

BALAMAN PENGESAHAN

**THE INVESTIGATION OF TRANSLATION ACCURACY
BETWEEN HUMAN AND GOOGLE TRANSLATE IN
TRANSLATING FOLKLORES**

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**Dinyatakan telah memenuhi syarat dengan hasil A (Sangat Baik) dan dengan
ini pula yang bersangkutan memperoleh gelar
SARJANA PENDIDIKAN (S.Pd.)**

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of Study

Technological developments have had a major impact on culture between countries. Technological developments have also penetrated the world of translation (Halimah, 2018:11). One of the technological developments is the existence of information or language translation tools from different countries. This translation tool can help people from countries with different languages (Sipayung et al., 2021:236). Apart from technological developments in the form of translation tools, some people also use the services of professional, part-time translators and free translators (Sipayung, 2021:236).

Translation is an easy way and is another solution so that science and technology can develop rapidly like in Indonesia (Sipayung, 2018:58). Translation can also mean a process of transmitting written text from the original language to the target language (Aresta, 201:176). Translation is one of the easiest and cheapest ways to share information and knowledge from one language to another language (Sipayung et al., 2021:236) This means that translation is one of the most important things for humans to be able to understand and obtain knowledge or information from countries with different languages.

Halimah (2018:12) states that there are two types of translations by subject and technology, that is translations carried out by machines and translations carried out by humans. Machine translation is translation carried out by machines and assisted by humans. One machine translation tool that is currently popular

with many people is the Google Translate service. Google Translate is one of the products provided by Google which is popular for language students (Hooq et al., 2022:228). Based on the results of research by (Guruh Suseno, 2023) entitled "Students' perceptions of the use of Google Translate in PT learning English on reading skills in the eleventh grade at SMA N 1 Nogosari" states that 88% of students use Google Translate. Apart from that, (Sipayung et al., 2021:236) also states that machine translation is used by millions of people, so it can be concluded that most people are and are more comfortable using machine translation technology. The way Google Translate works is very easy, just enter the text to be translated, then Google Translate will translate it itself while humans only help carry out the translation process (Halimah, 2018:12-13). However, machine translation sometimes does not match the target language because basically translation is done to find the same meaning.

Another research conducted by Farahsani (in Syakur & Sulistyarningsih, 2022:6) stated that Google Translate failed to analyze the source text and its context so that it failed to translate the correct terms into the target language. Findings from research by Dzakiyyah et al. (2020:10) show that there are differences in the quality of human and Google translations in terms of accuracy, acceptability and readability. Apart from that, the results of research by (Munthe, 2023:7) entitled "comparing translation accuracy between Google Translate and professional translators" also found the inaccuracy of Google Translate translators, that is 2.36 inaccurate data while professional translators produced 2.88 accurate data. Researchers found inaccuracies in the use of Google Translator. This is because Google Translate does not always provide meaning

that is translated word by word or sentence by sentence (Situmorang et al., 2023:3) The basic error is that there are no concepts that are removed, added, and concepts that are not translated (Rusadi in Language & Conference, n.d, 2023:712).

Apart from that, there are also human translators who translate other languages into target languages without translation technology tools. The results of research conducted by (Arvianti, 2018:535) with the title "Human translation versus machine translation of Instagram captions" stated that human translation is better because it is able to translate difficult vocabulary and produce reading with regular grammar.

Based on the data above, researchers need to conduct research "investigating the accuracy of translation between humans and Google Translate in translating folklore" to compare the translation results of the two translators so that data is obtained that is accurate and useful for researchers and readers. Accuracy is a term used in evaluating translations to refer to whether the source language text and target language text are equivalence or not (Indah, 2023:43).

This research aims to investigate the accuracy of human translation and google translate in folklore with the hope that this research can provide a better understanding of the strengths and weaknesses of each translation technique. There are several problems when people translate a text, for example a lack of knowledge and translation skills, especially it is difficult to compare the accuracy between Google Translate and human translators so they often use the wrong translation service. Based on the explanation above, researchers are interested in

conducting research entitled "The Investigation of Translation Accuracy between Human and Google Translate in Translating Folklores".

1.2 The problem of the study

Based on the background above, the research problem can be formulated as follows:

1. How the accuracy of folklores translation by human?
2. How the accuracy of folklores translation by google translate?

1.3 The objective of the study

Based on these problems, this research was created to achieve several objectives, that is:

1. To Investigate the accuracy of folklores translation by human ;
2. To investigate the accuracy of folklores translation by google translate.

