

## ABSTRACT

**AIN EKAZURIATY, NUR.** 2016. An analysis on the Google Translation Quality in *Translating English into Indonesia of the text "Cinderella"*. Thesis, English Education Department, Tarbiyah Faculty, State Islamic College of Ponorogo. Advisor Drs. H. Dolar Yuwono, M.Pd.

### **Key word: Translation, Machine Translation and Quality**

Translation is really meaningful in multi-lingual information transfer. Translation consist of the process of turning source language (SL) into target language (TL). Although the form is changing (the language, the grammar, the word, and sometimes the lexis) but the meaning in the SL is maintained. There are two translation tools. They are Machine Translation (MT) Tool such as Transtool, Rekso, Google Translate and Computer Assisted Translation (CAT) Tool such as Word-interfaced CAT Tools and Proprietary-interfaced CAT Tools. Google Translate is one of machine translation tools. Google Translate can translate word, phrase or sentence in text or article. When we talk about text, there are so many kind of text. Kind of texts are descriptive text, procedure text, and narrative text, etc. The researcher only focuses on narrative text and the title "Cinderella" in this research.

The problem statement of this research is as follow: how are the accuracy, readability and acceptability of the translation by using Google Translation in Translating English into Indonesian of the text "Cinderella"? The purpose of this research is to identify the Google translation Quality in Translating English into Indonesia of the text "Cinderella".

Type of this research is library research. This research used two source data as primary data source and secondary data source. The data collections were documentation and questionnaire. To analysis it, used content analysis.

The result of the research showed that (1) 3 sentences were classified as accurate, 27 sentences were classified as less accurate and 71 sentences were classified as inaccurate; (2) 3 sentences were classified as readable, 51 sentences were classified as less readable and 47 sentences were classified as unreadable; (3) 3 sentences were classified as acceptable, 45 sentences were classified as less acceptable and 53 sentences were classified as unacceptable.

The uses of Google Translation have inaccurate, less readable and unacceptable level in translating Cinderella text. Therefore, the researcher giving suggestion to the user of Google Translation that they have to carefully and correct the translation result.

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### A. Background of the Study

Communication is an essential need for human being. Language is the tool of communication which plays an important role to several intentions to someone else. The language can be expressed in the spoken or written forms. There are some elements in the communication, such as the speaker, hearer and the media that are used in communication. According to Edward Sapir, claims that language is a guide to social reality and also human beings are at the mercy of the language that has become the medium of expression for their society.<sup>1</sup>

Translation is necessary in the era of information and communication. There are hundreds of languages spoken all over the world. Knowledge and information need communicate beyond the barriers of them. The transfer of the meaning from one language into another language is the definition of the translation in general. However, in line with the advance of century, many experts develop its definition with different tendency. Catford (1980:20) proposes that “translation is the replacement of textual material in one

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<sup>1</sup>Susan Bassnet, *Translation Study* (London and New York: Routledge, 2005), 22.

language by equivalent textual material in another language.<sup>2</sup> Another definition of translation, Peter Newmark define that, the act of translating as transferring the meaning of a stretch or a unit of language, the whole or a part of a text, from one language to another, possibly putting the problem where it belongs, the meaning of meaning rather than the meaning of equivalence, identity, similarity, likeness, sameness, correspondence and so on.<sup>3</sup>

Two senses relates to translation. They are process and product. The first sense focuses on the role of the translator in taking the original or source language (SL) and turning it into a text in another language (TL). The second sense centers on the concrete translation product produced by the translator.<sup>4</sup>

In modern era, there are many inventions of advanced technologies, one of them is internet. Internet is an invention of technological advancement used as the connection worldwide and also as a tool to find information. On the other hand, if the internet develops more, there will be new things appear and which bring effects to each other: It may be negative or positive ones. When we are connected to internet, we will find many sites, and every site has different function and characteristics.

There are some tools or facilities for translation. We can use Google Translate in translating one language into another language. Google translate

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<sup>2</sup> Langgeng Budianto. Aan E Fardhani, *A Practical Guide for Translation Skill* (Malang: UIN-MALIKI PRESS, 2010), 1.

<sup>3</sup> Peter Newmark, *About Translation*. Multilingual Matters Ltd, 1991, 27.

<sup>4</sup> Basil Hatim. Jeremy Munday, *Translation: An Advanced Resource Book* (London and New York: Routledge, 2004), 3.

is one of machine translation types supported by Google Translation. Google translate is a widely used translation tool for inexpensive and instant access to general information about the original texts for moderate quality translation. The previous evaluation of Google translation focused on the levels of words, phrases, sentence length, syntactic structure, intelligibility and usability, and BLEU (Bilingual Evaluation Understudy).<sup>5</sup> The advantage of Google Translate is the ability to translate more than 50 languages worldwide. Google Translate will help us to translate texts or webs pages from one language into other languages automatically, from source language (SL) into target language (TL) so that it helps readers as they are trying to understand the content of a web page.

Text can be classified into several types. Narrative text is one of types text. Narrative text is one of the genres that has complete characteristics including social function to entertain, specific language features and generic structure levels.<sup>6</sup> Consequently, narrative text is a text tells about story or event which sometimes uses something happened in past. Generic structures of narrative text are social function, generic structure and significant lexicon grammatical features. Narrative text has purposes such as to entertain reader and to tell the past event. Cinderella is one of story in narrative text. the all of

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<sup>5</sup> Haiying Li, Arthur C. Graesser and Zhiqiang Cai, "Comparison of Google Translation with Human Translation," *Intelligence Research Society Conference*, 27, 190.

<sup>6</sup> Maria Arinalaurdini and NatalinaAsi, "An Analysis of Linguistic Competence in Writing Texts by Teacher in Palangka Raya," *International Journal and Education*, 85, 94.

peoples almost know about it or maybe just hear it. The title character is a young woman living in unfortunate circumstances that are suddenly changed to remarkable fortune. The end of this story is happy ending, although the misery happens in the beginning. In fact, English is used in this story.

According to Bruner (1990), narrative production or storytelling draws on different kinds of knowledge: (a) general knowledge about events; (b) memory sequencing; (c) understanding of time and causality; (d) understanding of people and typical social interaction; (e) understanding and insight into feelings; (f) verb tense and linguistic connectives; and (g) cultural conventions of narratives. Typical social interaction and cultural every country are different, so this case is difficult to obtain the meaning. Not only typical interaction and cultural but also verb tense is difficult because, past tense is used in narrative text.

The important thing in translation is the translations have to look natural without changing the meaning or ideas. English and Indonesian are two different languages, it is clear that both of them have different structures of language. Because of their different structures, it is not easy to create an accurate, readable and acceptable translation from English into Indonesian. Sometimes the translation does not effectively communicate the message of the source language text. People use Machine Translation (MT) to understand the meaning of the text. One of MT is Google Translation.

Today, Google Translation is growing to be a complex MT. There are many new features of Google Translation; one of them is pronunciation tool as we are translating texts with using Google Translation. However, the quality of translation from Google Translation need to be studied further more especially in the matter of linguistics error, the accuracy, acceptability and readability of translation since many people find themselves in doubt with the quality of the Google Translation although they actually do not know the real quality of translation by using Google Translation.

Google translation, which bases its rapid translation on patterns of word usage in other published and translated documents, is one commonly used tool. However, Google translation frequently presents several types of errors that can affect a reader's understanding. The four arguably most serious mistakes are as follows: sentence fragments, long sentences, illogical ordering of phrases and literal instead of context-dependent translation.<sup>7</sup> It means that Google translation have an errors translation.

From the reason above, the researcher will analysis the translation by using Google translation. It happen because the researcher will know whether Google Translation have an errors translation or not. If Google Translation has it so the researcher also will know the quality of its translation. Then, the researcher interested to choose the title of study as "AN ANALYSIS ON

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<sup>7</sup> Michaela Panter, *Translating Academic Writing: Human vs Machine*, (American Journal Expert, 2008)

## THEGOOGLE TRANSLATION QUALITY IN TRANSLATING ENGLISH INTO INDONESIAOF THE TEXT “CINDERELLA”.

### **B. Statement of the Problems**

Based on the background of study above, the problem statements are formulated into:

1. How is the accuracy of the translation by using Google Translation in Translating English into Indonesian of the text “Cinderella”?
2. How is the readability of the translation by using Google Translation in Translating English into Indonesian of the text “Cinderella”?
3. How is the acceptability of the translation by using Google Translation in Translating English into Indonesian of the text “Cinderella”?

### **C. Objectives of the Study**

Concerning with the problem statement, this research has some objective described as follows:

1. To identify the accuracy of the translation by using Google Translation in Translating English into Indonesian of the text “Cinderella”.
2. To identify the readability of the translation by using Google Translation in Translating English into Indonesian of the text “Cinderella”.

3. To identify the acceptability of the translation by using Google Translation in Translating English into Indonesian of the text “Cinderella”.

#### **D. Significance of the Study**

The result of this research is expected to give contribution theoretically and practically as follows:

1. Theoretical Significance

The result of the study is expected to give the representation of Google Translation Quality that Google Translate is not good translation tool for students or translators. Moreover, it will give more information what should they do when using Google Translate.

2. Practical Significance

- Lecturer

This research is hoped giving useful for the lecturer especially for English lecturer in teaching translation. It's expected could be reference for them in teaching translation.

- Students

This research is expected to make students more intelligent for translating English into Indonesia in narrative text use Google translate.



- Readers

This research is expected to give a contribution to readers, particularly the students of English Department of STAIN Ponorogo, in enriching reference for the next research.

## **E. Review Related Literature**

### **1. Translation**

#### **a. Definition of Translation**

There are some definitions of translation. Peter Newmark define that, the act of translating as transferring the meaning of a stretch or a unit of language, the whole or a part of a text, from one language to another, possibly putting the problem where it belongs, the meaning of meaning rather than the meaning of equivalence, identity, similarity, likeness, sameness, correspondence and so on.<sup>8</sup>

Nida and Taber (1982:12) say that translating consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalence of a source language message, firstly in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style.

