Internet media to translate international journals with Google translate is increasingly being carried out by researchers in Indonesia for various reasons, including easy, fast, and inexpensive access. However, researchers who do not understand translation studies do not realize that translating with Internet media using Google translate has many weaknesses.

Currently companies engaged in the Internet service sector have provided translation services in the network so Internet users can access them anywhere and anytime. One of company is Google Inc., which provides Google Translate services. The general public to translate text from one language to another language can use this service. Google uses software developed by Franz-Josef Och. Indonesian is one of the language choices that can be used by Google Translate since September 25, 2008 (Wikipedia Bahasa Indonesia, nd). This research was aimed to analyze of English-Indonesian Translation method on Google Translate.

How the translation result of English-Indonesian using Google Translate?

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Translation

Translation is the general term referring to the transfer of thoughts and ideas from one language (source) to another language (target), whether the language is in written or oral form, whether the languages have established orthographies or do not have such standardization or whether one or both languages are based on signs, as with sign languages of the deaf (Brislin, 1976; Siboro, 2016). Meanwhile according to Larson (1984) state that translation is transferring the meaning of the source language in to the receptor language. This is done by going from the form of the first language to the form of a second language by way of semantic structure. It is meaning, which is being transferred and must be held constant. According to the writer, translation is the process of language from source language to target language without missing the meaning and use the grammar of the target language.

2.2 Translation Methods

Translation method (global translation strategy) is the overall strategy as if the translator applies to a text as a whole. It is used if the translator is willing to make the target text in the same purpose as well as the source text.

Newmark (1998, p.45) states that there are eight translation methods in translating. The eight are separated into two classifications: Source Language (SL) emphasis and Target Language (TL) emphasis.

2.3 Word-for-Word Translation

This is often demonstrated as interlinear translation, with the TL immediately below the SL words. The SL word-order is preserved and the words translated singly by their most common meanings, out of context. Cultural words are translated literally. The main use of word-for-word translation is either to understand the mechanics of the source language or to construe a difficult text as a pre-translation process. (Newmark 1988, p. 45). This method leads the translator to convert the grammatical structures into the nearest target language equivalents. For example:

SL: He teach me English.

TL: *Dia mengajariku bahasa Inggris.*

2.4 Literal Translation

The SL grammatical constructions are converted to the nearest TL equivalents but the lexical words are again translated singly, out of context. As a pre-translation process. This indicates the problems to be solved. (Newmark

1988:46). Literal Translation focused on Target Language and the grammatical was following the target language. For example:

SL: Blood is thicker than water.

TL: *Hubungan keluarga lebih dekat daripada hubungan dengan orang lain.*

If we translated it become is *darah lebih tebal daripada air*. It produces an obscure translation because there it cannot give a meaning so that translation does not deliver the meaning of the Source Language.

2.5 Faithful Translation

A faithful Translation attempts to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the TL grammatical structures. It 'transfers' cultural words and preserves the degree of grammatical and lexical 'abnormality' (deviation from SL norms) in the translation. It attempts to be completely faithful to the intentions and the text-realization of the SL writer (Newmark, 1998, p. 46). The use of Faithful Translation is still classified as the beginning of translation process, which still needs some correction. We must carefully about the grammar and word choices of Source Language. For example:

SL: The students often sat up to do their homework.

TL: *Para mahasiswa sering begadang untuk mengerjakan tugas.*

This method is usually used to translate a text where the source language mechanism is hard to understand and claimed as a first step of translation.

2.6 Semantic Translation

Semantic translation differs from faithful translation only in as far as it must take more account of the aesthetic value. The distinction between faithful and semantic translation is that the first is uncompromising and dogmatic, while the second is more flexible, admits the creative exception to 100% fidelity and allows for the translator's intuitive empathy with the original (Newmark, 1988, p. 46). For example:

SL: Bending without breaking.

TL: *Mengalah bukan berarti kalah.*

In Semantic Translation Method, the translator necessitated use intuitive empathy to translate the proverb above and capable to understand the cultural word of Source Language. In order that, the translation will be equivalent between Source Language and Target Language and the receptor is easy to understand.