1.4 The scope of the study

In this research, researchers used qualitative descriptive research. According to (Molina & Albir, 2002:3), there are eighteen translation techniques. The focus of this research is to compare translation accuracy between human and Google Translate in translating folklore. The researcher chose to translate the folk tales entitled "an Ant and a Grasshopper" and "Singosari Temple" from the bilingual book Nusantara Folklores by Lestiono, R. et al. (2016:19-26). He is a permanent lecturer in English Education at the University of Muhammadiyah Malang since 2013.

1.5 The significances of the study

Through this research, the author hopes to provide benefits to readers and provide contributions through two perspectives, that is theoretical and practical.

1.5.1 Theoretical Significances

1. It is hoped that the findings of this research will provide information for readers about the accuracy of human translation using Google Translate in translating folklore.
2. The findings of this research can enrich and provide references in analyzing English translation, especially in the field of translation techniques by comparing translation techniques between Human and Google Translate in translating folklore.

1.5.2 Practical Significances

A. For teachers

The findings of this research are useful for teachers to understand how Google Translate works and use the research results to understand the extent of human translation with Google Translate and compare which one is more efficient for use in the classroom environment.

B. For students

The findings of this research have provided students with a deeper understanding of the differences between human translation and Google Translate.

C. For other researchers

The results of this research can be a reference and source of information that can be used in conducting further research regarding the accuracy of translation between humans and Google Translate.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Theoretical Framework

Correct and valid research is always based on supporting theories. Sugiyono (2012:10) explained that the theoretical basis is the basis of a research which needs to be established so that the research has a strong basis and is not just a trial and error activity. It also provides background that supports your investigation and offer the reader a justification for your study of a particular research problem. Therefore, in this chapter the researcher discusses several theories related to the research topic.

2.2 Language

Language is an expression that contains the intention to convey something to other people. Something intended by the speaker can be understood and understood by the listener or interlocutor through the language expressed (Rizky, 2012). Language as communication system used by people to create relationship, without language people cannot do anything between one to other. Language gotten by someone since he or she born in the world by listen the parent's language, her or his parents ask to talk with child in their language so the child record a word by word and tries to communication with parents (Triyogo & Syaprizal, 2019:1).

Language can be spoken or written, and every human community usually has a language or several languages that are used as a means of communication. Each language has unique grammatical structures and rules, including rules for combining words, forming sentences, and conveying clear meaning. Apart from

that, language also includes elements such as vocabulary (the words used in the language), phonetics (the sounds used), and punctuation marks.

Languages can vary throughout the world, and a large number of different languages are spoken by different communities and human groups. Language also reflects the culture and identity of a society, and language evolution can occur over time in line with social changes, technology and communication needs.

The most widely used language in the world is English. English is an international language (Batu et al., 2023:3). It is studied in many countries around the world including Indonesia. The primary reason for learning English is students have the ability to speak English and can access and obtain information in science, technology and international trade (Dina et al., 2021:1). The English language has significant diversity and continues to develop over time. Its ability to adapt to social and technological changes has made it one of the most influential languages in the world today. Even though Indonesian is the main language in the country, English plays an important role in various aspects of Indonesian society. English is generally taught in schools in Indonesia, and many Indonesians learn it as a second language. Proficiency in English is often considered an advantage, especially in academic and professional contexts. Therefore, it is important to learn English as a global communication tool.

2.3 Investigation

Investigation is a systematic method of investigation, more like the art of tracing facts that are reported or suspected to have occurred." This means that investigations cannot be carried out haphazardly without adequate planning, and in the process because it resembles art demands flexibility in the field. An

investigation is a systematic and through effort to learn the facts about something complex or hidden; often formal and formal. According to Krismanto (2003:7), investigation is a process of inquiry carried out by a person and then that person communicates the results obtained, can compare them with other people, because in an investigation one or more results can be obtained.

Work investigations are divided into three types :

1. Integrated investigation, that is, the investigator wants to be involved in an event;
2. Sticky investigation, that is the investigator wants to penetrate certain sources;
3. The investigation is ongoing, that is, the investigator is only observing an event.