In addition, Wills (1982:112) say that translation is a procedure which leads from a written source language text to an optimally equivalent target language text and require the syntactic, semantic,

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<sup>8</sup> Peter Newmark, *About Translation*, 27.

stylistic, and the pragmatic comprehension by the translator of the original text.

Catford (1980:20) proposes that “translation is the replacement of textual material in one language by equivalent textual material in another language.”<sup>9</sup>

Translation is not only transferring meaning from one language to another, but also should have the similarity meaning. Translator replaces the meaning according to the purpose of translation, accuracy content of the source language text or the true facts of the matter. It is better if we can explain in another word that has correlated with the material.

From the statement above it can be concluded that translation is a complex subject. Translation is changing meaning use combination ways or elements from source language to target language.

#### b. Translation Techniques

There are several techniques in translation. The translator will not only use one technique, but also more than one technique. The translator can apply several techniques in translating sentence. The choice of technique depends on the ideology of the translator. Molina and Albir defined translation techniques as procedures to analyze and classify how translation equivalence works.

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<sup>9</sup> Langgeng Budianto. Aan E Fardhani, *A Practical Guide for Translation Skill*, 1.

Molina and Albir divide the translation techniques into eighteen types, as follows:

- 1) Adaptation. To replace a Source Text cultural element with one from the target culture.

Example:

ST: as white as snow

TT: seputihkapas

- 2) Amplification. To introduce details that are not formulated in the Source Text: information, explicative paraphrasing. Footnotes are a type of amplification. Amplification is in opposition to reduction.

Example:

ST: Ramadan

TT: bulanpuasaumatmuslim

- 3) Borrowing. To take a word or expression straight from another language. It can be pure (without any change) or it can be naturalized (to fit the spelling rules in the Target Language).

Example:

Pure: ST: ambulance

TT: ambulance

Naturalized: ST: ambulance

TT: ambulans

- 4) Calque. Literal translation of a foreign word or phrase; it can be lexical or structural.

Example:

ST: General Manager

TT: JendralMenejer

- 5) Compensation. To introduce a Source Text element of information or stylistic effect in another place in the Target Text because it cannot be reflected in the same place as in the Source Text.

Example:

ST: couple of days

TT: beberapahari

- 6) Description. To replace a term or expression with a description of its form or/and function.

Example:

ST: panettone

TT: kueTradisionalItali yang dimakansaattahunbaru

- 7) Discursive creation. To establish a temporary equivalence that is totally unpredictable out of context. This technique is usually applied in translating the title of book or film.

Example:

ST: Sukarno: an autobiography as told to Cindy Adams

TT: bung Karno: Penyambunglidah Rakyat Indonesia

- 8) Established equivalent. To use a term or expression recognized (by dictionaries or language in use) as an equivalent in the Target Language.

Example:

ST: ambiguity

TT: ambigu

- 9) Generalization. To use a more general or neutral term. It is in opposition to particularization.

Example:

ST: chemise, overskirt, shirt

TT: kemeja

- 10) Linguistic amplification. To add linguistic elements. This is often used in consecutive interpreting and dubbing. It is in opposition to linguistic compression.

Example:

ST: yes, I do

TT: ya, akumaupergidenganmu

- 11) Linguistic compression. To synthesize linguistic elements in the Target Text. This is often used in simultaneous interpreting and in subtitling. It is in opposition to linguistic amplification.

Example:

ST: do you want a cup of coffee?

TT: mau kopi?

12) Literal translation. To translate a word or an expression word for word. literal translation corresponds to Nida's formal equivalent, when form coincides with function and meaning, as in the second example.

Example:

ST: she is reading

TT: diasedangmembaca

13) Modulation. To change the point of view, focus or cognitive category in relation to the Source Text, it can be lexical or structural.

Example:

ST: you're going to be a father

TT: kauakanmempunyaianak

14) Particularization. To use a more precise or concrete term. It is in opposition to generalization.

Example:

ST: road transportation

TT: mobil

15) Reduction. To suppress a Source Text information item in the Target Text. It is in opposition to amplification.

Example:

ST: the month of fasting

TT: Ramadan

16) Substitution (linguistic, paralinguistic). To change linguistic elements for paralinguistic elements (intonation, gestures) or vice versa.

Example:

ST: please contact me personally at any time you have a query  
and I will help in any way I can

TT: silahkan menghubungi saya<sup>10</sup>

17) Transposition or shifts. Level shift occurs when an item at one linguistic level in SL has its translation equivalent at different level in TL or to change a grammatical category. Catford divides the shift in translation into two major types, level/rank shift and category shift.

a) Level/rank shift refers to a source language item at one linguistic level that has a target language translation

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<sup>10</sup>Lucia Molina and Amparo Hurtado Albir, "Translation Techniques Revisited: A Dynamic and Functionalist Approach," *Metta*, 47(4), p 509.

equivalent at a different level. In other words, it is simply a shift from grammar to lexis.

Example:

ST: soon (adv)

TT: cepat (adj)

b) Category shift refers to departures from formal correspondence in translation. It is divided into structure shifts, class shifts, unit shift, and intra-system shifts.

1) Structure shift is the changing of words sequence in a sentence.

Example:

ST: My book (possessive+noun)

TT: Bukuku (noun+possessive)

2) Class shift occurs when the translation equivalent of a source language item is a member of a different class from the original item.

Example:

ST: The credit interest increases very fast

TT: Kenaikanbungakriditterusmelambung

The word “increases” (Verb1) is translated into different class of word “kenaikan” (noun)



- 3) Unit shift is the changes of rank; that is, departures from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the source language is a unit at a different rank in the target language.

Example:

ST: My long walk

TT: Perjalananku yang jauh

The English expression is expressed in the form of “phrase”, while the Indonesian is expressed in the form of “clause”.

- 4) Intra-system shift refers to the shifts that occurs internally, within the system; that is for those cases where the source and the target language possess systems which approximately correspond formally as to their constitution, but when translation involves selection of a non-corresponding term in the target language system.

Example:

ST: Many students

TT: banyakmurid

The word “students” referring to plural with addition “s” is translated to “murid” singular without repetition

“murid-murid” because as is structurally ruled, Indonesian is different from that of English.<sup>11</sup>

18) Variation. To change linguistic or paralinguistic elements (intonation, gestures) that affect aspects of linguistic variation: changes of textual tone, style, social dialect, geographical dialect, etc.

Example:

ST: I don't care about you!

TT: guenggakperdulisamalu!<sup>12</sup>

### c. Translation Process

Eugene Nida's model of the translation process illustrates the stages involved:

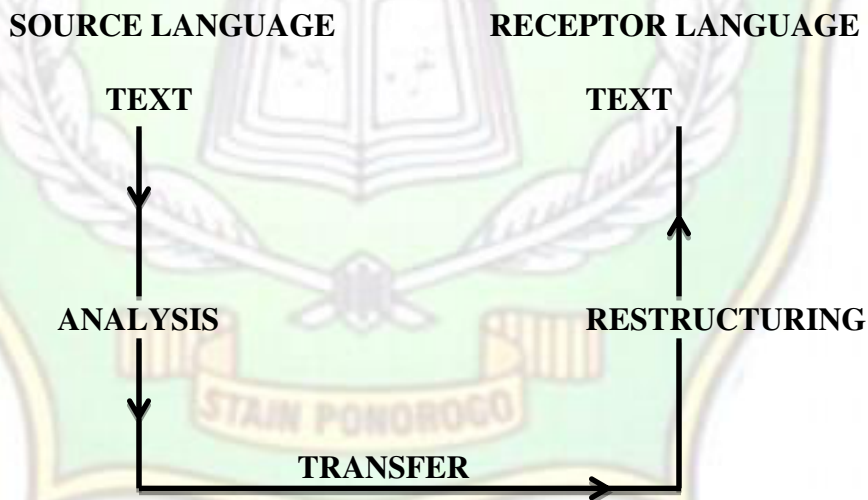


Figure 1.1 Diagram of the translation Process

<sup>11</sup>J. C. Catford, *A Linguistic Theory of Translation* (London: Oxford University Press, 1965), 73-76.

<sup>12</sup>Lucia Molina and Amparo Hurtado Albir, "Translation Techniques Revisited: A Dynamic and Functionalist Approach," p 509.

From the figure 1.1, it can be concluded that the translation process is start from analyzing the grammatical relationship and the meaning or message before it and its combination. Then it transferred the meaning from SL into TL. The restructuring phase is phase where the translator rewrites or re-expresses the material in such as SL meaning.<sup>13</sup>

## 2. Google Translation

### a. Definition of Google Translation

There are two translation tools. They are Machine Translation (MT) Tool such as Transtool, Rekso, Google Translation and Computer Assisted Translation (CAT) Tool such as Word-interfaced CAT Tools and Proprietary-interfaced CAT Tools.<sup>14</sup> Google Translation is one of types in Machine Translation (MT) Tool.

Machine Translation is software rather than a hardware problem (although hardware problems are by no means totally negligible). In addition, words have two meanings: the potential systematic meaning supported by the conceptual structure of a language; and the effective, discourse (contextual) meaning as represented in a specific text.

Logically, the structure of a Machine Translation lexicon is strictly based

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<sup>13</sup>Susan Bassnet, *Translation Study*. 25.

<sup>14</sup>SugengHariyanto, "TeknologiPenerjemah:Machine Translation dan Translation Memory", Published on January, 23, 2010.

on potential meanings to the exclusion of contextual (but not collocation) meaning.<sup>15</sup>

The mechanization of translation has been one of humanity's oldest dreams. In the twentieth century it has become a reality, in the form of computer programs capable of translating a wide variety of texts from one natural language into another. But, as ever, reality is not perfect. There are no 'translating machines' which, at the touch of a few buttons, can take any text in any language and produce a perfect translation in any other language without human intervention or assistance.<sup>16</sup>

Google Translation is one of sophisticated technologies in modern era. Students or translators can translate on language into another language by using Google Translation. Google Translation launched in April 28, 2006 ten years later as ruled-based machine translation and October 22, 2007 eight years ago as statistical machine translation. Translate serves users speaking over 200+ different languages. Google announced it has updated Translate with 13 new languages, now offering translations between 103 languages in total.