2.7 Adaptation

This is the 'freest' form of translation. It is used mainly for plays (comedies and poetry; the themes, characters, plots are usually preserved, the SL culture converted to the TL culture and the text rewritten. The deplorable practice of having a play or poem literally translated and then rewritten by an established dramatist or poet has produced many poor

adaptations, but other adaptations have 'rescued1 period plays' (Newmark 1988, p. 46). For example:

Faiza Mardzoeki's *Rumah boneka* is the adaptation from Henrik Ibsen's *A Doll's House*.

2.8 Free Translation

Free translation reproduces the matter without the manner, or the content without the form of the original. Usually it is a paraphrase much longer than the original. So-called intralingua translation, often prolix and pretentious, and not translation at all (Newmark 1988, p. 47). The result of translation is often totally different from Source Language and a paraphrase is longer than the original text. For example:

SL: Hollywood Rage fo Remakes.

TL: *Hollywood kekurangan cerita: lantas rame-rame bikin Film ulang.*

This method is used in a special use and special purpose such as in mass media.

2.9 Idiomatic translation

Idiomatic translation reproduces the 'message' of the original but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialisms and idioms where these do not exist in the original. (Newmark 1988:47). The translator tries to find the meaning of idiom and use the word choices correctly for Target Language. For example:

SL: everything happened in keeping with his plan.

TL: *Segala sesuatu yang telah terjadi sesuai dengan rencananya.*

2.10 Communicative translation

Communicative translation attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the original in such a way that both content and language are readily acceptable and comprehensible to the readership (Newmark, 1988, p. 47). It reproduces the Source Language contextual meaning to the Target Language and make the message can be easily understood. For example:

SL: sign out.

TL: *keluar.*

2.11 Machine Translation

Machine Translation is a branch of computational linguistics studies, which use of computer software to translate text or speech from one source language to another language. At the basic level, the translation machine performs simple changes of words from one language to another language. Corpus techniques can be made more complex in translation so as to enable better handling of linguistic typologies, phrase recognition, idiom translation and also handling anomalies. Machine translation software that is currently made specifically tailored to the domain or association so it can improve the translation results using approved translations.

Google translate is a service provided by Google Inc. to translate parts of text or web pages in one language into another language. For some languages, users are asked to provide alternative translations, such as for technical terms, which will be included for updates in the next process. Google uses its own translation software, like other automatic translation tools, Google Translate has several limitations.

3. RESEARCH METHODS

The method used in this study is a qualitative descriptive method. The method used in this study uses Translation as a product method. This method treats the translation engine translation results as a translation product. According to Catford in Riyanto (2016, p. 5) said that translation means transferring the source language (SL) into Target Language (TL) and translation is the substitution of textual material in the source language to the target language. In this study the results of the translation were compared with the source of the text to determine the equivalent of SL translation to TL and the problem identified from the equivalent comparison. In analysing this weakness, the researcher decided to use one type of data which would later be translated using translation media that is Google Translate which had proven to be the first translator machine and popularly used by the public (Purnomo, 2015).

Translation method is the way of translation of whole text. In measuring the method mostly used by Google Translate, the sentences were registered and analyzed. There were 10 data or text. The analysis was based on the characteristic of good translation, mentioned by Newmark (1988, p. 192). The translation was accessed based on its form and the text explanation whether it is appropriate or not with Target Language. Below is the explanation of analyzing the data and determine the method of translation using by Google Translate in each data. In this study also, make the data that was translate by Google translate acceptable by the receptor which is changing into better translation with considered the grammatical, the meaning and the word of choice, the result of translation done by the writer can be seen in the third row of each table below.

3.1 Data 1

a. Source Language:

Cat woman: I have to be who I am. I realize now I can't change that like I told someone else tonight. It's just the cat in me. It's priceless Batman, the last of its kind. Will you take me in or let it become extinct again. The lady or the tiger die? Your choice. I am the cat who walks by herself.

b. Target Language (Done by Google Translate)

Cat woman: *aku harus aku lagi. Sekarang aku sadar aku tidak bisa mengubah yang sudah orang lain malam ini. Itu hanya kucing. Ini tak ternilai harganya Batman, yang terakhir dari jenisnya. Apakah Anda mengambil aku masuk atau membiarkannya punah. Wanita atau harimau? Pilihanmu. Aku kucing yang berjalan sendiri.*

c. Target Language (Done by the writer)

