

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Translating is the activity of translating the meaning of a text from one language into another. To translate is to convey back in another language. This is very much needed by many people today, especially people facing the era of science and technology. The task of translating is a heavy and difficult activity. Basically a translator must master at least two different languages well, namely the source language and the target language. In translating, a translator is not just copying text from one language to another. In translating: there is a message and meaning that must be conveyed to the reader of the translation; there is a feeling, nuance and atmosphere that must be conveyed in a language different from the translated text.

Some translation experts have different definitions regarding translation. Nida & Taber (2003) says that translating means resulting in the nearest and reasonable equivalent to the message to be delivered by the source language, first of all related to the meaning, the second is related to style. This definition sounds very free because the important size of the translator is to deliver meaning or not.

Muchtar & Kembaren (2016) stated that translation is a derivative text from another text in another language, to show the quality of equivalence with the source text, which can be taken as a substitute for the original text. This means that there is an exchange of information between two different language users into the target language but still produces a meaning that is similar or even the same as the source text. Therefore, in translating from the source language to the target

language so that the message is conveyed well, a translator needs to understand the meaning, feel, nuance and atmosphere before rewriting it into the target language. That's why translating is such a hard thing to do.

But nowadays translating is an easy thing to do. Humans can do it with the help of machines. Translating using a machine translator is very practical, the results are fast, and the costs required are also low. What's more, offline dictionaries can now be downloaded on their respective smartphones, making it easier for users to translate words anywhere without having to carry a conventional dictionary. Not only offline dictionaries, now also equipped with online dictionaries that can help translate words, phrases, sentences, and even paragraphs. Although not free and must be connected to the internet network, this online dictionary is still a low-cost application. Nowadays this machine translator is widely used by people and has become a necessity.

Google translate is a popular machine translation used today. Google translate was launched in 2006. Aiken et al., (2009) said that the use of Google Translate (GT), which is an online-based translation engine is the most widely used and most accurate when compared to other translation machines. Google translate can translate all words, phrases, clauses, sentences, and even paragraphs in various languages in the world. Google translate is equipped with a microphone icon, camera, and conversation microphone, so the translator does not need to type again to find the meaning of the word but can say it, scan it with the camera, or enter text in the form of an image then the translation results will automatically come out. With the help of the internet network, languages can be translated very quickly.

As a product, translation certainly has a level of quality that can be determined by various factors. According to Nababan et al. (2012) the quality of a translation can be measured from the factors of accuracy, acceptability, and readability of the translation. The accuracy of a translation is determined by the integrity of the meaning in the translation. The main task of a translator is to convey the meaning in the source text to the target text. A translation is said to be acceptable if the translation is in accordance with the rules of writing in the target language. Sometimes translators just translate a text word by word regardless of the difference in 'style' of the two languages. Then in the aspect of readability, a translation must be easy to read and understand by the target reader. Before starting to work on a text, the translator must know approximately who the readers of the translated text are.

Accuracy is understood as a measure of the extent to which the translation corresponds to the original text (Shuttleworth & Cowie, 2014). In translating, accuracy is something that needs to be considered. The result of the translation must be understood by the user or the reader. The translation is considered accurate if the results of the translation do not change the actual message and meaning.

In translation, not all the results of the translation can be understood by the reader. In the translation results, there is often a distortion of meaning, or double meaning translation, or meaning is omitted so that ambiguity occurs and the message conveyed is less accurate. There is often an inaccuracy in the message conveyed between source language (SL) and target language (TL) because the

language being translated contains culturally charged language, figurative language, idioms, and others.

Idioms are linguistic units (in the form of words, phrases, or clauses) whose the meaning cannot be drawn from the general grammatical rules that apply in the language (Chaer, 1981). Idioms are often referred to as combinations of words, constructions, word groups, language units and others. This is because the form of idioms is indeed in the form of a combination of words and words or a combination of two or more words. Therefore, the translation of idioms with machine translation is sometimes difficult to understand, caused by the message conveyed that is not exactly the same as the actual meaning. For example:

1. Source language: we spent hours trying to come up with a solution, when suddenly a **light bulb** went on in my head

Target Language: kami menghabiskan waktu berjamjam untuk datang dengansolusi, ketika tiba-tibabola **lampu** menyala di kepalaku.

The results of the translation of idioms by google translate above can be categorized inaccurate. The translation above was inaccurate, because the meaning of the idiom was translated incorrectly into the target language sentence so that the message was not conveyed accurately in the translation result. In result of translation ababove the idiom was not consistently translated. Likewise, the results of the idiom translation by Google Translate to be inaccurate because the idiom is translated literally by google translate so that the message to be conveyed is not appropriate. Idiom *light bulb* after translated by google translate means *bola*

lampu. While the accurate meaning of the idiom is a sudden ingenious or inspired idea or insight.