Google Translation is a free multi-lingual statistical machine translation service provided by Google to translate text, speech, image,

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<sup>15</sup> Wolfram Wilss, *Knowledge and Skills in Translation Behavior*, (Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing, 1996), 212-214.

<sup>16</sup> W John Hutchins. Harold L Somers, *An Introduction to Machine Translation*, (London: Academic Press Inc, 1992), 1.

sites, or real-time video from one language into another. It offers a web interface, mobile interfaces for Android and IOS, and an API that developers can use to build browser extensions, applications and other software.<sup>17</sup>

b. Advantages of Google Translation

- 1) Users do not have to spend hours poring over dictionaries to translate the words and can translate the content quickly.
- 2) Google Translation very cheap because we do not need cost the professional translator.
- 3) Confidentiality is another matter which makes Google Translation favorable.
- 4) Google Translate usually translates text which is in any language

c. Disadvantages of Google Translation

- Accuracy is not offered by Google Translation on a consistent basis.
- Systematic and formal rules are followed by Google Translation so it cannot concentrate on a context and solve

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<sup>17</sup>Wikipedia, [https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Google\\_Translate.com](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Google_Translate.com) accessed on July 31, 2016

ambiguity and neither makes use of experience or mental outlook like a human translator can.<sup>18</sup>

### 3. Narrative Text

In writing, there are seven type of paragraph. What follows is an (imaginary) article invented to illustrate many of the “modes of discourse” the traditional methods by which writing are developed. In succession, the following paragraphs are narration, exposition, definition, classification, description, process analysis, and persuasion.

Narration paragraph is a paragraph to tell story or events chronologically (though sometimes uses flashbacks): a sequential presentation of the events that add up to a story.<sup>19</sup> Narrative text is a kind of text to retell the story in the past. The purpose of the text is to entertain or to amuse the readers or listeners about the story.<sup>20</sup>

Details, such as exotic setting, intricate plots and finely drawn characters can add to the appeal of the story. Narrative also communicate ideas about the meaning of life, families, morals and values spirituality. A narrative essay is perhaps the most difficult genre to control because it has

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<sup>18</sup> Ingilizce Turkce. Gen. Tr, 31 Juli 2016. The advantage and disadvantages of Google Translate. *Writing systems and language discussion List*, (online), ([feedback@omniglot.com](mailto:feedback@omniglot.com), accessed on july 31, 2016).

<sup>19</sup> Dolar Yuwono, *Writing 1*, (Yogyakarta: Pustaka Felicha, 2015), 29-30.

<sup>20</sup> Dolar Yuwono, *A Guide to Genre-Based Writing For Indonesian Students: From Theory to Practice*, (PowerPoint Presented in class, November 2013), 69.

to hold the reader's interest from beginning to end.<sup>21</sup> Narrative act as a form of entertainment and as a way of exploring issues in our society. Susan Feez and Helen Joice have developed a familiar pattern for constructing narratives.

#### a. Generic Structure

The five stages or generic structure of narrative are:<sup>22</sup>

- 1) Orientation introduces the participants or the characters of the story with the time and place set. Orientation actually exists in every text type though it has different term.
- 2) Complication is such as conflict of the story. If there is not the conflict, the story is not a narrative text. Usually, the conflict consist of crisis, rising crisis and the climax of the story. In a long story, the complication appears in several situations. It means that sometimes there is more than one complication.
- 3) Evaluation
  - a) It is usually attached to the complication.
  - b) Makes the reader care about what happen to the characters.
  - c) Slows the action down and creates suspense which makes the reader want to find out what happen next.
- 4) Resolution shows the crisis is resolved, for better or for worse.<sup>23</sup>

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<sup>21</sup> Helen toner and alizabeth whittome, *English Language and Literature* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2003), 60.

<sup>22</sup> Susan Feez and Helen Joice, *Writing Skill* (Australia: Phoenix Education Pty Ltd, 1998), 24.

- 5) Coda which rounds off the story with a short comment on what happened or with comment about the future lives of the characters. Many fairy tales have a coda such as and they lived happily ever after.

**b. Language Features:**

There are some language features in writing narrative text. They are:<sup>24</sup>

1. Use specific nouns such as the name of person, place and building.

Example:

Person : Cinderella, Stepsister, Step mother

Place : Toba Lake, field

Building : Palace

2. Use adjectives which form noun phrases.

Adjectives are words that are used to explain or modify a person, place or thing.<sup>25</sup> Noun Phrase is a noun which is

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<sup>23</sup> Dolar Yuwono, *A Guide to Genre-Based Writing For Indonesian Students: From Theory to Practice*, 69.

<sup>24</sup> NofriAnten, Discussion Material of Genre, 15.

<sup>25</sup> Slamet Riyanto, *Developing Grammar Skills for the TOEIC Test*, 44.



modified by two or more adjectives.<sup>26</sup> Example: a young girl, long black hair, two red apples.

3. Use time connectives. Example: One day, Once upon a time, a few days later, etc.

4. Use conjunction

There are two kinds of conjunction;

a) Coordinate conjunction

The coordinate conjunction joins structural units that are equal grammatically. The conjunction comes before the last unit and is grammatically independent of this unit such as and, or, nor, but, yet, for, etc.<sup>27</sup>

b) Subordinate conjunction

Subordinate conjunction introduces a clause that depends on a main, or independent clause. The Subordinate conjunction is grammatically part of the clause it introduces; it is never separated from its clause by comma.<sup>28</sup> The words that often use as subordinate conjunction are after, before, when, while, as soon as, as if, because, since, even though, if,

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<sup>26</sup>FuadMas'ud, *Essential of English Grammar* (Yogyakarta: BPFE-Yogyakarta, 2005), 171.

<sup>27</sup>Marcella Frank, *Modern English* (New York: Prentice Hall, 2006), 206.

<sup>28</sup>Ibid.

in order that, lest, than, though, that, although, until, where, etc.<sup>29</sup>

#### 5. Use Adverbs and Adverbial Phrases.

Adverbs are words that are used to describe verbs and adjectives. There are many kinds of adverbs; adverb of time, adverb of place and adverb of manner, adverb of frequency, adverb of degree, and adverb of modality.<sup>30</sup>

Example:

- a) Adverb of time such as two days ago, in the past, yesterday, etc.
- b) Adverb of placesuch as in the jungle, in the field, etc.
- c) Adverb of manner such as quickly, carefully, fast, hard, slowly, etc.
- d) Adverb of frequency such as always, often, never, sometimes, usually, etc.
- e) Adverb of degreesuch as absolutely, extremely, completely, really, very, etc.
- f) Adverb of modality such as maybe, perhaps, possibly, etc.

<sup>29</sup>FuadMas'ud, *Essential of English Grammar*, 115.

<sup>30</sup>AkhmadKardimin, *Fundamental English Grammar* (Yogyakarta: PustakaPelajar, 2006), 512.

6. Use action verbs in past tense form.

Simple past tense is used to indicate that an activity or situation began and ended at the particular time in the past.<sup>31</sup> The time markers that usually used are just now, yesterday, the day before, last night, last week, last Sunday, this morning, this afternoon, two days ago, and several years ago.<sup>32</sup>

Table 1.1

Pattern of simple past tense

No	Form	Patterns
1	Verbal	(+) Subject + Verb-2 (-) Subject + did + not + Verb-1 (?) Did + Subject + Verb-1?
2	Nominal	(+) Subject + was/were + complement (-) Subject + was/were + not + complement (?) Was/were + Subject + complement?

- a) Verbal sentence is the sentence which uses the verb as the predicate.
- b) Nominal sentence is the sentence which uses complements as the predicate. The complements can be adjective, adverb or

<sup>31</sup>Martin Hewings, *Advance Grammar in Use* (Jakarta: Cambridge University Press, 2000), 6.

<sup>32</sup>Imam Baehaqi, *Concise Grammar for TOIEC* (Yogyakarta: Cakrawalallmu, 2009), 12.

noun.<sup>33</sup> To make form from verb-1 to verb-2, there are some examples of regular and irregular verbs:

Table 1.2

## Examples of Regular verbs

Present	Past tense	Past participle
Ask	Asked	Asked
Answer	Answered	Answered
Open	Opened	Opened
Confuse	Confused	Confused
Finish	Finished	finished

Table 1.3

## Example of Irregular verbs

Present	Past tense	Past participle
Tell	Told	Told
Begin	Began	Begun
Come	Came	Come
Hear	Heard	Heard
Keep	Kept	kept

7. Use saying words such as said, told, promised.
8. Use thinking words such as thought, understood, felt.

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<sup>33</sup>ibid, 13.

#### 4. Quality Assessment

As it is stated previously that abstract as a result of research (in Indonesia) is written in two languages, Indonesian and its translation that is in English. This phenomena makes some of the PhD students specifically try hard to translate it by themselves. Meanwhile, many others who feel that their English is not good enough, tend to ask somebody else or translators to translate it for them. The problem is that most of the translators in Indonesia are not professionals. This means that they are willing to translate all kinds of texts although it seems that it is impossible for a translator to translate all kinds of texts to obtain a good quality of translation. Unprofessional Indonesia translator give effect for the quality of translation work is not satisfied as what is expected. As it is often stated by many experts of translation and linguistics that translation is not such an easy work to do, so that only a certain number of people are able to accomplish this hard work. Therefore, a translator must specialize or focuss on one certain kind of text if he wants to obtain a good quality of translation especially related to its accuracy, acceptability, and readability.<sup>34</sup>

Quality Assessment in translation included three aspects; accuracy, acceptability, and readability. Nababan states that assessment

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<sup>34</sup> Sukirmiyadi. Sri Samiati Tarjana.M.R Nababan, "A Study on the Quality of Abstract Translation of Dissertation from Indonesian into English", *Macrothink Institute*, 2(April, 2014), 280.

toward a translation is needed since it will give benefit to the translator, the publisher, and the target reader.<sup>35</sup>

According to Shuttleworth and Cowie, accuracy is a term used in translation evaluation to refer to the degree of correspondence between the translated and original text.<sup>36</sup> Accuracy refers to the how accurate the meaning are transferred in target text. As stated above in chapter I that translation is a transfer meaning process, it can be said accurate if the message from the source text is exactly transferred in the target text.

