



THE ANALYSIS OF GOOGLE TRANSLATE ACCURACY IN TRANSLATING PROCEDURAL AND NARRATIVE TEXT

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Abstract: Translation is an activity to interpret a text from one language to another language without changing the content of the translated text. The objectives this research is: (1) to find out the accuracy of Google Translate in translating Procedural Text and Narrative Text and (2) to investigate which of the two text is translated more accurately comparing to the other text. This research uses descriptive qualitative method. There was one text for each text type, that is procedure text entitled "How to Make Special Fried Sandwich" was divided into 31 sentences, and narrative text entitled "Surabaya" was divided into 20 sentences. The data using the accuracy rating assessment which consist of three categories that is accurate, less accurate, and not accurate. The researcher took three raters in evaluating the output of Google Translate. The result shows that the accuracy of Google translate in translating procedure text is accurate with average value of 79.57%, less accurate is 24.19%, and not accurate is 12.9%. And narrative text is accurate with average value of 86%, less accurate is 12.5%, and not accurate is 1.5%. It can be concluded that Google translate is more accurate in translating narrative text with 86%, whereas the procedure text is 79.57%.

Keywords: translation accuracy, google translate, procedure text, narrative text

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INTRODUCTION

Translation is an activity to interpret a text from one language to another language without changing the content of the translated text. Translation activities deal with the transfer of words from the source language into the target language, and also the transfer of a message from the source language into the target language.

Translation in Indonesian is used by general society, such as, students at school or university, teacher/lecture, employee, etc., translate the sentence or text from a book, magazine, or anything. Translation can be done in various ways to produce translations result, one of them by using translation machine, and one of the translator machines widely used is Google Translate, this translator machine is also called as GT.

Google Translate (hence called GT) is a service provided by Google incorporation to translate text from one language into another. GT can translate into dozens of languages in the world, also easy to use, does not waste a lot of time, and can be accessed by smartphone and similar technology. Translating using GT can be done in various methods. There are some features provided by GT to make it easier for translators to produce translations quickly without wasting a lot of time.

However, there are some people worrying about the results of their translation using GT. It is because the accuracy of the translation results between the source text and the target text is not known. In translation activity, there are some things that need to be considered to get the accuracy between source language and target language especially using Google Translate, that is the word choice is very important to make the translation result are not read



ambiguous. Also, the translation results by using GT are sometimes not accurate because the text has different structure, grammatical, lexical, situation, and types.

According to Mark and Kathy (1997:1), there are two main categories of texts based on the purpose of the writer, literary, and factual texts. Literary includes narrative, poetry, and drama. Factual include are recount, explanation discussion, information report, exposition, procedure, and response. Translation generally faces a lot of problems in translating the text by most people because the text has various types and has its own characteristics. And in this research, the researcher chooses two types of text that is procedures, and narratives.

The researcher chooses the procedure text as the object of this research is because procedure text is a series of activities or procedures for actions that must be carried out in the same way, in order to get results in accordance with the objectives to be achieved. The function of a procedural text is generally to assist someone in understanding the procedure correctly and precisely, so that the expected goals can be achieved efficiently and effectively. The other text chosen by the researcher is narrative text as the object of this research is because narrative text uses past tense which explains the past, but there is another texts also use the past tense, that is recount text. Narrative text has a function to tell a story that has a chronological sequence of events that are interconnected. The purpose of narrative text is to entertain the readers.

Based on the problem, the researcher is concerned to investigate the accuracy of the texts in translating by using GT that is procedural and narrative text. This research want to see the accuracy of the translation results of the texts using GT.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research uses descriptive qualitative. The descriptive qualitative method is used to investigate the accuracy of GT to process different text types. The use of number and statistics in this research are just to support the analysis. The source of data is procedure and narrative text taken from various websites and will translate using “GT”.

The data of this study was collected by the researcher provides 1 text of procedure in English which entitled “how to make special fried sandwich” and 1 text of narrative in English entitled “Surabaya”. The researchers analyzed the data through some steps. First, the researcher translated the text which collected into Indonesian by using GT. Second, identified the accuracy of translation result based on the criteria of accuracy. The criteria of accuracy by using the theory from Nababan, that is scale end definition translation quality assessment (Accuracy Rating Assessment). Third, the researcher described the percentage of translation accuracy assessment used formula by Sudjana (2010), then calculated the mean score. Last step is drawing the conclusion.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Finding

There are two texts selected for each type of text, which are used to analyze the accuracy. And three raters analyzed the text, and the data was analyzed using the Accuracy Rating Assessment by Nababan.