2. You all look great in your costumes! **Break a leg!**

AndasemuatampakhebatdengankostumAnda! **Semogasukses!**

The results of the translation of idioms by google translate above can be categorized accurate translation. The translation results are categorized as accurate translations because the meaning of the idioms “ break a leg” in the source language is transferred correctly to the target language. In the translation results, there is also no distortion of meaning and translation errors. So that the translation results are clear and easy to understand. The meaning of the idiom is also correct when it is connected to the sentence.

Alawi, A.M (2019) conducted research on the quality of google translate in translating proverbs. He concluded that the accuracy of the results of the translation of proverbs by google translate was said to be good. Farahsani et al., (2021)said that Google Translate, in translating mechanical engineering terms in words was considered accurate, but inaccurate for phrases. Meanwhile,Simaremare et al., (2021)said that the result of translation in translating verb phraseswas accurate translation. That’s why in this research, the researcher choose the idiom as research objects.

Researchers chose idioms as research objects because research on the analysis of the accuracy of the translation results by google translate has been carried out by several researchers. However, there are no researchers who have examined the accuracy of the translation results by Google Translate in the idiom class.Other

researchers only focused on examining word classes, verb phrases, proverbs, and sentences. Researchers want to see how the translation accuracy in translating idioms by google translate. When conducting an experiment translating idioms by Google Translate, the researcher considered that there were some problems.

Based on the reason and the explanation above, the researcher is very interested in conducting a research entitled:

“ An Analysis of the Accuracy Level of English to Indonesian Idiom Translation by Google Tranlate “.

1.2 Research Problem

Based on the background of the study above, the researcher formulate the research problem as follow:

“How the translation accuracy in translating idiom (English – Indonesia) by google translate.”

1.3 Research Objective

Based on the research problem above the research objective is formulate as follow:

“To describe the translation accuracy in translating idiom (English – Indonesia) by google translate.”

1.4 Scope of Research

There are many translation engines like Yandex, U Dictionary, Logos, Systran, Transtool, Transcend, Rekso Translator, Google Translate, etc. In this research, the researcher choose google translate. There are three translation

quality according to Nababan et al., (2012), they are translation accuracy, translation acceptability, and translation readability. In this chance the researcher choose only translation accuracy. For the idioms to be translated, the author takes from the novel entitled “Out Law” by Ted Dekker in chapter 1 and 2. In assessing the accuracy of the translation results, the researcher focuses on assesment method of translation accuracy based on Nababan, (2010).

1.5 Significances of Research

Significances of the study are expected to be theoritically and practically. The detail of significances can be seen in the following:

1. Theoritically,
 - 1) The result of this research could become a new horizon in conducting further research on google translate.
 - 2) The results of this study could become a new findings that can be useful for people to be wiser to use google translate, especially in translating idioms
 - 3) The result of this research can be used as a reference or consideration for translating idioms and assessing the quality of translation accuracy.
2. Practically.
 - 1) For students, can be used as an evaluation in terms of using google translate as a media for translating English material, especially idioms for students who often use it
 - 2) For Teacher, provides views on google translate as a media for learning English, especially in translating English idioms.

3) For other researcher, as comparing for those who want to conduct further in depth research in doing research about idiom translation.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Theoretical Framework

In compiling this research, it is very important to clarify important terms related to the research. In research, of course, requires various theories to support the truth. The author needs several theories to explain the relationship between the terms in this study. Here the author presents several theories (a review of literature) to explain important terms in this research.

2.2 The Translation

2.2.1 The Definition of Translation

In general, translation is an activity of translating the meaning of a text from one language to another in the way intended by the author of the text. People may see translation as something complicated or contrived because usually when using a foreign language someone will feel like someone else. As a subject, translation generally refers to all the processes and methods will use in rendering and or transferring the meaning of the source language text into the target language as closely , completely and accurately as possible, Here are some definition of translation proposed by linguist :

According to Machali (2009) translation is an activity carried out by replacing the text from the source language into the target language with the equivalent meaning according to the author's intent. Newmark(2001) also give the definition that translation is the activity of translating the meaning of a text from one language into another language in the manner and purpose intended by the

author of the text. From this definition, it can be understood that translation conveys the meaning of a text in another language according to the intent of the author of the text, who sees translation as a means of delivering messages from the source language to the target language.

