



**THE COMPARISON OF THE STUDENT'S ABILITY IN  
TRANSLATION OF A NARRATIVE TEXT USING GOOGLE  
TRANSLATE AND MANUAL TRANSLATION AT STATE ISLAMIC  
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH SUMATERA IN ACADEMIC YEAR 2020/2021**

**SKRIPSI**

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Sarjana Pendidikan)

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**SURAT PENGESAHAN**

Skripsi ini yang berjudul “**THE COMPARISON OF THE STUDENT’S ABILITY IN TRANSLATION OF A NARRATIVE TEXT USING GOOGLE TRANSLATE AND MANUAL TRANSLATION AT STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF NORTH SUMATERA IN ACADEMIC YEAR 2020/2021**” yang disusun oleh **Rifa’atul Mahmudah** dan telah di munaqasyahkan dalam sidang Munaqasyah Sarjana Strata Satu (S.1) Fakultas Ilmu Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN-SU Medan pada tanggal:

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## ABSTRACT

**RIFAATUL MAHMUDAH, NIM.0304163199, THE COMPARISON OF STUDENT’S ABILITY IN TRANSLATION OF A NARRATIVE TEXT USING GOOGLE TRANSLATE AND MANUAL-TRANSLATION AT STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF NORTH SUMATERA IN ACADEMIC YEAR 2020/2021.**

Skripsi, Medan: Department of English Education, Faculty of Tarbiyah Science and Teachers Training, State Islamic University of North Sumatera, Medan 2021.

**Key Words: Translation, Google Translate, Manual Translation and Narrative text.**

Quality of translation is one of the most important aspects in translation studies of learning language. This research is intended to report the results of the research of “The Comparison of Student’s Ability in Translation of a Narrative Text Using Google Translate And Manual-Translation at State Islamic University of North Sumatera”. The research methodology is using comparative descriptive research. The researcher using Peter Newmark’s theory and Larson etc. to analysis the result of student’s translation. This translating text that as follows, in Google-Translate the students Word-for-word (68,2%), Literal (18.2%), Faithful (0%), Idiomatic (0%), and last Borrowing (13,63%) so total of all is 22 (100%). Meanwhile result of Human-Translation is Word-for-word (0%), Literal (77,22%), Free Translation (13,63%), Adaptation (4,54%) and the last is Borrowing of Reference Translation (4,54%). The researcher concluded that base on the section above, word-for-word is a method which is mostly use by the students. Meanwhile, for the students who use Manual-translation process, the method which is mostly use is literal translation result. Based on the findings, the

translation result of the samplings using Google-translate is not accurate as the translation results of the samplings using Manual Translation Process.

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The Autor,

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## **CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1. Background of the Study**

Language is a major tool that we use when communicating. In communication, there is interaction between humans, namely from one person to another. People will learn the things they want to know through communication. In this case today we communicate using the internet to make it easier to communicate. English is a universal or common language because it is used by most countries in the world as the main language. In addition, English is one of the important international languages to be mastered and learned. Some countries, especially former British colonies, place English as a second language that must be mastered after the native language of their country. Although Indonesian is a foreign language, today it is clear that in the world of Indonesian education, the government has set English as a subject in schools that must be studied from elementary school to university.<sup>1</sup>

During the teaching and learning process at school, there are four language skills that must be learned when learning English, namely listening, speaking, reading and writing. Students are required to learn, understand and practice some of these skills.

Translation is known as the process of transferring the meaning from the source language (SL) to target language (TL). According to Jeremy Munday, translation studies is the new academic discipline related to the study of the theory and phenomenon of translation. The translation is one of the important skills in

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<sup>1</sup>Hilda Trisvianti, 2018, "Student Translation Process in Translating text at the Twelve Grade of SMA N 1 Air Joman". *Thesis Medan: UINSU*, p. 1

learning a languages. In doing the translation the process is to change the form of Source Language (SL) into a Target Language (TL) without changing the meaning of the Source language.<sup>2</sup>

In doing the translation, the translators have to follow many procedures and the translators have to understand the techniques in doing translations.

The translation is also access to science, technology, art communication, and a media to people around the world to communicate each other.

Google translate is a free multilingual statistical and neural machine website and translation service developed and maintained by Google, for translating text and websites from one language to another. Google also translates website interfaces, mobile applications for android and iOS and application programming interfaces that help developers to build browser extensions and software applications. As of April 2020, google translate supports 109 languages at various levels and April 2016, claims more than 500 million total users with more than 100 billion words used daily.