This research was evaluated the Google translation quality from Google Translate. Translation quality was measured by using matric assessment from Nababan, Sumardiono and Nuraeni. This matric was called Instrument of Translation Assessment on quality. It consists of three parts, such as; score, category and qualitative parameter.<sup>37</sup>

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<sup>35</sup> Ipung Jatikustanto, *A Comparative Analysis of Translation Techniques and Quality of Directive Speech Acts in "The Old Man and The Sea" Novel by Ernest Hemingway*. (Thesis, UNS, Surakarta, 2014), 9.

<sup>36</sup> Salar Manafi Anari. Zahra Bouali, "Naturalness and Accuracy in English Translation of Hāfiz", *Teaching English as a Foreign Language and Literature*, 1(2009), 80.

<sup>37</sup> Dolar Yuwono, *Dissertation: Analisis Terjemah Komputer Penerjemah (KP) "Katakaversi 1.1 dan Transtool 10 RAR" dari Bahasa Inggris ke Bahasa Indonesia* (2014), 130-133.

Table 2.1 Instrument of Translation Assessment on Accuracy

Category	Score	Qualitative parameter
Accurate	3	Word meaning, technical term, phrase, clause or sentence in source language is transferred into target language accurately and there is no distortion of meaning.
Less-accurate	2	Most of the word meaning, technical term, phrase, clause or sentence in source language is transferred into target language accurately. However, there are some distortions of meaning which are caused by the addition or deletion of the information which can affect on the message.
Inaccurate	1	Word meaning, technical term, phrase, clause or sentence in source language is no transferred into target language accurately or deleted.

Acceptability refers to the naturalness of the translation in relation to the target language system. Before translating a text, the translator should know the culture of target readers in order to make a natural translation. The translator can reconstruct and adapt the text in order to make it more natural to the target reader. Translation quality was measured by using matrix assessment from Nababan, Sumardiono and Nuraeni. This matrix was called Instrument of Translation Assessment on quality. It

consists of three parts, such as; score, category and qualitative parameter.<sup>38</sup>

Table 2.3 Instrument of Translation Assessment on Acceptability

Category	Score	Qualitative parameter
Acceptable	3	The translation sounds natural; technical term is used common and often sound for reader; phrase, clause or sentence is used following the principles of Indonesia.
Less-acceptable	2	Commonly, the translation sounds natural; however, there is little problem in the use of technical term or little grammatical error.
Inacceptable	1	The translation is not sounds natural; technical term is used is not common and is not often sound for reader; phrase, clause or sentence is used un-following the principles of Indonesia.

Richards et al (in Nababan) states that readability refers to how easily written materials can be read and understood. It can be said as readable translation if the target reader can easily read and understand it. However, Nababan argues that there are some factors which make the level of readability of a text become poor. They are the use of new words, the use of foreign and regional words, the use of ambiguous words, the use of foreign language sentences, the use of ambiguous sentences, the use of incomplete sentence, the average sentence length, the use of complex sentence, unwell arranged or illogical source text, and the other

<sup>38</sup>DolarYuwono, *Dissertation: Analisis Terjemah Komputer Penerjemah (KP) "Katakaversi 1.1 dan Transtool 10 RAR" dari Bahasa Inggris ke Bahasa Indonesia* (2014), 130-133.



factors.<sup>39</sup> Translation quality was measured by using matrix assessment from Nababan, Sumardiono and Nuraeni. This matrix was called Instrument of Translation Assessment on quality. It consists of three parts, such as; score, category and qualitative parameter.<sup>40</sup>

Table 2.2 Instrument of Translation Assessment on Readability

Category	Score	Qualitative parameter
Readable	3	Word, technical term, phrase, clause or sentence translation easy understandable for reader.
Less-readable	2	Commonly, the translation understandable for reader; however, there is specific part have to read more than one to understand the translation.
Unreadable	1	The translation is difficult understand for reader.

## 5. Previous Study

There is previous research that is found by the researcher which have examined analysis of the translation quality. First, Virati Retno Devanti's thesis, English Department Program Faculty of Letters and Fine Arts Sebelas Maret University Surakarta in her thesis "An Analysis of

<sup>39</sup> Ipung Jatikustanto, *A Comparative Analysis of Translation Techniques and Quality of Directive Speech Acts in "The Old Man and The Sea" Novel by Ernest Hemingway*, 9.

<sup>40</sup> Dolar Yuwono, *Dissertation: Analisis Terjemah Komputer Penerjemah (KP) "Katakaversi 1.1 dan "Transtool 10 RAR" dari Bahasa Inggris ke Bahasa Indonesia* (2014), 130-133.

Translation Techniques of Noun Phrase and The Quality of The Translation in James Cameron's Novel "Avatar"<sup>41</sup>

This previous study is similar to analyze the quality of the translation, but it still different with the object analyzes. The object analyzes only the quality of translation, but the previous study used two object analyzes with the techniques of the translation. The focus objects of analyze are different, the researcher analyze a text, but the previous study analyze a novel. The result of the Virati Retno Devanti's thesis shows that The accuracy level of the translation is high and the technique of translation by established equivalence is the technique which has high level of accuracy and acceptability.

Second, Jimmy Cromico's thesis, Program of Language Studies Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta. Thesis title "Translation Quality of English-Indonesian By using Google Translate".

Jimmy's thesis also analyse translation quality, but have differentiation with the researcher. The differentiation is only on object of the analyzed that is between scientific articles and text of the "Cinderella". The result of his thesis is translation of scientific articles by using Google

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<sup>41</sup>Virati Retno Devanti, *An Analysis of Translation Techniques of Noun Phrase and The Quality of The Translation in James Cameron's Novel "Avatar"* ( Thesis, UNS, Surakarta, 2012).

Translate is highly less accurate, less acceptable and less readable in the target language.<sup>42</sup>

Third, GiriSuyardi's thesis, English Department Program Faculty of Letters and Fine Arts SebelasMaret University Surakarta in his thesis "The Analysis of Translation Quality of Conversation sentences in the book of ms wiz entitled in stitches withms wiz from English into Indonesia".

This previous study focuses on the Translation Quality of Conversation sentences from English into Indonesia. The researcher has same focus with previous study; quality of translation from English into Indonesia. In fact, very differently research because previous study is analysis of conversation sentence in the book and the researcher is an analysis text of the "Cinderella". The result of the previous study above is the quality level of the conversation sentences of the data is high because the data was revealed accurate, acceptable, and readable.<sup>43</sup>

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<sup>42</sup> Jimmy Cromico, *Translation Quality of English-Indonesian By using Google Translate*, (Thesis, UMS, Surakarta, 2015).

<sup>43</sup> GiriSuyardi, *The Analysis of Translation Quality of Conversation sentences in the book of ms wiz entitled in stitches with ms wiz from English into Indonesia*, (Thesis, UNS, Surakarta, 2012).

## **F. Research Methodology**

### **1. Research Approach**

The researcher finds a problem and tries to answer that question through several steps called research. These steps can be done by using method depends on the problem that found. Khotari state, “once can also define research as a scientific and systematic search from patient information on specific topic”. Research was scientific activity to discover certain problem according to research problem through systematic steps. To solve the problem that was found, the researcher uses method.<sup>44</sup>

While method was systematic steps that used by researcher to answer the research problems, Khotari state “all those method which are use d by researcher during the course of the studying his research problems are termed as research methods.”<sup>45</sup> Research method was systematic method which during answering the research problem. From that statement, it can be conclude that research method was some ways which chronologically used in order to answer the research problem.

According to Ary, Jacobs, Sorensen “design is the researcher’s plan for the study, which includes the method to be used, what data will be

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<sup>44</sup> C.R. Kothari, *Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques* (Second Revised Edition) (New Delh: New Age International Publisher, 2004),1.

<sup>45</sup> *Ibid.*, 8.

gathered, where, how, and from whom.”<sup>46</sup>Design was the plan made by the researcher in order to answer research problem. The plain includes the method use by the researcher.

The researcher used the qualitative method to analyze the research problem in this thesis. Miles & Huberman stated “qualitative data, usually in the form of word rather than number.”<sup>47</sup>The data in qualitative research was in the form of word or picture not in the number. While Khotari said “qualitative approach to research is concerned with the subjective assessment of attitudes, opinions, and behavior.”<sup>48</sup>Qualitative is method that deals with subject point of view because it analyzed someone’s work that consist of attitude, opinions, and also represent behavior of the writers.

Qualitative research is a process of inquiry aimed at understanding human behavior by building complex, holistic picture of the social and cultural setting in which such behavior occurs.<sup>49</sup> In addition Marvasti said, “Qualitative research provides detailed description and analysis of the quality, or the substances of the human experience.”<sup>50</sup>

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<sup>46</sup> Donald Ary, *Introduction to Research In education* Eighth Edition (Australia: Thomson Learning, 2010), 32.

<sup>47</sup> Miles and Huberman, *Qualitative data Analysis* (London: SAGE Publication Inc., 1994), 1.

<sup>48</sup> Khotari, *Research Methodology: Methods and techniques* (second revised edition), 5.

<sup>49</sup> Muhammad Adnan Latief, *Research Methods On Language Learning An Introduction*, (Malang: UM Press, 2014), 75.