In essence, in the world of investigations there are two methods, closed investigations and open investigations, in closed investigations carried out in secret without the investigator's identity being known, this is a type of distance investigation. While the open method is carried out using formal and overt mechanisms, this is a type of extended and sticky investigation because the investigator will interact with certain people to obtain information.

2.4 Translation

2.4.1 Definition of Translation

Translation is the process of translating text or speech from one language to another while maintaining its meaning (Yessy & Sinambela 2018:8). Translation is the most effective tool there is. Many people need to expand their worldview as a result of global progress (Syakur & Sulistyaningsih, 2022:2). The definition of translation according to several experts. According to Munday (2008:5), translation is a change from written text using verbal language in the source

language to written text using verbal language in the target language. According to Catford (1965:20), translation is the replacement of textual material in one language with equivalent textual material in another language. Translation is the process of transferring meaning or ideas from the source language to the source language of the target language, the meaning of the translation is in accordance with the translation context (Situmorang et al., 2023:2).

Apart from that, there is also said that translation has many functions in our social life, when someone speaks English we need a guide to translate what the person is saying so that the translator knows the meaning of the message conveyed to people. Translating skills and the necessary skills can be improved by translating texts, frequently reading or viewing the translations of translators, and translators can also consult with people who are experts in mastering translations in that language.

2.4.2 Types of Translation

Some theorists have proposed several types of translation, such as : A. Roman Jakobson, through Hatim and Munday, proposed three types of translation:

- 1) Intralingual translation – translation in the same language, which can involve rewriting or paraphrasing;
- 2) Interlingual translation – translation from one language to another, and ;
- 3) Intersemiotic translation – translating verbal signs with nonverbal signs, for example music or images (Fajria, 2015)

According to Nababan's classification, there are several types of translation based on the way the translation is carried out, for example word for word

translation, free translation, literal translation, and so on. In the actual process of translation, it is almost impossible for any translator to translate a text by applying word-by-word translation, because no language has exactly the same system. If a word-for-word translation is used, the results may be unnatural and/or inaccurate. A quality translation must have three aspects. These aspects are accuracy, acceptability and readability (Nababan, 2012:44).

2.4.3 The Process of Translation

The translation process involves a series of steps to convert text or speech from one language to another with the aim of preserving the original meaning.

According to Newmark (1988:19), there are four translation processes:

1. Textual level. This is the basic level at which the text is translated. This is the literal level of translation of source language into target language and transposition of source language grammar. The translation level should be removed, and also act as a correction paraphrase and synonym paper. Translation is primarily a job where the translator has to think about several thoughts simultaneously.
2. Referential level. This level means not reading a sentence without seeing it at the referential level. Whether a text is technical or literary or institutional, you must create your own text. Referential goes hand in hand with the textual level. All languages have polysemous words and structures that can ultimately be resolved only at the referential level. You build a referential image in your mind when you convert the SL into TL text;
3. Cohesive level. This is follows the structure and atmosphere of the text structure through connecting words (conjunctions, repetitions, definite

articles, general words, referential synonyms, punctuation) that connect sentences, usually departing from known information (theme) to information new (rheme). The second factor at the cohesive level is mood. Once again, this can be shown as a dialectical factor that moves between positive and negative, emotional and neutral. This cohesive level is the regulator securing coherence, it adjusts emphasis. At this level, you reconsider the length of paragraphs and sentences, the formulation of titles; the tone of the conclusion.

4. Level of naturalness. Naturalness depends on the relationship between author and writer number of readers and the topic or situation. What is natural in one situation may be unnatural in another, but everyone has natural and 'neutral' language when spoken and written informally the language more or less coincides. It is rather easy to confuse naturalness with: (a) colloquial style; (b) a series of obscure idioms, which some people, especially expatriate teachers, think are the essence of the language;

The translation process requires linguistic expertise, cultural understanding, and sensitivity to language nuances. The translator is responsible for creating a text that remains faithful to its original meaning and intent.

2.5 Accuracy

Accuracy is a measure of precision to determine the level of similarity between the measurement results and the actual measured value. Accuracy is something that must be really paid attention. According to Nababan (2012:44), accuracy is a term used in evaluating translations to refer to whether the source language text and target language text are equivalent or not. Accuracy refers to

whether an instrument or method actually measures what you think it measures. Researcher wants accurate or valid research procedures so that research results are useful and meaningful. Accuracy must be taken into consider when translating, and the user or reader must be able to understand the final result (Situmorang et al., 2023:3).