Furthermore, Nida & Taber (2003) says that translating means resulting in the nearest and reasonable equivalent to the message to be delivered by the source language, first of all related to the meaning, the second is related to style. Catfordin (Hendrawati & Budiarta, 2017) states that translation is the replacement of the source language text material with target language text material. Meanwhile Herman (2016) translation involves two languages; they are Source language (SL) and Target Language (TL). So, translation is a process of transferring the message, meaning, statement, utterance of the SL to the TL, and his product of translation is from the author perspective.

Based on the theories that have been discussed, translation is a process of translating a text into another language through semantically, syntactically, and culturally appropriate adjustments with the aim of conveying the author's intent and purpose from the source language to the target language as a whole. The intended whole is a result that still pays attention to elements such as sens (of the text), message (of the text), and matter (of the text).

So from some of the definitions above, the researcher concludes that translation is the process of rewriting messages from one language to another without reducing or even eliminating information from the author, but only changing the form from Source Language to Target Language.

2.2.2 Type of Translation

There are many classifications of translation types proposed by many experts. Those different types are influenced by their point of view about translation. There are three type of translation according to Jakobson (2017), first is intra-lingual translation, the second is inter-lingual translation, and the third is intersemiotic translation.

Intra-lingual translation is the type of translation which deals with translation of verbal signs that are interpreted by means of other signs of the same language. This translation is translating into a language, namely by re-communicating a meaning with a different text in the same language. For example, an Indonesian text that is less familiar is retranslated with a more general choice of words.

Inter-lingual translation is the transtation which refers to different languages whether bilingual or multilingual. The message of a tanguage is transferred into different language in this type of translation, This is the kind of translation which is done more often. Translation of books, novel, dubbing and subtitling of movics into different languages are few examples of the type.

Intersemiotic translation is an act of language transfer from verbal language to non-verbal (written) language. This translation is easily found in the subtitles of the film. For example, the actors in the film speak English, while the subtitles are in Indonesian. This is a translation from verbal to non-verbal language.

2.2.3 Process of Translation

According to Hervey, Higgins, and Loughridge (2003), the translation process can be divided into two activities: understanding the source text (ST) and formulating the target text (TT). These two activities, of course, do not necessarily mean that they are always carried out alternately or sequentially but can be done simultaneously, that is, the translator understands the content of the source language text and at the same time the understanding is formulated in the target language text. This process is so simple that it is said to be an ordinary and easy translation, not an extraordinary and complicated process.

According to Nida & Taber (2003), the translation process is first translating the message of the source language until it reaches its simplest and structurally clear form, translating it at this stage, and then restructuring it at this stage in the most suitable receiving language for the audience it's aiming for. In Translation Theory and Practice, Nida and Taber explain in more detail the three stages of the translation process that must be carried out by translators: first, analyzing the source language text, which consists of: a) analysis of grammatical relationships, b) analysis of the meaning of each word and combination of words. Second is the transfer stage. In the mind of the translator, the material that has been analyzed in the first stage is transferred from the source language (SL) into the target language (TL). The last is the restructuring of the material that has been transferred in such a way that it is fully acceptable in the target language or the recipient language.

2.2.4 The Procedures of Translation

In the process of translating a text, a translator will certainly encounter many difficulties. What often happens at the time of translation is the emergence of unequal meaning between the source language and the target language. Catford (1965) states that "The main problem in translator practice is finding the equivalent translation in the TL," in this quote, Carford says that the main problem in translation is finding the right equivalent in the target language.

So the efforts made so that the terms can be conveyed properly and also understood without reducing information, one of which is by means of translators using translation procedures in diverting the meaning of the terms in the source language text. Newmark (2001) states that when the translation method deals with the text as a whole, the translation procedure does not deal with the whole text but is only used for sentences and the smallest part of the language.

According to Newmark(2001)in his book *A Textbook of Translation* here is an overview of central translation procedures and strategies that comes from:

1. Transference: Transference (word borrowing, transcription) is a translation procedure by transferring words from the source language into the target language words without translating everything.
2. Naturalization: In this procedure, the SL word is first transferred and adapted to the normal pronunciation, after that it is adapted and transferred to the normal morphology (word-form) of the TL.
3. Cultural equivalent: in this procedure, the word culture in SL is translated by the roughly equivalent word culture in TL

4. Functional equivalent: in this procedure the words in the SL are translated with the words that have the same meaning.
5. Descriptive equivalent: in this translation procedure, words in SL are translated using the same concept description and refer to the words in TL.
6. Synonym: in this translation procedure the word in SL is translated with the equivalent and close to the word from SL in TL.
7. Through translation: literal translation of collocations and combinations.
8. Shift/transposition: procedures or ways of translating through adjusting the grammatical form of the source language into the target language.
9. Modulation: the procedure for translating a phrase, clause, or sentence. this procedure is used if the translation of words with literal meaning does not result in a reasonable translation.
10. Recognized translation: translation by using terms or expressions already has an official equivalent in the target language
11. Translation label: This translation is a temporary translation, usually of the term new institutional. This procedure uses a comma above or quotation marks (‘) / (“)
12. Compensation: This procedure is used if something is missing such as meaning in TL, it will be compensated elsewhere, or in adjacent sentences.
13. Componential analysis: this translation procedure is a procedure for separating from a lexical unit into components of meaning. The translator must add one or two meaning components in the related target language in order to get a meaning that is more or less closest to the source language.