<sup>50</sup> Amir B Marvasti, *Qualitative research in Sociology* (New Delhi: SAGE Publication Inc., 2004), 7.

The research approach from this research used qualitative research. It happened because qualitative research related to human experiences with presented in detailed in explanation and analysis. In this research, the researcher analyzed the Google Translation Quality in Translating English into Indonesian of the Text “Cinderella”.

## 2. Data Source

Source of data was found where the data. According to Suharsimi Arikunto “yang dimaksud sumber data dalam penelitian adalah subyek dari mana data dapat diperoleh”.<sup>51</sup> It meant that source of the data was source where the data obtained. In addition, Bogdan and Biklen said “data are both the evidence and the clues.”<sup>52</sup> It meant that the source of the data was where the researcher got the problem to be analyzed and also where the answer can be found.

### a. Primary Data Source

Primary data can be collected either through experiment or through survey.<sup>53</sup> The primary data source was taken from dialogue and narration of the text “Cinderella”.

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<sup>51</sup>Suharsimi Arikunto, *Prosedur Penelitian*, (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 1992), 107.

<sup>52</sup> Robert C. Bogdan and Sari Knopp Biklen, *Qualitative Research for Education: An Introduction to Theory and Methods* Fifth Edition. (Boston: Person Education, 2007), 117.

<sup>53</sup> C. R. Kothari, *Research Methodology – Method and Techniques*, (New Delhi: New Age International (P) Ltd., Publishers, 2004), 17.

### **b. Secondary data Source**

The secondary data, on the other hand, were those which have already been collected by someone else.<sup>54</sup> The secondary data sources was the other sources related to this movie, books, journal, news, internet media, dictionary, encyclopedia, and all of kind of the literature there were have relations with this research. The data source of this research were 1) rater for every accuracy, readabelity and acceptability level of the text by using Google Translate, 2) professional translation.

### **3. Technique of Data Collection**

The technique of data collection have different opinion or clasification. The data collection steps included setting the boundaries for the study, collecting information through unstructured or semi-structured observations and interviews, documents, and visual materials, as well as establishing the protocol for recording information. John W Creswell point out that “During the process of research, the investigator may collect qualitative documents. These may be public documents (e.g., newspapers, minutes of meetings, Official reports) or private documents (e.g., personal journals and diaries, letters, e-mails)”.<sup>55</sup> Furthermore, Robert K. Yin stated,

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<sup>54</sup>Ibid., 95.

<sup>55</sup> John W Creswell, *Research Design*(America: SAGE Publications, 2009 ),178-181.

“collecting refers to compiling or accumulating of objects (documents, artifacts, and archival records) related to your study topic.”<sup>56</sup>

The techniques of data collection for this research were documentation and questionnaire.

a. Documentation

Documentation is the technique of collecting data that is not directly addressed to the research subject but through the document. Document is written that consist of the written statement that is made by person or institution.<sup>57</sup> Moreover, the researcher also looked for the data from the books, internet, or journal that related with the topic.

b. Questionnaire

Questionnaire is a test that consists of some questions to know about the object. The questionnaire is a technique of data collection by giving a set of questions or a written statement to be answered by the respondents. Basically the questionnaire is effective to know the certain variable that are measured and what the respondent expects.<sup>58</sup>

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<sup>56</sup> Robert K. Yin, *Qualitative Research From The Start to Finish* (New York: Gulliford Press, 2011), 147.

<sup>57</sup> Mahmud, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan*, 183.

<sup>58</sup> W. Lawrence Neuman, *Social Research Methods: Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches*, (USA: PersoEducation Company, 2000), 33.



#### 4. Technique of Data Analysis

Analyzing data done when the data collected. In this research, the researcher used content analysis to analyze the data. According to Bruce L Berg “content analysis is a careful, detailed, systematic examination and interpretation of a particular body of material in an effort to identify pattern, themes, biases and meaning”.<sup>59</sup> It meant that content analysis was method that identify about pattern, themes, biases and meaning by examining and interpreting the material carefully and systematical.

Psychologists began to use content analysis in four primary areas. The first was the inference of motivational, mental, or personality characteristics through the analysis of verbal records. A second application was the use of verbal data gathered in the form of answers to open-ended interview question, focus group conversations, and verbal responses to various tests, including the construction of Thematic Apperception Test (TAT). A third application of content analysis concerned processes of communication in which content is an integral part. The fourth application took the form of the generalization of measures of meaning over a wide range of situations and cultures (which derived from individualist notions of meaning or content).<sup>60</sup>

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<sup>59</sup>Bruce L. Berg, *Qualitative Research Methods for The Social Sciences*, (Boston: Person Education Inc., 2009), 338.

<sup>60</sup>Klaus Krippendorff, *Content Analysis: An Introduction to Its Methodology*, (London: SAGE Publications, 2004), 11.

In other definition, content analysis is a research technique for making replicable and valid inferences from texts (or other meaningful matter) to the context of their use. In the content analysis literature, scholars have provided essentially three kinds of definitions of this research method:

1. Definitions that takes content to be inherent in a text.
2. Definitions that takes content to be a property of the source of a text.
3. Definitions that takes content to emerge in the process of a researcher analyzing a text relative to particular context.<sup>61</sup>

Moreover, in qualitative data generally take the form of words (descriptions, observations, impressions, recordings, and the like). To analyze the data the researcher must organize and categorize or code the large mass of data so that can be described and interpreted.<sup>62</sup> It meant that to analyzed the data in qualitative research, the researcher has to organized and categorized the initial data that usually still in a large number, after the data had been organized and categorize then, it could be described and interpreted.

Based explanation above, to analyze the Google Translation Quality in Translating English into Indonesian of the Text“Cinderella”, the first steps was the researcher searching script of the text entitled

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<sup>61</sup>Ibid, 18.

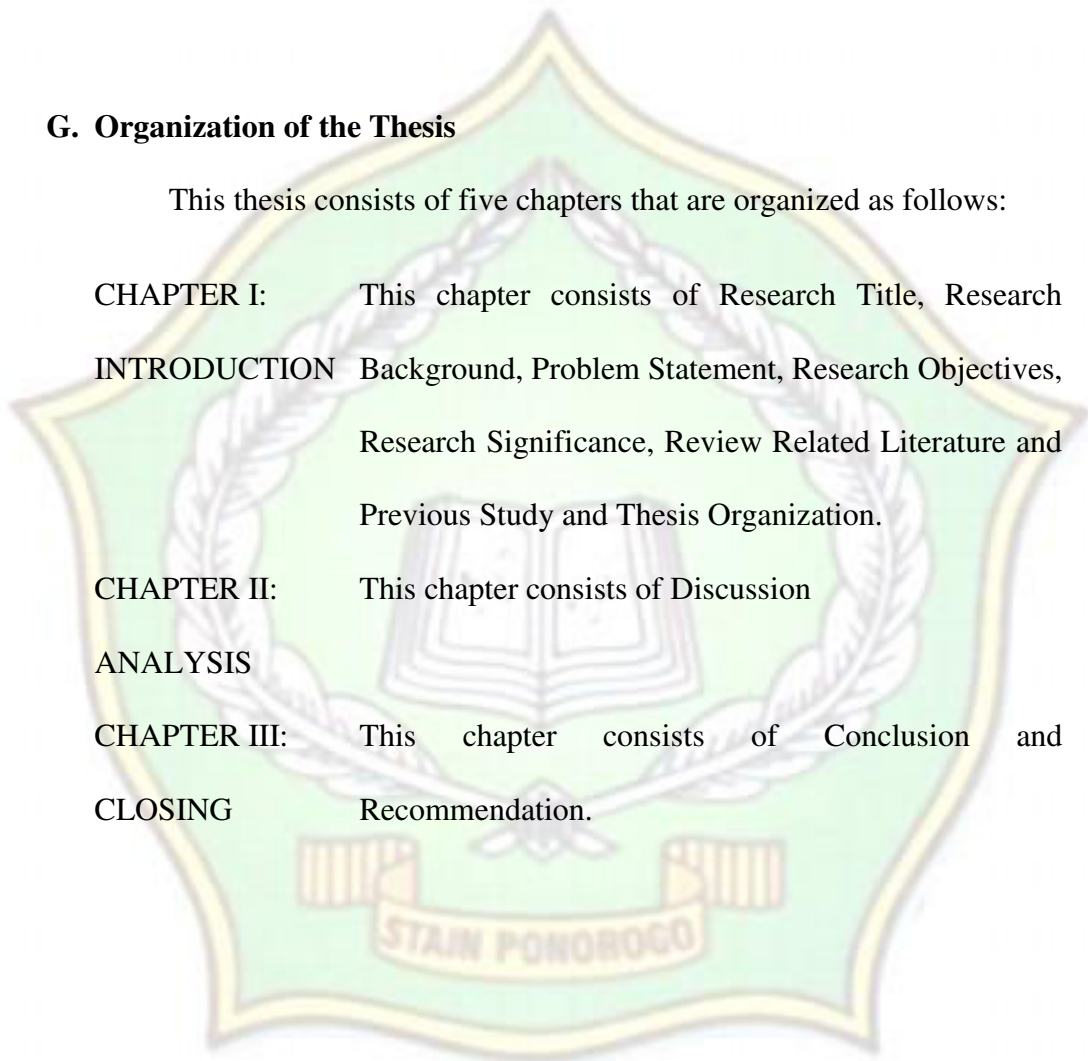
<sup>62</sup> Ary, *Introducing To Research To Education* Eight English Edition, 32.

“Cinderella”. Then, the researcher translated from English into Indonesian on the Google Translation. And the final step was made interpretation based on the Google Translation Quality used to translate the text “Cinderella”.

### **G. Organization of the Thesis**

This thesis consists of five chapters that are organized as follows:

- CHAPTER I: This chapter consists of Research Title, Research  
INTRODUCTION Background, Problem Statement, Research Objectives,  
Research Significance, Review Related Literature and  
Previous Study and Thesis Organization.
- CHAPTER II: This chapter consists of Discussion  
ANALYSIS
- CHAPTER III: This chapter consists of Conclusion and  
CLOSING Recommendation.