Cat woman: *Aku harus menjadi siapa aku sebenarnya. Aku sadar sekarang bahwa aku tidak bisa berubah seperti yang telah kukatakan pada seseorang malam ini. Mungkin sifat kucing dalam diriku. Harganya tak ternilai Batman, yang terakhir dari jenisnya. Akankah kau membawaku atau membiarkannya punah. Aku atau patung macan itu musnah? Terserah pilihanmu. Aku adalah kucing yang berjalan sendiri.*

This translation needs many corrections about the meaning and also the grammatical. Google Translate used faithful translation as a method of translation. We must carefully about the grammar and word choices of source language.

3.2 Data 2

a. Source Language

Batman: No you gave it up. From the very start I suspected there was more than this business than you were telling. So I put a transmitter on your cat back at your apartment. It let me hear in time to hear your confession. Why did you do it Salina?

b. Target Language (Done by Google Translate)

Batman: *Tidak kamu menyerah. Dari awal saya pikir ada lebih dari ini bisnis dari Anda. Jadi saya pasang sebuah pemancar di Anda kucing kembali di apartemenmu. Itu membiarkan aku dengar dalam waktu untuk mendengar pengakuan itu. Mengapa kau melakukannya Salina?.*

c. Target Language (Done by the writer)

Batman: *Tidak, tapi kau telah menyerahkannya. Sejak pertama aku sudah curiga ada urusan yang lebih dalam daripada yang kau ceritakan. jadi aku mempasang pemancar pada kucingmu saat kau kembali ke apartemen dan mengungkap semua pengakuanmu. Mengapa kau melakukannya Salina?.*

In this text, the structure of sentence is broken, until the message of source translation hard to accept. In this case, Google Translate using faithful translation because this translation is still classified as the beginning of translation process which still needs some correction.

3.3 Data 3

a. Source Language

Cat woman: He cost me my freedom.

b. Target Language (Done by Google Translate)

Cat woman: *Dia membuatku kehilangan kebebasanku.*

c. Target Language (Done by the writer)

Cat woman: Dia telah merusak kebebasanku.

Target language above can classify as a good translation, Google Translate used Literal Translation. The meaning can accept but it would be better if the word *membuatku kehilangan* become *merusak*.

3.4 Data 4

a. Source Language

Batman: Don't make it harder in yourself.

b. Target Language (Done by Google Translate)

Batman: *Jangan membuatnya lebih keras pada diri sendiri.*

c. Target Language (Done by the writer)

Batman: *Jangan persulit dirimu.*

This sentence use word for word translation because of the similarity in the sentence structure. Although the meaning is correct but the word choice need to be consider.

3.5 Data 5

a. Source Language

Cat woman: But he's inside you somewhere and I'll keep scratching until I find him.

b. Target Language (Done by Google Translate)

Cat woman: *Tapi dia ada didalam dirimu dan aku akan menggaruk-garuk sampai aku menemukannya.*

c. Target Language (Done by the writer)

Cat woman: *Tapi dia ada dalam dirimu dan aku akan tetap mencakar sampai aku menemukannya.*

Literal translation using by Google Translate as a method of translation. The message is easy to understand. But the word of *menggaruk-garuk* will be better if replace with *mencakar* because in this case Cat woman is a cat.

4. CONCLUSION

The use of technology in the field of translation greatly helps the translation work, both carried out by professional translators and those carried out by beginner translators. However, this technology still has many shortcomings that need to be improved and refined. Errors in translation using Google Translation media can be grouped into two, namely grammatical errors and word selection errors (diction). These errors can be minimized if the translator has sufficient knowledge of the source language and target language involved in the translation process. Things that need to be done if translated using the Google Translation media or other related media are editing and the translation results carefully. The Google Translate service provider seems to need to improve its services, especially the technology or software used so users who use this service get more perfect translation results. Users of Google Translate services must be more careful and re-examine the translations that are produced because this service still has many weaknesses.

5. ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I express my gratitude to all those who have contributed to this research. This research is PDP which funded by the Directorate of Research and Community Service, Directorate General of Research and Development Strengthening, Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education in accordance with Research Contract Number: 110/SP2H/PPM/DRPM/2019, March 8 2019.

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