14. Reduction/expansion: This procedure is done by narrowing the meaning and expanding the meaning (narrowing and expanding). Narrowing means that there is a narrowing of the word component of the source language, while expansion is that the word element is expanded in the target language, this reduction emphasizes the compaction of the text.
15. Paraphrase: The paraphrase here provides an additional explanation, carried out to clarify the implicit meaning in a source language unit into a more explicit target language.

2.2.5 The Principles of Translation

In translation, a translator often encounters difficulties. To overcome the difficulties he may face, Maley & Duff (1987) their book Translation suggests 6 principles of translation.

1. Meaning

The translator cannot add or subtract meaning arbitrarily, although parts of the sentence can be changed sequentially. This is especially true if the translator translating very important texts such as legal, scientific (patent) documents or contracts.

2. Form

The order or arrangement of words and sentence ideas contained in the translation is the same as the original text. This is important when translating legal documents, contracts and other important documents. However, differences in linguistic structure often make translators change the form and wording of the translation of a sentence, and this is allowed as long as the meaning of the original text is fully covered.

3. Register

Registers are varieties of language that are commonly used in certain stylistic situations or circumstances. Languages often have different levels of formality according to the context. To solve this problem, translators must distinguish between formal and personal expressions. Examples of documents that use official language are legal documents, business letters, contracts etc. Meanwhile, for those whose language uses fixed [removed] informal) it is usually the time to translate film subtitles. It is also important to consider whether any expression in the source language is too formal or informal, cold or warm, personal or not, friendly or not, if translated literally. Or does the speaker or researcher mean to persuade, apologize, or criticize? For example, dear sir, in an official English letter, it is translated to respectfully.

4. Influence

One of the criticisms of the translation results that often arise is the results that are not natural or seem stiff, this can happen because the choice of words and the translator's idea is too obsessed with the original text. To overcome this problem, a translator can do an initial translation by mentally reading some sentences from the source text and the translation are read out. This way, the translator will hear if any language sounds strange, then the translator can correct it by adapting to a more flexible language. This will help establish natural thought patterns that might not occur when your eyes are glued to the source text.

5. Style and clarity

When translating, it is better for the translator not to change the language style of the original text. However, in certain situations it is possible to make changes to the style, for example because there are too many repetitions of the original text.

6. Idiomatic

Idiomatic expressions cannot actually be translated, including metaphors, proverbs, terms and jargon, slang, and so on. Not all idioms in English can be translated into Indonesian idioms. If the expression of an idiom cannot be directly translated into Indonesian, it can be done in the following way.

- 1) No need to translate, just put in quotation marks ("). For example
“yuppie”
- 2) Translate with almost the same idiom. For example talk of the devil = vuk na vratima (literally, ‘the wolf at the door’)
- 3) Translating using non idiomatic. For example a bit over the top = un peu excessif.

2.3 Translation Quality

Translation is called good if it is oriented towards the reader and listener. For the target language text reader, the results of assessing the quality of the translation can be used as a benchmark whether the translator who produced the translation is trusted or not. According to Nababan et al. (2012), a quality translation must meet three aspects, namely aspects of accuracy, aspects of acceptability and aspects of readability. These three aspects are described below.

2.3.1 Accuracy

Accuracy refers to the equivalent of the content and message of the source language text and the target language text (Nababan et al., 2012). 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 other texts (read: source language text). Therefore, efforts to reduce or increase the content or message of the source language text in the target language text should be avoided. From the statement above, it can be concluded that the accuracy of a translation is related to the accuracy of transferring the message or original meaning contained in the source language text into the target language text.

2.3.2 Acceptability

Nababan et al. (2012) say that the term acceptability refers to whether a translation has been expressed in accordance with the rules, norms, and culture that applies in the target language or not, both at the micro level and at the macro level. The acceptability of the translated text is related to the grammatical suitability of the target language and the reader's attitude towards the translated text. If accuracy focuses on the accuracy of message delivery, then acceptability is more related to fairness. A translation that uses a lot of terms or words that are commonly read or heard by readers or viewers taking into account the cultural elements contained in the target language text will make the translation acceptable.