There are many things that influence accuracy, that is validity, instruments or methods. These include cultural appropriateness, the theoretical constructs used to develop the instrument or method, and the suitability of the method or form of testing of the instrument to the participant's abilities. To show that a study's measurements are accurate, researchers will typically collect different types of information to measure the same thing. Then, the researcher sees whether all methods or instruments provide the same or similar conclusions. If so, researchers can be confident that what they find truly represents what they want to study.

Accuracy is a term used in evaluating translations to refer to whether the source language text and target language text have worth it or not (Indah, 2023:43). The concept of equivalence refers to the similarity of content or message between the two. A text can be called a translation if the text has the same meaning or message as another text (read: source language text). Therefore, attempts to reduce or add to the content or message of the source language text in the target language text must be avoided. Such efforts mean betraying the original author of the source language text and at the same time lying to the target reader. In a broader context, reductions or additions can have fatal consequences for people who use a translated work, especially in translated texts that are at high risk, such as translated texts in the fields of law, medicine, religion and

engineering. In the translation theory literature, there are several translation techniques that can be used to overcome equivalence problems. Two of them are deletion and addition. These two translation techniques are not intended to reduce information or add information at will, but are intended to produce a translation that is acceptable and easy to understand by the target reader. In actual translation practice, additional techniques are aimed at making explicit or clarifying a source language concept, especially if the concept does not have a one-to-one correspondence in the target language.

Generally, the average accuracy scale between raters is 2.38. This means that the more the text is translated, the less accurate it is. The accuracy aspect can be achieved by restructuring and re-expressing the meaning again. Accurate translation from textbooks is 20 data or 40%, 58% or 29 data is less accurate while there is 2% or 1 data that is inaccurate. More than half of the translated texts (60%) were categorized as less accurate and needed to evaluate the translation process again or change terms again. From the findings of this research, only 40% is categorized as accurate in this translation. From this condition, of course, the translator must be careful in choosing certain terms, methods and shifts translation to reduce any lack of accurate level or aspect of the translation.

2.6 Human Translation

Human translation refers to the process of changing text or speech from one language to another by a human translator. This involves a deep understanding of the context, meaning, and purpose of the original text, as well as the ability to convey that message accurately and precisely in the target language. Human translation is translation carried out by trained individuals or translators who work

in the field of translation. They have proficiency in mastering two languages, knowing the area of the text to be translated, the culture of the two nations and knowing the translation of both languages as well as the translator's own experience. In human translation, the translation process is carried out entirely by humans (Halimah, 2018:2).

Although technology such as automatic machine translation has developed, human translation remains essential, especially for texts that are complex, creative, or require a high degree of cultural sensitivity. The human ability to understand deeper meaning and convey the nuances of language is an invaluable element in the translation process.

2.7 Google Translate

Google Translate is an automatic translation service provided by Google. This service allows users to translate texts or documents from one language to another quickly and easily. When translating with Google Translate, users do not need to be involved in the translation process. Users simply enter the source language text to be translated, run Google Translate machine, and will immediately get the translation results in the target language. Users are only tasked with helping carry out the translation process which is carried out automatically by Google Translate (Halimah, 2018:3). With Google Translate, we can translate phrases, sentences, even entire paragraphs. One click is used to complete each task. While some people still use human translation, others still use Google Translate to translate content (Munthe, 2023:2).

Google Translate uses automatic machine translation technology that relies on artificial intelligence (AI). This means that the translation process is carried out

by computer algorithms, not by human translators. Google Translate supports translation between many languages around the world. Users can select source language and target language according to their needs. Additional features include the ability to translate handwriting or text taken from photos. It allows users to translate texts encountered in everyday life.

Although Google Translate is very useful, it still has limitations in terms of accuracy and understanding context. Especially for texts that are complex or have cultural nuances, the translation results may not be completely accurate. In addition to text translation, Google Translate also supports spoken comprehension through its voice recognition function. Users can listen to translations to practice listening skills in the target language. Please note that although Google Translate is a very useful tool for getting a general idea of text in a foreign language, it cannot always replace human translation, especially for content that requires accuracy and in-depth understanding.

2.8 Folklore

According to Dundes (1965:19), folklore is very important for understanding human experience. Folklore is a type of narrative or story that is passed down from one generation to the next in a society. These stories usually reflect the values, beliefs, and cultural heritage of a group.