## CHAPTER II

### DISCUSSION

#### 1. Accuracy

The detail explanations of the classification analysis were long these lines:

##### 1.1 Classification A

In this classification, all sentences were examined and considered accurate with the score 3. Number of sentences included in this category 3 (2.97%) out of 101 which meant most of the sentences belong to this category. The definition of an accurate data in this classification was that the message of the source text delivered correctly into target text.

Sentence 37:

“She then went to look into the mouse-trap, where she found six mice, all alive”

*“Diakemudian pergi untuk melihat ke dalam perangkap tikus, di mana dia menemukan enam tikus, semuanya hidup”*

Sentence 37 was the sentence of Cinderella text which translated by Google Translation. She or Cinderella went to look six mice into the

mouse-trap. The message which was the check of the mouse-trap completely translated in target text.

Sentence 45:

“Her godmother simply touched her with her wand, and, at the same moment, her clothes were turned into cloth of gold and silver, all decked with jewels”

*“Tubaptisnyahanyamenyentuhnyadengantongkatnya, dan, padasaat yang sama, pakaiannyaberubahmenjadikainemasdanperak, semuadihiasdenganpermata”*

Sentence 45 was also a translation of Google Translation. Godmother in this sentence that was a fairy. Cinderella went to the ball but she wearing rag. She has not beautiful cloth, so her godmother turned her cloth into wonderful cloth. The source text has same meaning with the target text.

Sentence 68:

“There came thither the finest princess, the most beautiful ever was seen with mortal eyes”

“Ada datang ke sana putri terbaik, paling indah yang pernah terlihat dengan mata manusia”

Sentence 68 was accurate translation. The point of source text was found in the target text. The point of this translation was beautiful princess in the world.

## 1.2 Classification B

This classification consist of the sentences which was less accurate if most of the meanings of words, technical term, phrases, clauses or sentences in the source text accurately transferred into the target text. However, there was still a distortion of meaning or ambiguity, or meaning that was omitted, which interfering the integrity of the message.

There were 27 (26.73%) sentences that were translated by Google Translation as less accurate classification.

Sentence 1:

“Once upon a time there was a gentleman who married, for his second wife, the proudest and most haughty woman that ever was seen”

“Sekali waktu ada seorang pria yang menikah, untuk istri keduanya, wanita paling kasar dan paling angkuh yang pernah terlihat ”

Sentence 1 was less accurate. It happened because the use of word meaning did not appropriate. It meant that the meaning of “**once upon a time**” was wrong but only was given less appropriate meaning. An appropriate meaning should be “**padasuatuwaktu**” so, this meaning more appropriate than before.

Sentence 8:

“The poor girl bore all patiently, and dared not complain to her father, who would have scolded her if she had done so, for his wife governed him entirely”

*“Gadis malang menanggung semua dengan sabar,  
dan tidak berani mengeluh kepada ayahnya, yang  
akan dimarahi jika dia telah melakukannya,  
karena istrinya diatur di atasnya”*

Sentence 8 was less accurate. There was an interfering the integrity of the message, so the message did not convey entirely. The clause **“for his wife governed him entirely”** the source text did not translate into target text which cause the translation has opposite meaning. The source text should be translated into **“karena istrinya mengaturnya dalam segala hal”**.

Sentence 16:

“They talked all day long of nothing but how they should be dressed”

*“Mereka berbicara sepanjang hari dari apa-apa tapi bagaimana mereka harus berpakaian”*

Sentence 16 was less accurate. There was distortion of meaning which was caused by the deletion of the information. The word **“of nothing”** should be translated into “tidak ada apa-apa”.

### 1.3 Classification C

This classification was the last classification which consists of inaccurate sentences. The translation classified as inaccurate translation because the meanings of words, technical term, phrases, clauses or sentences in the source text were not accurately transferred into the target text or removed (deleted). The number of sentences that belong to this classification were 71 (70.30%).

Sentence 4:

“She could not bear the goodness of this young girl, because it made her own daughters appear the more odious”

*“Diatidaktahankebaikangadismudaini,  
karena itumembuatputrinyasendiritampillebihnajis”*

In this sentence, the word “**odious**” translated into “**najis**”. It was wrong translation because in this text did not discuss about religion. The translation should be “**buruk**”. This translation failed to transfer message to the target readers.

Sentence 10:

“However, Cinderella, in spite of her mean apparel, was a hundred times more handsome than her sisters, though they were always richly dressed”



*“Namun, Cinderella, terlepas dari pakaian rata-ratanya, seratus kali lebih tampan dari adik-adiknya, meskipun mereka selalunya berpakaian mewah”*

Sentence 10 translated the meaning of word was wrong. In this text, Cinderella was a woman so the word **“handsome”** if translated into **“tampan”** was wrong translation, because **“tampan”** used for a man not woman. The message was inaccurate and caused misleading for the readers. The word **“handsome”** should be translated into **“cantik”** because it used for woman.

Sentence 11:

*“It happened that the King’s son gave a ball, and invited to it all persons of fashion”*

*“Itu terjadi bahwa anak raja memberi bola, dan diundang untuk semua orang fashion”*

In this sentence, Google Translation did not see the situation or place that the story of the text happened. It made the word **“ball”** translated into **“bola”**. The message of this translation did not convey, because the situation did not the competition of football. The word **“ball”** should be translated into **“pesta dansa”**, for the word **“ball”** continued with invited.

## 2. Readability

The detail explanations of the classification analysis were long these lines:

## 2.1 Classification A

In this classification, the translations of Cinderella text by Google Translation were mostly readable. There were 3 (2.97%) of the translation that was classified as readable translation. The sentences below were the readable translations done by Google Translation:

Sentence 37:

“She then went to look into the mouse-trap, where she found six mice, all alive”

*“Diakemudianpergiuntukmelihatkedalamperangkattikus, di manadiamenemukanenamtikus, semua hidup”*

Sentence 37 was easy understood. This translation was the sentence of Cinderella text which was translated by Google Translation. She or Cinderella went to look six mice into the mouse-trap. There did not difficult for the reader to understand the translation above.

Sentence 45:

“Her godmother simply touched her with her wand, and, at the same moment, her clothes were turned into cloth of gold and silver, all decked with jewels”

*“Ibubaptisnyahanyamenyentuhnyadengantongkatnya, dan, padasaat yang sama, pakaiannyaberubahmenjadikainemasdanperak, semuadihiasdenganpermata”*

Sentence 45 done by godmother, she was a fairy. Google Translation chose the word that easy to understand, so, the readers easily understand the translation without any difficulties. That was why; this data classified as a readable translation.

Sentence 68:

“There came thither the finest princess, the most beautiful ever was seen with mortal eyes”

“Ada datang ke sana putri terbaik, paling indah yang pernah terlihat dengan mata manusia”

This sentence was readable. It happened because the choice of word and technical term were appropriate. It made sentence easier to understand for reader.

## **2.2 Classification B**

The translations of Cinderella text by Google Translation would be classified as less readable in this classification. It was classified like that if the translation can be understood by the reader, but, there were certain parts that should be read more than once to understand the translation.

There were 51 (50.49%) sentences were reclassified as less readable. Sentences belonging to this classification were as follow:

Sentence 35:

“Her godmother scooped out all the inside of it, leaving nothing but the rind”

*“Ibubaptisnyameraupsemuabagiandalam, meninggalkanapa-  
apakecualikulittersebut”*

Sentence above classified as less readable translation. Actually, Google Translation did not choose the words that were hard understood the meaning, but, the reader have to read and know the context of situation of this text in order to understand what the exact meaning of the translation. The context of situation of text is that godmother took something, so, the word **“leaving nothing”** should be translated into the translations of Cinderella text by Google Translation **“tidaktersisa”**.

Sentence 40:

“Cinderella brought the rat-trap to her, and in it there were three huge rats”

*“Cinderella membawatikus-perangkappadanya, dan di  
dalamnyaadatigatikusbesar”*

Sentence 40 was classified as less readable because **“rat-trap”** translated into **“tikus-perangkap”**, it made the reader will find the difficulties in understanding the meaning. In fact, the next word gave the clue that in it there were rats, so, the translation of **“rat-trap”** should be like a tool for rat.

Sentence 46:

“This done, she gave her a pair of the prettiest glass slippers in the whole world”

*“Inidilakukan, iamemberinyasepasang sandal kacatercantik di seluruhdunia”*

This was the last example of less readable translation done by Google Translation. Before this sentence something was done by godmother. Godmother also did something in the next sentence, so the word **“this done”** should be translated into **“selanjutnya”** more easily to understand the reader than the word **“inidilakukan”**.

### 2.3 Classification C

This classification was the last classification which consists of unreadable sentences. The translation of Cinderella text by Google Translation was difficult understood for reader in term of word, technical term, phrase, and clause or sentence translation.

There were 47 (46.53%) of the translation that was classified as unreadable translation. sentences below were the unreadable translations done by Google Translation:

Sentence 24:

“You are right,” they replied; “people would laugh to see a Cinderwench at a ball.”

*“Kaubenar,” jawabmereka; “orang akantertawamelihatCinderwench di bola.”*

Sentence 24 was classified as unreadable translation. The word **“ball”** translated into **“bola”** was difficult understood for the reader because in this text did not discuss about football competition. The word **“ball”** should be translated into **“pesta-dansa”**.

Sentence 25:

*“Anyone but Cinderella would have dressed their hair awry, but she was good-natured, and arranged it perfectly well”*

*“Salah satutapi Cinderella yang akanmengenakanrambutmerekaberbeda-beda, tapibaikhati, danmengaturnyadenganbaik”*

Sentence 25 was classified as unreadable translation because the word **“dressed”** translated into **“mengenakan”** and this translation or the target text sounds awkward or difficult understood. There did not **“mengenakanrambut”**,but the translation should be **“mendandanirambut”**.