2.3.3 Readability

Nababan et al.(2012) said that in the context of translation, the term readability basically does not only concern the readability of the source language

text but also the readability of the target language text. This is in accordance with the essence of every translation process which always involves both languages at once. According to Gilmore and Root in(Nababan et al., 2012) argues that the size of a text based on linguistic factors and human charm is nothing more than a tool for a researcher in adjusting the level of readability of the text with the ability of the readers.

2.4 The Accuracy

2.4.1 The Defenition of Accuracy

According to Nababan et al. (2012) accuracy refers to the equivalence of the source language text and the target language text. Equivalence in question is the equivalence of content and text messages. Larson(1984)states that the quality of translation is determined by accuracy (accuracy), clarity, and fairness. Accuracy is related to the message contained in the source text (ST/TL) and the message contained in the target text (TL/TL) there is an adjustment. Clarity is related to grammar and the level of ease of understanding the message contained in the target text. Fairness relates to the linguistic style of the target text perceived by the reader, not the result of the translation.

In translation, accuracy is something that must be considered. The results of the translation must be understood by the reader. A translation is considered accurate if the results of the translation do not change the actual message and meaning. According to Rahimy (2004), stated that accuracy is an adequate and detailed description of the source message and the transmission of that message is as precise as possible. According to Rahimi, if the translator in translating

accidentally omitted certain information, added some information into the target text that was not available in the source text, and accidentally made an error in analyzing the meaning of the text, a translation would be considered inaccurate. According to Khomeijani Farahani, the accuracy of a translation refers to the extent to which the author translates the text accurately and precisely. This accuracy can be seen from identifying and underlining keywords from the source language and the results in the target language. Then compare them to determine how close the two sets of vocabulary entries are. after the translation is complete, and the message in the translated result is the same as the source text, then the translation can be accepted and is considered accurate.

According to Newmark (2001) there are two types of absolute errors that affect the accuracy of the translation results. One of them is the language error which is the core of this research. There are different forms of language errors:

1. Errors in translating a word, phrase, or clause, which is an absolute error to see ST as a word, phrase, or sentence that must be grammatically or referentially correct and errors in this field cause TL to be classified as incorrect. this error resulted in a part of the ST message that could be categorized as a misfire when it was redirected to the TL.
2. Errors in the transfer of idioms and collocations.
3. Error in changing pronouns.

2.4.2 Assessment Method of Translation Accuracy

The results of the translation cannot be immediately considered accurate or inaccurate, good or bad. Nababan (2010) places accuracy based on the standard of

truth. To measure the level of translation accuracy in delivering messages, a comparison must be made between the source language text messages and the target language text messages. The author is of the view that the instrument for measuring the level of translation equivalence (Nababan, 2010) can be used to measure the level of translation accuracy. With this method of measuring the level of translation accuracy, it can be known whether parts of the translation are accurate, less accurate or inaccurate by comparing them with the instrument to measure the level of translation equivalence and explaining the matching strategy used.

The following table is adapted from Nababan (2010) which the research placed the accuracy based on the standard correctness.

Table 1. Assessment Method of Translation Accuracy

Translation category	Score	Indication
Accurate	3	Translation is considered accurate if the meaning of phrases, and clauses in the source language is transferred correctly to the target language without any distortion of meaning, so that the translation results are clear and easy to understand, consistent and the terminology is correct. The parameter to determine the truth is the direction (meaning is the equation) and there is no error.
Less Accurate	2	Most of the meanings of phrases, clauses in the source language have been accurately transferred into the target language, but there

		are still meaning distortions, or double meaning translations, or meanings are omitted so that ambiguity occurs and the message conveyed is less accurate.
Inaccurate	1	The meaning of a phrase, clause in the source text is inaccurately transferred into the target language sentence or there are messages that are omitted so that the message is not conveyed accurately in the target text, translation errors, inappropriate additions, non translation, wrong and inconsistent translated.

2.5 Machine Translation

2.5.1 Definition of Machine Translation

Now translating is an easy thing to do. Humans can do it with the help of machines. Translating using a machine translator is very practical, the results are fast, and the costs required are also low. What's more, now offline and online dictionaries can be downloaded on their respective smartphones, making it easier for users to translate words anywhere without having to carry a conventional dictionary (Alawi, 2019).

Machine translator is software that is able to translate text automatically without any human intervention in the process. Software does the job as programmed from the start. With its capabilities, a text with hundreds of words can be translated in a few seconds. Of course, this speed is very different from

manual translation. In this era of the internet, machine translators can be obtained easily and for free.