The advantage of folklore is that it conveys what people think through their own words and actions, and what they say or sing. Folk tales express what they may not be able to express in everyday conversation. These folk tales aim to embody cultural and moral values.

Folklore, both oral and written, with the specific aim of becoming a characteristic of the supporting community group. Folklore include short stories of oral literature that are neither considered true nor true and it is usually told for wisdom or morals as well as satire. Folk tales also contain educational values and stories are stories that are composed and retold repeatedly by the community. Folklore that is often researched is folk prose stories. According to Bascom (in Danandjaja, 2007: 50), folk prose stories are divided into 3 groups, that is myths, legends and fairy tales. Many folk tales have different versions or variants in various regions or groups of people. These differences can arise due to local adaptation or changes that occur during the story's journey from one place to another. Folklore not only functions as entertainment, but also as a means of education. They can convey life values, ethics and wisdom that can shape the understanding and character of the younger generation.

2.9 Previous Related Studies

Selection of relevant studies is critical in establishing a strong foundation for research, supporting arguments, and demonstrating understanding of existing knowledge in a particular field. Through careful observation of previous studies, we can see the latest developments in this domain. There are several journals related to this topic for review and reference material.

The first previous research was research entitled "*Comparing Translation Accuracy Between Google Translate and Professional Translators*" by (Munthe, 2023). This research compared translation accuracy between Google Translate and professional translators. This study analyzes translations of the article "The Economics of Happiness" by Jeffrey D. Sachs and categorizes them as accurate,

less accurate, or inaccurate. The results show that professional translators have higher accuracy scores than Google Translate. This research also discusses the advantages and disadvantages of machine translation and the importance of accuracy in translation quality. The essence of this research is to examine the accuracy between two translation techniques. However, the difference is that this research does not provide clear recommendations or implications from the research results. Adding this section will provide added value for readers interested in applying research findings in practical contexts. In this way, this will be used as a reference for clearer data conclusions from the research results.

The second previous research was research entitled "*Gender Bias in Comparison of Translation Results of Children's Storybooks The Tale of Shallots and Garlic Through a Translator and Google Translate*" by (Windah, 2020). The article discusses the existence of gender bias in the translation of children's stories, especially in the use of pronouns and possessive forms. This report compares translations from Google Translate and human translators, and highlights examples where there is gender bias. This article also discusses the impact of gender bias in children's literature and its implications for children's perceptions of gender roles. The conclusion emphasizes the need for translators to be aware of and overcome gender bias in their translations. The similarity of this research is that they both use translated books as a comparison between Google Translate and human translation. However, this research does not provide a detailed discussion of potential solutions or strategies as well as a broader overview of translation between Google Translate and human translation. So, this can be used as a reference and developed further.

The third previous research is research entitled "*A Comparison Between Human and Google Translations*" by (Andi et al., 2020). This section discusses research studies that compare the quality of human translation and Google translation in terms of accuracy, acceptability, and readability. Research was conducted on fifth semester students at Muhammadiyah University of Makassar, and the findings showed that Google translation scored higher in all categories compared to human translation. What this research has in common is that it compares 2 translators, that is human and Google Translate, however, this research does not include translation accuracy, which raises concerns about the generalization of the results. This research also contained grammatical errors, unclear sentence structures, spelling and punctuation errors, as well as a lack of coherence in expressing ideas. Therefore, this becomes a reference for future researchers to improve and develop.

The fourth previous research was research entitled "*The Naturalness and Accuracy of English Short Story Translation into Indonesian*" by (Safei & Salija, 2018). This study tested the naturalness and accuracy of translations of English short stories into Indonesian by second-year students. Although most students translated successfully, some experienced difficulties with word choice and accuracy problems. These findings underscore the need for more practice and guidance from teachers to improve students' translation skills. What these stories have in common is that they measure the accuracy of a story but this study does not provide a detailed methodology section, which could contain information about specific translation techniques or strategies used by students during the lesson. The lack of detailed methodology may limit replication research and the

ability of other researchers to compare or develop their findings. Therefore, this becomes a reference for future researchers to improve and develop their research.

The fifth previous research was research entitled "*Google Translate Accuracy in Translating Specialized Language From English to Indonesian: A Case Study on Mechanical Engineering Terminology*" by (Farahsani et al., 2021).