The popularity of Google Translate in the community is good because it is easy to use and user-friendly. In addition, in addition to its convenience, this feature also has several weaknesses, such as the lack of accuracy of the translated text. Judging from the problems above, this study aims to analyze these problems.

In this modern era, lot of translation machines used by the society, such as Google Translate as released by Google Inc. in October 2007, Déjà vu was released in February 2014, XTM, GlobalSight was released in 1997, Gtranslator was released in 2000, Lokalize, MateCat was released in 2011, MemoQ released

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<sup>2</sup>Anneza Febrian,(2019), “Analysis of Translation Procedures of Methapors found in The Fall of Usher Short Story”. *Thesis Padang : Universitas Andalas*, p. 1

in 2006, Memsource released in 2011, MetaTaxis was released in July 2002, OmegaT was released in 2000, Open Language Tools was released in September 2006, Poedit was released in 2001, Pootle released in 2004, SDL Trados was released in 2005, Virtaal was released in 2007, and Wordfast PRO was released in 2009. All of them are web – based or software – based that can be accessed by form such as Windows, Mac, or mobile.<sup>3</sup>

Researchers are interested in studying and researching the results of the Target Language (TL), in this case English-Indonesian (narrative text) used by researchers to be translated by students at the University. The researcher wants to know how the quality of the translation results in the Target Language (TL) in this case is Indonesian and the target language is English. So from this research, it is expected that students can find out the results of the translation using google translate and manual translation whether the translation results are suitable for English learners or not. This study uses the theory of Peter Newmark, Mildred L.Larson, Jean - Paul Vinay, Jean Darbelnet, and J.C. Catford. The researcher also hopes that students can understand or understand the structure of translation and their abilities better than before, in this research translation method.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher is become interested carrying out research, since it had never been done on the researchers' campus. This study is still quite small all over the campus of Indonesian, this proving that the researcher found only one thesis relating to this research and several journals which are slightly identical to the study.

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<sup>3</sup>Muhamad Aldo Arikusumah, 2017, The Comparison of Translation Result of Narrative text using Google translate and the Manual translation of Second Year Students at SMA Negeri 15 Bandung". *Thesis Universitas Pendidikan Indonesi*, p. 1

## **1.2. The Identification of the Study**

The researcher limits the research on the students difficulties in the translation, especially translating Narrative text using Google translate and Manual translation. The researcher limits the problem only from the fifth smester until next semester students in English Department of State Islamic University of North Sumatera.

The researcher merely analyzed the comparison and methods of students used translating in narrative text by using Google Translate and Manual translation by Newmark's framework.

## **1.3. The Research Questions**

The research is guided by these questions:

1. How is the comparison of student's ability in translation of narrative text by using Google translate and manual translation based on Newmark's framework?
2. How is the translation procedures and the quality that was found in Google translate and manual translate?

## **1.4. Purpose of the Study**

This research has the following aims:

1. To find out how is the comparison of student's ability in translation of narrative text by using Google translate and manual translation based on Newmark's framework.
2. To find out how are the translation procedures and the quality that was found in Google translate and manual translate.

### **1.5. The Scope of the Study**

This research focuses only on finding out the comparison of student's ability in translating and types of translation procedures use in Google Translate base on the theories from Molina and Albir (2002), Newmark (1988) Larson(1984), Vinay and Dabelnet (1973), Catford (1965) and the translation methods ,translation effectiveness and users' response towards the Google Translate and Human – Translation.

### **1.6. Significance of the Study**

The findings of the study are expected to contribute two perspectives: theoretically and practically. Theoretically, the findings of the study can enrich and provide a reference in analyzing translation procedures, especially narrative, in this case, is the Google Translateand Human - Translation. Furthermore, this study is expected gives additional informations to the readers about translation effectiveness of Google Translate and Human-Translation. Also, it is expected to be the guidance for other translators or appropriate of students and suitable of translation procedures in translating the non-literary text. Practically, the finding of the study has been provide a reference to be a professional translator or students who wanted to know the translation procedures in translating the text. Therefore, they can transfer the message from source language to the target language clearly, accurately, and naturally.