Since 1951 until now, many types of machine translators or computer programs that provide translation services have been found. Many names of machine translators have been known such as Yandex, U Dictionary, Logos, Systran, Transtool, Transcend, Rekso Translator, Google Translate, etc. Google translate is one of the translation which most popular now. If you want to understand text in a foreign language quickly without considering the quality of the translation, this Google product can indeed be the right choice.

The translation process using computer assistance (Computer Assisted Translation) is almost the same as the manual translation process. The translator must read, understand the source language text, find the equivalent, and then write it into the target language text. The translation process is fully carried out by translators, namely humans. On the other hand, in machine-assisted translation (Machine Translation), the translation process is all done by machines (computers).

2.5.2 Google Translate

Google translate is a popular machine translation used today. Google translate was launched in 2006. Aiken et al. (2009) said that the use of Google Translate (GT), which is an online-based translation engine is the most widely used and most accurate when compared to other translation machines. Google translate can translate all words, phrases, clauses, sentences, and even paragraphs in various languages in the world.

Google translate is equipped with a microphone icon, camera, and conversation microphone, so the translator does not need to type again to find the meaning of the word but can say it, scan it with the camera, or enter text in the form of an image then the translation results will automatically come out.

When translating with Google Translate, users do not need to be involved in the translation process. Users only need to enter the source language text for translation, using the Google Translate engine and within seconds they will immediately get the translation results into the target language. Users are only tasked with helping carry out the translation process which is carried out automatically by Google Translate.

2.6 Idiom

2.6.1 The Defenition of Idiom

Idioms are often used by language speakers in communicating with the wider community. The use of this idiom is intentionally done mainly to express something indirectly to the interlocutor, only by stating outside the context of a word that is easier to digest and understand by listeners without any misperceptions between the speaker and the addressee (Pratiwi, 2018).

Idioms in a text are one of the elements of the content that must be translated. Translating an idiom in a text will automatically translate that part of the language as well. As we know that idioms cannot be translated literally. Idioms cannot be traced and interpreted word for word. Idioms are a unit. So there are many difficulties in translating the meaning of idioms.

The following are the definitions of idioms by some experts:

- a. Alwasilah (2011) said that an idiom is a group of words that have its own meaning that is different from the meaning of each word in the group. Idioms cannot be translated literally into foreign languages. Idioms are a matter of using language by native speakers.
- b. According to Chaer (1981) Idioms are linguistic units either in the form of words, phrases or sentences whose meaning cannot be drawn from the general grammatical rules that apply in the language, or cannot be predicted from the lexical meaning of the elements that make it up.
- c. According to Keraf (2006) Idioms can be defined as structural patterns in the form of phrases that deviate from general language rules, usually in the form of phrases, while their meanings cannot be explained logically or grammatically by relying on the meanings of the words that make them up.

From the definition of idioms given by the experts above, it can be concluded that idioms are expressions formed from a series of words that have certain meanings and cannot be interpreted literally into a foreign language. What is meant by an idiom or an expression is a combined form of words, the meaning of which we cannot define from its constituent elements, but is already a package and cannot be separated.

2.6.2 Types of Idiom

Hockett (1958) stated that there are three types of idiom, they are English phrasal compound, figure of speech, and slang.

1. English Phrasal Compound

There are three types of phrasal compound. A compound can be structured by two words linked by a hyphen; can also be written in a closed form where two words are joined together and there is also an open form where two words are joined and separated by a space (Hockett, 1958). They are described below as follows:

1) Close Form

Phrasal compound is an idiom which when the words are combined into one form a close meaning (Hockett, 1958). For example playboy, daredevils.

2) The Hyphenated Form

Hyphenated is if the words are connected and have a hyphen as a separator and form a meaning (Hockett, 1958). For example, father-in-law.

3) The Open Form

The open form exists when a word is followed by another word after a space or separated by a space (Hockett, 1958). For example, give you a hand.

2. Figure of Speech

Figures are phrases or words that are imaginative and figurative and have different meanings from their literal meanings. Figures are classified into 4 parts, namely Simile, Metaphor, Personification and Hyperbole.

1) Simile

It is a comparison between things or objects from different types which have, at least one point in common (Hockett, 1958).

For example, each woman looked like a queen.

2) Metaphor

Metaphor is a word or group of words that is used not with the actual meaning, but identifies one object with another, namely based on similarities and comparisons, and considers the first object one or more qualities of the second (Hockett, 1958). For example, you are my sunshine.

3) Personification

Personification is a figure of speech to express abstract ideas to inanimate objects; inanimate objects as something that seems to live like humans (Hockett, 1958). For example lightning danced across the sky.