This study evaluated the accuracy of Google Translate in translating mechanical engineering terms from English to Indonesian. It was found that Google Translate was more accurate at the word level (70.73%) than at the phrase level (46.37%), with errors such as omissions, additions, different meanings, and zero meaning. This study emphasizes the importance of human translators in completing technical translations. So, this can be used as a reference for researchers to develop their research on the accuracy of human translation and Google Translate.

The sixth previous research was research entitled "*The analysis of Google Translate Accuracy in Translating Procedural and Narrative Text*" by (Sumiati et al., 2022). This research focuses on analyzing the accuracy of Google Translate in translating various types of text, especially procedural and narrative texts. The study found that Google Translate was more accurate in translating narrative text than procedural text, with an accuracy rate of 79.57% for procedural text and 86% for narrative text. This research emphasizes the importance of considering text type when using translation tools such as Google Translate. What this research

has in common is that this research uses Nababan's theory, which is a scale and definition of translation quality assessment to evaluate the accuracy of translations carried out using Google Translate. However, the journal lacks consistency in methods for assessing translation accuracy between different researchers, as well

as a lack of data on the factors that influence machine translation accuracy levels. This can be a tool for other researchers to strengthen their research.

The latest previous research is research entitled "*The Comparative Analysis Of The Accuracy Of The Translation Results: Unedited Version And Edited Version In The Novel, After You*" by (Azti et al., 2019). This research compares the accuracy of the unedited translation versus the edited translation in the novel "After You" by Jojo Moyes. It was found that the editing techniques carried out by the editor significantly increased the accuracy of the translation when compared to the original version created by the translator. This research underlines the important role of editing in improving the quality of translation. What these studies have in common is that they both use qualitative descriptive methods and focus on translation techniques. However, this study lacks information regarding more detailed data collection methods and the data analysis process used in the research. Although this research uses a descriptive-qualitative approach and several data collection techniques such as content analysis, FGD, and observation, but there is no in-depth information regarding the process, so this will be a reference for researchers to collect data more accurately and in detail.

So, after comparing several previous studies as explained above, no one has researched the accuracy of human translation and Google Translate, especially in folklore. Moreover, research into the accuracy of Google Translate is still lacking so it must be developed.

2.10 Conceptual Framework

Language is an expression that contains the intention to convey something to other people. Until now, the language most widely used in many countries is English because English is an international language. Translation is the process of translating text or speech from one language to another while maintaining its meaning. Translation is the most effective tool there is. Accuracy is precision, accuracy and precision. Accuracy is something that must be really paid attention to. Therefore, the aim of this research is to investigate the accuracy of translation between human translation and Google Translate on folklore. The theory used in this research is by Nababan (2012:44) which states that accuracy is a term used in evaluating translations to refer to whether the source language text and target language text are equivalent or not.