Sentence 26:

*“They were almost two days without eating, so much were they transported with joy”*

*“Mereka hamper duaharitanpamakan, begitubanyak yang merekadiangkutdengansukacita”*

Sentence 26 was the last example as unreadable translation. The word “**transported**” translated into “**diangkut**” which this translation did not appropriate meaning, so the reader was difficult understood. The appropriate translation should be “**jalani**”.

### 3. Acceptability

The detail explanations of the classification analysis were longs these lines:

#### 3.1 Classification A

In this classification, the sentence was estimated acceptable in the target text. An acceptable sentence was a sentence that sounds natural in the target text and did not sound awkward for the target readers. In this case, the sentences of Cinderella text which belong to this classification were the ones that did not sound like a translation. Since it sounds really natural in the target text, the target readers will not expect it as a translation.

There were 3 (2.97%) sentences belongs to this classification. Sentences below were the acceptable translations done by Google Translation:

Sentence 37:

“She then went to look into the mouse-trap, where she found six mice, all alive”

*“Diakemudianpergiuntukmelihatkedalamperangkattikus, di  
manadiamenemukanenamtikus, semuahidup”*

Sentence 37 was the sentence of Cinderella text. It was translated by Google Translation. She or Cinderella went to look six mice into the mouse-trap. This was an acceptable translation because it sounds natural in Indonesia.

Sentence 45:

*“Her godmother simply touched her with her wand, and, at the same moment, her clothes were turned into cloth of gold and silver, all decked with jewels”*

*“Ibubaptisnyahanyamenyentuhnyadengantongkatnya, dan,  
pada saat yang sama, pakaiannyaberubahmenjadikainemasdanperak,  
semuadihiasdenganpermata”*

Sentence 45 was a translation of Google Translation. Godmother in this sentence that was a fairy. Cinderella went to the ball but she wearing rag. She has not beautiful cloth, so her godmother turned her cloth into wonderful cloth. This was an acceptable translation because it technical term used common and often sound for reader.

Sentence 68:

*“There came thither the finest princess, the most beautiful ever was seen with mortal eyes”*



“Ada datang ke sana putri terbaik, paling indah yang pernah terlihat dengan mata manusia ”

Sentence 68 was acceptable. It happened because the translation sounds natural and the technical term often sound for reader.

### 3.2 Classification B

This classification of less acceptable, there were 45 (44.55%) sentences of Google translation of the Cinderella text which belong to. Below were some sentences of it:

Sentence 81:

“She left behind one of her glass slippers, which the Prince took up most carefully”

*“Diameninggalkansalahsatu sandal gelasnya, yang Pangeranmengambilsebagianhati-hati”*

Sentence 81 considered less acceptable because the translation sound weird. It sounds unnatural in the target text since it was grammatically incorrect. The word “**carefully**” was an adverb, so the translation should be “**denganhati-hati**” which was more natural for the target readers.

Sentence86:

“They said, further, that he had done nothing but look at her all the time, and that most certainly he was very much in love with the beautiful owner of the glass slipper”

*“Mereka mengatakan, lebih lanjut bahwa ia telah melakukan apa-apa selain melihat di sepanjang waktu, dan yang pasti dia sangat cinta dengan pemilik indah dari sepatu kaca”*

Sentence 86 was classified as less acceptable. The word **“the beautiful owner of the glass slipper”** was incorrect grammatical because it translated into **“pemilik indah dari sepatu kaca”**. The correct grammatical should be **“pemilik sepatu kaca yang indah”**.

Sentence 100:

*“He though her more charming than ever, and, a few days after, married her”*

*“Dia berfikir dia lebih menarik dari sebelumnya, dan, beberapa hari setelah itu, menikahinya”*

Sentence 100 was the last example as less acceptable. There was little problem in the use of technical term of the word **“though her”** translated into **“berfikir dia”**. **“Her”** in that word is pronoun object did not pronoun of Cinderella, so the translation should be **“memikirkannya”**.

### 3.3 Classification C

This classification was the last classification consists of unacceptable sentences. Unacceptable was meant that the translation did not sounds natural; technical term used did not common and is not often sound for

reader; phrase, clause or sentence is used un-following the principle of Indonesia.

The sentences that belong to this classification were 53 (52.47%). sentences below were the less acceptable translations done by Google Translation:

Sentence 22:

“As she was doing this, they said to her: “Cinderella, would you not be glad to go to the ball?”

*“Ketikadiamelakukanini, merekaberkatakepadanya: “Cinderella, akanandatidaksenanguntukpergike bola?”*

Sentence 22 was classified as unacceptable translation. The technical term used did not common and did not often sound for reader. The word “**ball**” translated into “**bola**”, but in this text the situation did not discuss about the competition of football. The technical term used incorrect, it should be translated into “**pesta-dansa**” because Cinderella went to anywhere.

Sentence 38:

“She ordered Cinderella to lift the trap-door, when, giving each mouse, as it went out, a little tap with her wand, it was that moment turned into a fine horse, and the six mice made a fine set of six horses of a beautiful mouse-colored, dapple gray”

“Dia memerintahkan Cinderella yang mengangkat perangkap-pintu, ketika, memberikan setiap mouse, seperti pergi keluar, tekan sedikit dengan tongkatnya, itu saat yang berubah menjadi kuda baik, dan enam tikus membuat satu set denda enam kuda indah tikus berwarna, dapple abu-abu”

Sentence 38 was classified as unacceptable because the word **“trap-door”** used un-following the principles of Indonesia. It word translated into **“perangkap-pintu”**, then the correct translation should be **“pintu-perangkap”**.

Sentence 44:

“The fairy then said to Cinderella, “Well, you see here a carriage fit to go to the ball in; are you not pleased with it?” “Oh, yes!” she cried; “but must I go as I am in these rags?”

“peri kemudian berkata kepada Cinderella, "Nah, Anda lihat di sini kereta fit untuk pergi ke bola di; adalah Anda tidak senang dengan itu "" Oh, ya! "serunya?; "Tapi harus saya pergi karena saya compang-camping ini?" ”

Sentence 44 was classified as unacceptable translation. It became unacceptable because the translation did not sound natural for reader. The word **“rags”** translated into **“compang-camping”**, it did not often hear for reader. The appropriate translation should be **“lap or kain yang buruk”**.

From the all explanation above, the researcher needed to find average score of the accuracy, readability and acceptability of this translation in this table.

Table 3.1

An accumulation of analysis of the Accuracy, Readability and Acceptability

No.	Classification	Data Numbers	Total	Percentage
1.	A(accurate)	37, 45, 68	3	2.97%
	B(less accurate)	01, 02, 08, 09, 16, 17, 19, 23 29, 33, 46, 47, 52, 53, 56, 57 59, 60, 65, 66, 74, 75, 76, 79 80, 81, 90, 95, 98, 100	27	26.73%
	C(inaccurate)	03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 10, 11, 12 13, 14, 15, 18, 20, 21, 22, 24 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 34 35, 36, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43 44, 48, 49, 50, 51, 54, 55, 58 61, 63, 67, 62, 64, 69, 70, 71 72, 73, 77, 78, 82, 83, 84, 85 86, 87, 88, 89, 91, 92, 93, 94 96, 97, 99, 101	71	70.30%
2.	A(readable)	37, 45, 68	3	2.97%
	B(less readable)	01, 02, 04, 05, 08, 09, 11, 12 16, 17, 19, 20, 23, 29, 30, 33 34, 35, 38, 39, 40, 42, 46 47, 50, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57, 59 60, 63, 65, 66, 67, 72, 74 75 76, 78, 79, 80, 81, 83, 86, 90 95, 96, 98, 100	51	50.49%

	C(unreadable)	03, 06, 07, 10, 13, 14, 15, 18 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 31 32, 36, 41, 43, 44, 48, 49, 51 55, 58, 61, 62, 64, 69, 70, 71 73, 77, 82, 84, 85, 87, 88, 89 91, 92, 93, 94, 97, 99, 101	47	46.53%
3.	A(acceptable)	37, 45, 68	3	2.97%
	B(less acceptable)	01, 02, 04, 08, 09, 16, 17, 19 20, 23, 29, 30, 33, 34, 35, 40 42, 46, 47, 50, 52, 53, 54, 56 57, 59, 60, 63, 65, 66, 67, 72 74, 75, 76, 78, 79, 80, 81, 83 86, 90, 95, 98, 100	45	44.55%
	C(inacceptable)	03, 05, 06, 07, 10, 11, 12, 13 14, 15, 18 21, 22, 24, 25, 26 27, 28, 31 32, 36, 38, 39, 41 43, 44, 48, 49, 51 55, 58, 61 62, 64, 69, 70, 71 73, 77, 82 84, 85, 87, 88, 89 91, 92, 93 94, 96, 97, 99, 101	53	52.47%

From the table 3.1, the researcher accumulated all of score in each category to find their average score and conclude that the Accuracy, Readability and Acceptability of Google Translation is not good because after the researcher analysis, so many sentences are inaccurate, less-readable and unacceptable category. It means that the quality of Google Translation is not good . an ideal score to get good translation is A, but Google Translation cannot reach it.

The explanation about each classifications from the point of good quality translation are as follows:

## 1. Accuracy

After the researcher collected all scores from the rates and calculated it, the sentence was classified into three categories.

Below were the categories:

- a. Classification A: accurate, consist of the sentences with score 3.
- b. Classification B: less accurate, consist of the sentences with score 2.
- c. Classification C: inaccurate, consist of the sentences with score 1.

## 2. Readability

After the researcher collected all scores from the rates and calculated it, the sentence was classified into three categories.