4) Hyperbole

Hyperbole or overstatement is simply exaggeration in the service of truth. Like all figures of speech, overstatement may be used with a variety of effects (Hockett, 1958). For example, I'm dying of laughter.

3. Slang

Hockett (1958) stated that slang is a non-standard informal word or phrase (lexical innovation) that tends to come from subcultures within a society. For example, a cup of tea, to clap back.

2.7 Previous Research

In doing this proposal, the researcher reads various studies related to this topic as a reference for the researcher. The researcher takes 4 as an example. In the example of the first study conducted by Simaremare S at al. (2021), they investigated the accuracy of google translate in translating verb phrases. Then in the second example of research conducted by Farahsani Y, Rini I, Jaya P (2021), they examined the accuracy of Google Translate in Translating Special Languages from English to Indonesian. Nadhianti (2018) researched the accuracy of google translate in English-bahasa Indonesia and bahasa Indonesia-English. Amar et al. (2018) researched the accuracy level of english to indonesian translation by google translate.

Simaremare S at al. (2021) in his research entitled "The Accuracy of the Translation of English Verb Phrase into Indonesian Using Google Translate". In this study they used a qualitative method with the data source being the subtitle Movie of Alice in Wonderland which was then examined for the accuracy of the translation of the verb phrases from English to Indonesian using Google Translate. The results of the analysis are, the researcher found 40 accurate, 11 less accurate, and 9 inaccurate translations of the 60 data. So from the results of the analysis, the researcher concludes that the translation of verb phrases by google translate from English to Indonesian is an accurate translation.

Farahsani Y, Rini I, Jaya P (2021) in their research entitled "Google Translate Accuracy in Translating Specialized Language From English to Indonesian", examined texts taken from mechanical engineering books. In his research, the researcher used a qualitative descriptive method. The results of the

analysis that the researchers found were 70.73% accurate for the word level, 46.37% accurate for the phrase level. So the researcher concludes that Google Translate, in translating mechanical engineering terms in words was considered accurate, but inaccurate for phrases.

Nadhianti (2016) in her research found that Google Translate, in English - Indonesian and Indonesian - English is considered an inaccurate translation. This statement is based on finding the percentages of accurate occurrences in Google Translate translations which are only 49.1% and 37.1%, respectively. A text was said to be accurate if the accurate meanings were more than 50%, but it was said to be inaccurate if the accurate meanings were less than 50%. The figure is below 50%, which indicates that the four indicators of inaccuracy (omitted, added, difference in meaning and meaning zero) can be found in most of the sentences translated by Google Translate.

Then Amar et al. (2013) in his research which aims to describe the level of accuracy of Google Translate, especially in translating English text into Indonesian based on language error analysis and the use of matching strategies, found that Google Translate is only able to accurately translate English source text into Indonesian if the appropriate matching strategy is just literal or transposition.

Based on the previous studies above, the benefits for researchers are as a reference and as a guide for researchers in compiling this research. This research is also useful for researchers as a reference for researchers on how to identify the accuracy of the translation results by Google Translate. Then in this case the researcher was also helped in finding theories related to this research.

In conclusion, there are similarities and differences between these studies. The similarity of previous research with this research is that all of them researched the results of Google Translate's translation from English to Indonesian. The difference between this research and previous research is that the author uses a different object of analysis. In previous studies, they examined the accuracy of google translate in translating verb phrases, Special Languages from English to Indonesian, the accuracy of google translate in the level of accuracy of English – Indonesian and from Indonesian-English, the accuracy of the level of translation of English to Indonesian by google translate. While the research that the researcher will do is to examine the accuracy of the results of the google translate translation in translating idioms.

2.8 Conceptual Framework

This research is aimed to describe the accuracy of the translation in translation idioms (english – indonesian) by google translate. The data will be taken from the results of the translation of idioms from google translate. Then the results of the translation will be analyzed based on assesment that adapted from Nababan (2010) , that can be used to measure the level of accuracy of the translation. With this method of measuring the level of translation accuracy, it can be seen whether parts of the translation are accurate, less accurate or inaccurate by comparing them with the instrument for measuring the level of translation equivalence and explaining the matching strategy used.