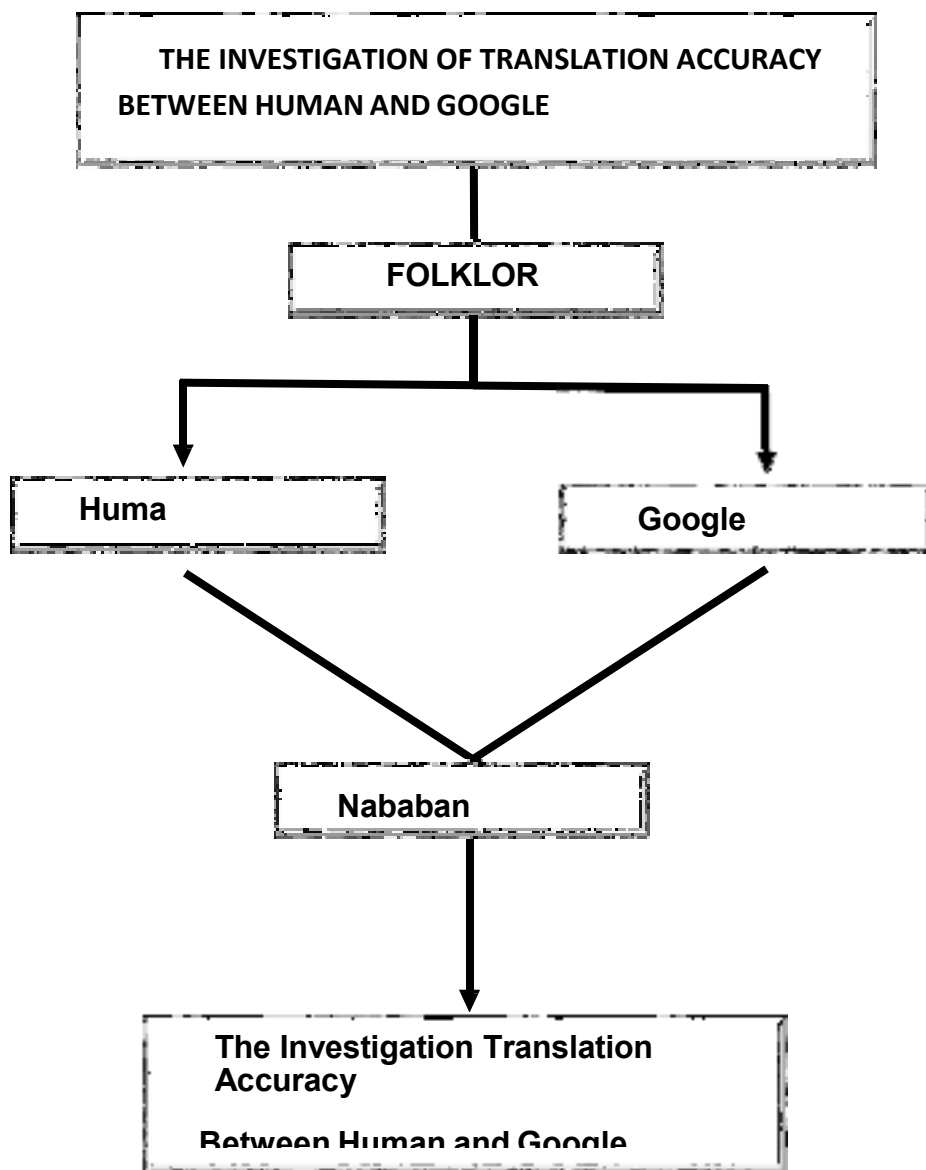


Figure 2.10. Conceptual framework in the research entitled “The Investigation Translation Accuracy Between Human and Google Translate in Translating Folklores”

The figure above explain the research flow that will be carried out by the researcher. After the researcher determined the title, the researcher translated the folklore based on Google Translate and Human Translation. Then, the translation will be given to three raters to rate the accuracy of the translation based on Nababan's theory (2012:44).

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

This research was conducted using qualitative descriptive research. This research is classified as qualitative because this research aims to prove this phenomenon and is objective. According to Sugiyono (2018:213), qualitative research methods are research methods based on philosophy that are used to research scientific conditions (experiments) where the researcher is the instrument, data collection techniques and qualitative analysis emphasize meaning. Triyogo & Syaprizal (2019:3) said that qualitative research is descriptive research that focuses in observing and describing events as they occur. Qualitative research aimed to comprehend a phenomena by concentrating on the whole picture rather than dissecting it into variables and description of comprehended rather than a numerical examination of data (Situmorang et al., 2023:4). The focus of this research is to compare the accuracy of the translation results from two translators, that is Human and Google Translate on folklore based on Nababan's theory regarding translation accuracy.

3.2 Data and Source of Data

This research data were taken from translation results by google translate and human translation from bilingual book and the source data for this research is taken from folk tales entitled "Singosari Temple" and "An ant and Grasshopper" which will be translated using google translate and human translation from the bilingual book Nusantara Folklores by Lestiono, R. et al. (2016:19-26).

3.3 Instrument of Collecting Data

According to Sugiyono (2020:156), a research instrument is a tool used to measure observed natural and social phenomena. In this research, the data collection instrument was the researcher himself who investigates documents and observations of several folk tales that have been translated by humans from the source language to the target language in bilingual books and as a translator by translating the folk tales using Google Translate. After obtaining the results of the translation of folklore from the human translation and Google Translate, the researcher then analyzed and compared the accuracy of the translation used between the human and google translate.

Tabel 3. 1 Instrument to access the accuracy of translation based on Nababan (2012:44)

Translation Category	Score	Qualitative Parameter
Accurate	3	The meaning of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses or sentence accurately transferred from source language into the target language : absolutely no distortion of meaning.
Less Accurate	2	Most of meaning of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses or sentence of the source language has been transferred accurately into the target language. However, there is still a distortion of meaning or having double meaning (ambiguous) or there are still some eliminated meanings, which disturb to the integrity of the message.
Inaccurate	1	Meaning of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses or sentence of source language inaccurately transferred into the target language or eliminated.