Below were the categories:

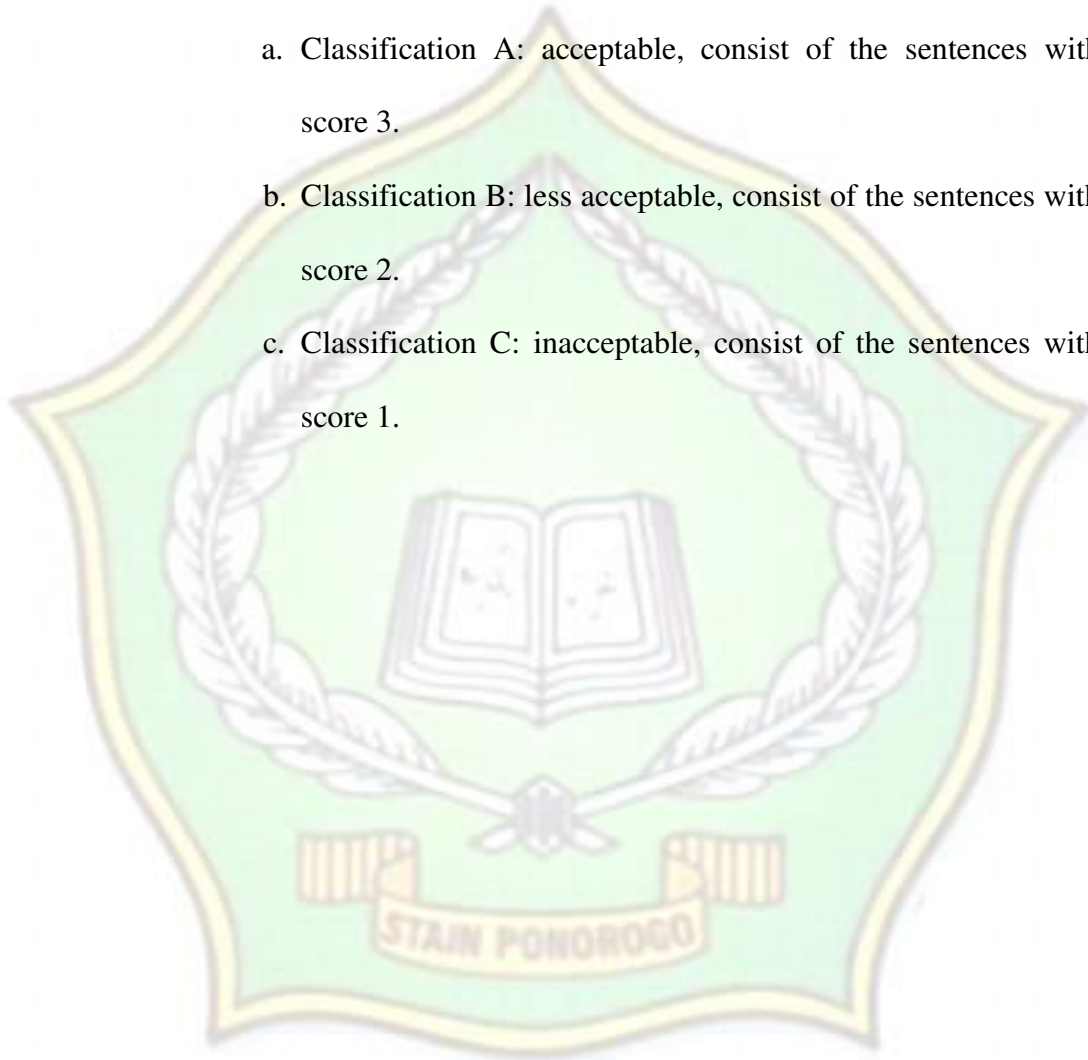
- a. Classification A: readable, consist of the sentences with score 3.
- b. Classification B: less readable, consist of the sentences with score 2.
- c. Classification C: unreadable, consist of the sentences with score 1.

### 3. Acceptability

After the researcher collected all scores from the rates and calculated it, the sentence was classified into three categories.

Below were the categories:

- a. Classification A: acceptable, consist of the sentences with score 3.
- b. Classification B: less acceptable, consist of the sentences with score 2.
- c. Classification C: unacceptable, consist of the sentences with score 1.





## CHAPTER III

### CLOSING

#### A. Conclusion

After finishing the discussion on the analysis, the researcher comes to the final step of this thesis. In this chapter, the researcher interprets the result and concludes that:

1. In term of accuracy, the researcher discovered that 3 sentences or 2.97% out of 101 sentences are accurate, 27 sentences or 26.73% out of 101 are less accurate and 71 sentences or 70.30% out of 101 sentences inaccurate. It can be seen that the high data are 71 which is classified as inaccurate translation. It happens because Google Translate does not translate it into target language. Even though there are some sentences that are classified as less accurate and accurate. It can be concluded that the translation of Google Translate is inaccurate.
2. In term of readability, the researcher discovered that 3 sentences or 2.97% out of 101 sentences are readable, 51 sentences or 50.49% out of 101 are less readable and 47 sentences or 46.53% out of 101 sentences unreadable. Google Translate do the less readable translation. The target readers are understandable; however, there is specific part have

to read more than one. It can be concluded that the translation of Google Translate is less readable.

3. In term of acceptability, the researcher discovered that 3 sentences or 2.97% out of 101 sentences are acceptable, 45 sentences or 44.55% out of 101 are less acceptable and 53 sentences or 52.47% out of 101 sentences unacceptable. Similar to the level of accuracy, the highest data is classified as unacceptable. There are some sentences that are classified as acceptable and less acceptable. It can be concluded that the translation of Google Translate is unacceptable.

However, the result of the data analysis on the Google Translation in translating English into Indonesia of the text “Cinderella” is not good translation quality because there are still a lot of grammatical errors, semantically misleading and word meaning is not appropriate translation. There are two points that have not good quality. The first is accurate that is classified as inaccurate. The second is acceptability that is classified as unacceptable. However, readable point has more good quality as less readable classification.

## **B. Recommendations**

After getting the results of the study in this research, the writer would like to give some suggestions, as follow:

1. For the lecturers

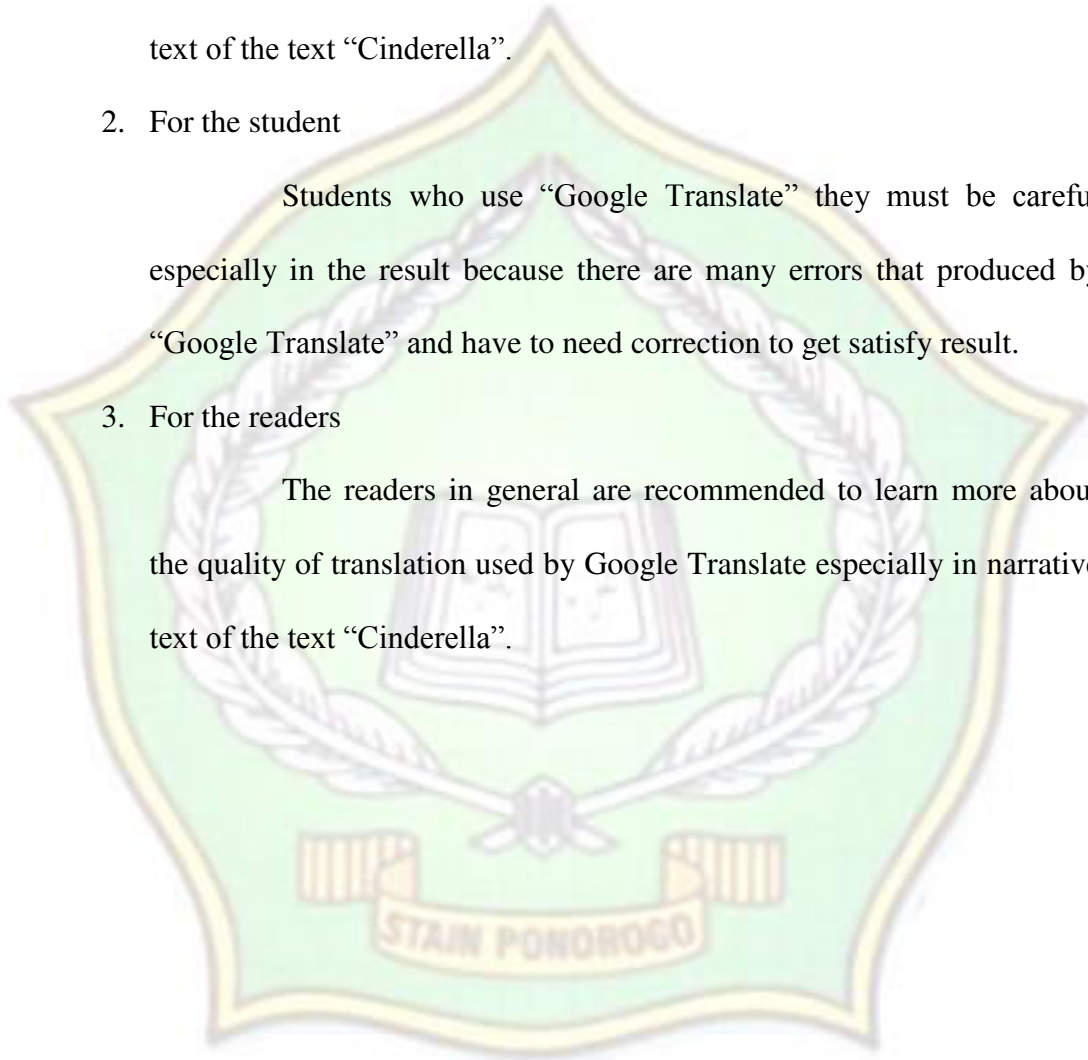
The lecturers, especially English Translation lecturer are recommended to improve the detail teaching about the way in identifying the quality of translation used by Google Translate especially in narrative text of the text “Cinderella”.

2. For the student

Students who use “Google Translate” they must be careful especially in the result because there are many errors that produced by “Google Translate” and have to need correction to get satisfy result.

3. For the readers

The readers in general are recommended to learn more about the quality of translation used by Google Translate especially in narrative text of the text “Cinderella”.



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