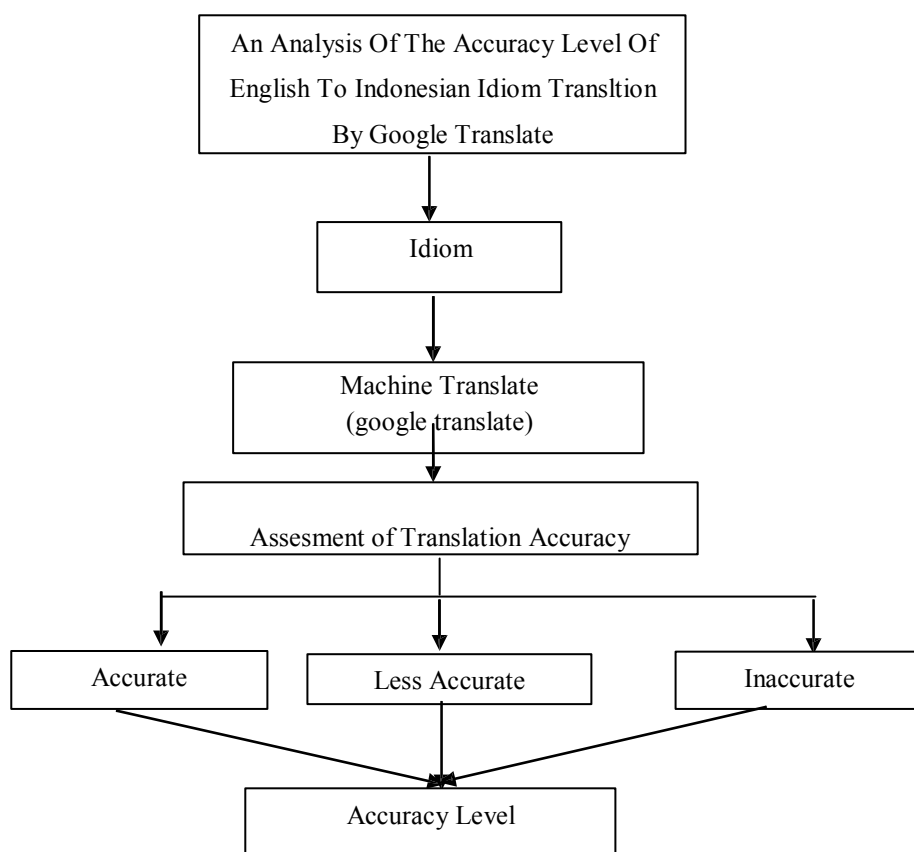


Figure 2.8 Conceptual Framework

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

The type of research used in compiled this research was descriptive qualitative. According to Sugiyono (2011) stated that the method used to describe or analyze a research result is called descriptive research method, he also said that the method in research is not used to make broader conclusions. Based on the expert's opinion, it can be concluded that descriptive research, namely research that focuses on problems as they are when the research is carried out, is said to be descriptive because it aims to obtain objective exposure.

3.2 Subject and Object of Research

The subject of this research was an idiom taken from a novel entitled "Out Law" by Ted Dekker in chapter 1 and 2 and translated using the translate machine, namely google translate. The researcher chosen the types of idioms according to Hockett (1958), they are English phrasal compound, figure of speech, and slang as the sample used in conducting research.

3.3 Instrument of Collecting Data

In order to acquire the data to answer the research questions, the researcher used tests and data sheet as instruments of collecting data. The test used to test the google translate in translationg idiom and measure the results of the translation of idioms by google translate which is then analyzed based on the accuracy category according to Nababan (2010) by translator in data sheet.

3.4 Data and Technique of Collecting Data

In this study, researchers took the data from 2 sources.

1. The result of idiom translation by google translate
2. Translation assessment results from a translator (Ira Audina Pratiwi, S.Pd., M.Pd.) she is a professional translator running since 2017 (@translatebyira) . She graduated from Sriwijaya University, majoring in English Education. She has played many roles as a translation service for people. She has served as a translator at the Sriwijaya University Learning and Education International Conference 2020. She has also participated as a jury for a news casting on Dies Natalis Politeknik Penerbangan Palembang, 2022.

In collecting data in this study, researcher used several techniques.

1. Before analyzing the data, the researcher first reading novel
2. After the researcher read the novel, the researcher classify idioms
3. Researchers typed into google translate
4. Researchers paired idioms and the results of the translation from google translate
5. The researcher gave the pair of translation idioms to the translator to be assessed based on the category of accuracy according to Nababan (2010).
6. The researcher collected the translation value from translator
7. The last, the researcher averaged the translation results of the translator.

3.5 Technique of Analyzing Data

After collecting the data, the researcher then analyzed the data with several techniques.

1. After averages the translation results of the translator based on the category of accuracy, then researchers identified and classified the accurate, less accurate, and inaccurate found in the results of idiom translation based on google translate.
2. The researcher summarized the results
3. In the last step, after the data identified and classified into the accuracy category, the researcher made a conclusion.