1. Procedure text

The text entitled “How to Make Special Fried Sandwich” consist of 216 words, thus the text was divided into 31 sentences and translated into Indonesian using GT. The overall results is in the table below:

Table 1. Raters Assessment for Procedure Text

Category	Rater I	Rater II	Rater III	Mean Score
Accurate	77.42 %	80.65 %	80.65%	79.57 %
Less Accurate	22.58 %	12.90 %	12.90 %	24.19 %
Not Accurate	0 %	6.45	6.45	12.9 %

2. Narrative text

The text entitled “Surabaya” consist of 226 words, thus text was divided into 20 sentences and translated by GT. The overall results is in the table below:

Table 1. Raters Assessment for Procedure Text

Category	Rater I	Rater II	Rater III	Mean Score
Accurate	95 %	80 %	85 %	86 %
Less Accurate	5 %	10 %	10 %	12.5 %
Not Accurate	0%	10 %	5 %	1.5 %

Discussion

According to the translation result by GT had analyzed by three raters, the example of the sentence which categorized as accurate, less accurate, and not accurate, could be seen from the example below:

1. Accurate

1. Accurate sentence in procedure text

Here is the example of accurate sentence in procedure text:

SL : *Sprinkle the surface of the bread with flour.*

TL : *Taburi permukaan roti dengan tepung.*

The word “*sprinkle*” in SL into “*taburi*” in TL is accurate translation. In fact, if it is translated word for word by GT the meaning is “*percik*”, the same as the meaning in the dictionary too. Then, from the sentence above GT results commensurate with the context discussed in the sentence.

2. Accurate sentence in Narrative text

Here is the example of accurate sentence in narrative text:

SL : *The two lived together in a river in a dense forest.*

TL : *Keduanya tinggal bersama di sungai di hutan lebat.*

The word is “*dense*” if translated word for word and based on the dictionary means “*padat*”, but when translated into a sentence it turns into “*lebat*”. In fact, the word “*padat*” does not describe the condition of a forest, but it is more suitable for describing the human populations, and “*lebat*” is more suitable for the forest. So, the translation is included in the category of accurate translation.

2. Less Accurate

1. Less accurate in procedure text

Here the example of less accurate sentence procedure text :

SL : *Combine the basil leaves with 3 tablespoons of batter dyers, spread the dyers over your bread.*

TL : *Campurkan daun kemangi dengan 3 sendok makan adonan pewarna, sebarkan pewarna di atas roti Anda.*

The word “*spread*” which is translated by GT as “*sebarkan*”, on that translation was rated less accurate in the target language. In fact, the word “*spread*” should be translated into “*ratakan*”.

2. Less accurate in narrative text

Here the example of less accurate sentence narrative text:

SL : *Once upon a time, Baya went down to the river in search of food close to Sura.*

TL : *Suatu ketika, Baya pergi kesungai untuk mencari makanan di dekat Sura.*

The words “*went down*” which means “*turun*”, but in translating result by GT is “*pergi*”. In fact, the word “*down*” if interpreted word for word means “*turun*”, it also

has the same meaning as the word “*bawah*”. It is less accurate because the meaning has deviated and it is not suitable with the context.

3. Not Accurate

1. Not accurate sentence in procedure text

Here the example of not accurate sentence in procedure text:

SL : Let it in a few minutes in the freezer.

TL : Biarkan dalam beberapa menit di dalam freezer

Thus the sentence is considered not accurate by the rater because the sentence structure is irregular. The correct translation is “*Biarkan beberapa menit di dalam freezer*”.

2. Not accurate in narrative text

Here the example of not accurate sentence in narrative text:

SL : This caught the attention of many people and watched the fight.

TL : Ini menarik banyak perhatian banyak orang dan menyaksikan pertarungan.

The correct translation according to the rater is “*Perkelahian ini menarik banyak perhatian orang dan mereka menyaksikan pertarungan*”. Therefore, the sentence is not accurate.

From the explanation, the result of the translation by using GT in translating two different types of text and different accuracy results. It was concluded that, GT is more accurate in translating narrative text than procedure text.

CONCLUSION

Based on the finding and discussion, the accuracy of GT in translating Procedure Text, show the results as accurate with an average value of 79.57%, less accurate is 24.19%, and not accurate is 12.9%. For Narrative Text, show the results as accurate with an average value of 86 %, less accurate is 12.5 %, and not accurate is 1.5 %. And from that results, between procedure text and narrative text, it is concluded that GT is more accurate in translating narrative text with 86 %, whereas the procedure text is 79.57 %.

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