After scoring the accurate of translation, a focus group discussion is made to confirm the translation accuracy. Some changes of score occurred in accuracy of translation.

3.4 Technique of Collecting Data

This research has several techniques for collecting data. The steps are as follows:

1. Downloading a bilingual book containing several folklore found on the internet;
2. Analyzing and investigating the accuracy of human translations in bilingual books that had been download from the internet;
3. Translating the source language of the folklore from a bilingual book using google translate;
4. Analyzing and investigating the accuracy of the translation from Google Translate translation results;
5. Collecting translation results based on the accuracy of the translation according to Nababan.

3.5 Technique of Analyzing Data

Data analysis in this research was carried out by identifying each sentence in the folklore to find out the translation method used by the translator in the Folklore in the verbal book. To analyze this data, researchers used theory of Nababan (2012:50) about measuring translation accuracy. The data obtained were analyzed as follows:

- a) First, after translating the data by Lestiono and Google Translate, both of the result translations were rated by raters 1,2,3 as professional translators;
- b) Second step is to transcribe and analyze the data collected which one the result of the translation. The result of the data were collecting by using accuracy score. The accuracy containing about the meaning of a word,

technical term, phrase, clause, sentence or source language text is accurately transferred into the target language, there is absolutely no distortion of the meaning;

- c) The third step is the value should be similar or different not more than one value. If the differences of the score of both raters is more than one, the value would be let to the third rater to decide which of the two scores represent the value of the translation. Both translations were compared by using assessment rubric;
- d) The researcher was take the score from the rater and calculated the average of the accuracy of professional translator and google translation.

Tabel 3. 2 Weighting of the Quality Aspects Assessed (Nababan, 2012:51)

Nu	Aspect	Score
1	Accuracy	3
2	Acceptability	2
3	Readability	1

The accuracy aspect has a lot of weight the highest, that is three. It is adapted to basic concepts of the translation process as a process of transferring messages (accuracy) from the source language text into the language target. Aspects of translation acceptability ranks second, that is two. Determination it is based on the idea that aspects acceptability is directly related to alignment of translation with rules, norms and the culture that applies to the language target. The readability aspect has weight the lowest, that is one. Low weight given to the related readability aspects with the idea that translation problems are not directly

related with the problem of whether translation is easy understood or not by the target reader.

Tabel 3. 3 Example of Assessment (Nababan, 2012:52)

Nu	Source Language	Target Language	Accuracy	Acceptability	Readability
1	Almost 100% of middle-aged people need eyeglasses.	Hampir 100% manusia setengah baya memerlukan kaca mata.	3	3	3
2	The eye has been referred to as “the most important square inch of the body surface” (Havener 1979, 1979, p.1)	Mata dikatakan sebagai ”bagian Ukuran permukaan tubuh yang paling penting” (Hanever, 1979, h.1).	2	2	2
3	Therefore, changes must be made to improve lighting in homes, offices, restaurants, and geriatric centres.	Dengan demikian, perubahan harus dilakukan dengan menambah pencahayaan di rumah, perkantoran, restoran dan pusat geriatri (panti wreda).	1	3	3
Score			6	8	8
Average Score			2,0	2,67	2,67

Source one sentence has been translated accurately into the target language. The translation sentence is adequate standard Indonesian grammar rules and the target reader can understand the sentence the translation is easy. Source sentence two is translated as accurate in the target language. The word group *has been*

referred to as and the most important square inch of body surface should be translated as *disebut sebagai dan bagian terkecil dan terpenting dari permukaan tubuh*. Therefore, the second source sentence should be translated as *Mata disebut sebagai "bagian terkecil dan terpenting dari permukaan tubuh"*. If the three source sentences are compared with the translated sentences, we will find that the messages in the two sentences are very different. The original author essentially stated *"Oleh sebab itu, perubahan-perubahan harus dilakukan untuk meningkatkan pencahayaan di rumah, di kantor, di restoran dan di pusat-pusat geriatri (panti wreda)"* but translators said *"Dengan demikian, perubahan harus dilakukan dengan menambah pencahayaan di rumah, perkantoran, restoran dan pusat geriatri (panti wreda)."* Even though, translation three is acceptable and easy to understand by target readers.