## CHAPTER II REVIEW OF LITERATURE

### A. Theoretical of Framework

In conducting the reseearch, theories are needed to explain some concepts or terms applied in research concerned. The term must be clarified to ovoid confusion. That is why the writer and the reader has the same perception of them.

#### 2.1. Definition of Translation

Translation by dictionary definition, is consists of changing from one state or form another, to turn in one's own or another's language.<sup>4</sup>

Newmark said that “translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text”. While translation according to Catford translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (Source Language) by equivalent textual material in another language (Target Language).<sup>5</sup>

“Nida mengatakan bahwa, menerjemahkan adalah membuat kembali padanan kata yang wajar dan paling dekat dengan pesan bahasa sumber (BSu) ke dalam bahasa sasaran (BSa), pertama yang berhubungan dengan arti lalu yang kedua berhubungan dengan gaya”. (Nida said that translating is to recreate the natural and closest equivalent of the source language message (SL) into the target language (TL), the first which relates to meaning and the second relates to style).<sup>6</sup>

As defined above, it can be concluded that, according to Nida and Tiber translating is a process of re-creating a natural equivalent for the recipient language, the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in

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<sup>4</sup>Merriam Webster, 1981, “Webster’s New Collegiate Dictionary”, *London: Merriam Webster, inc.*

<sup>5</sup>Farida Repelita Waty Kembaren, *Translation Theory an Practices “ A guideline to be profesional translator”*, (Medan: CV. Widya Puspita, 2018), p. 6

<sup>6</sup>Rudi Hartono, *Pengantar Ilmu Menerjemah – A Handbook for Translators*. Semarang: Cipta Prima Nusantara, 2017) p. 7

terms of meaning and second in terms of style. In other word, translation is the transferring of the message.

Allah Says in Abraham verse 4:

وَمَا أَرْسَلْنَا مِنْ رَّسُولٍ إِلَّا بِلِسَانِ قَوْمِهِ لِيُبَيِّنَ لَهُمْ فَيُضِلُّ

اللَّهُ مَنْ يَشَاءُ وَيَهْدِي مَنْ يَشَاءُ ۚ وَهُوَ الْعَزِيزُ الْحَكِيمُ [٤]

The meaning : We have not sent a Messenger except in the language of his people to clarify (the message) for them. Then Allah leaves whoever He wills to stray and guides whoever He wills. And He is the Almighty all Wise.<sup>7</sup>

Q.S. Al-Hujarat verse 13:

يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ إِنَّا خَلَقْنَاكُمْ مِنْ ذَكَرٍ وَأُنْثَىٰ وَجَعَلْنَاكُمْ  
شُعُوبًا وَقَبَائِلَ لِتَعَارَفُوا ۚ إِنَّ أَكْرَمَكُمْ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ أَتْقَىٰ ۚ إِنَّ اللَّهَ  
عَلِيمٌ خَبِيرٌ [١٣]

The meaning: “O mankind! Lo! We have created you from male and female, and have made you nations and tribes that you may know one another. Lo! The noblest of you, in the sight of Allah, is the best in conduct. Lo! Allah is Knower, Aware”.<sup>1</sup>

So, why does Islam encourage its believers to know one another? When people or between tribes and between nations do not know each other, the become suspicious of one another, so there will be adverse conflicts, but when they know each other will be love that will eventually benefit one another.

<sup>7</sup> Surah Ibrahim (Full Video) <https://youtu.be/vUT17AjLS6Q>

Islam does not forbid its people to associate with other than Islam in even business doing so, which counts in Ta'aruf, which marks a harmonious relationship between both sides, which can one day benefit both as Muslims and in business and social relations, by continuing to maintain Islamic values of life.

The reason we can learning a foreign language in Islam: the first, learning foreign language in order for a conniption to avoid treason against the enemies of Islam, is permitted. The second is as results of the preaching of mankind, learning a foreign language is permitted. For, Da'i supposed she preach to those who do not understand Arabic by using the language of people.

Meanwhile, in Islam, learning for other languages has two great benefit, they are to spread Islam in their country and to know what they want to do with Islam itself. It must be impossible if we want to share them Islam and want to know what they want to do with Islam if we don't know their languages, like Rasulullah SAW said in one hadith:

*The meaning: It was said from Kharijah bin Zaid bin Tsabit, from His father; Zaid bin Tsabit, he said: —Rasulullah Shalallahu alaihi wa sallam asked me to learn (for him) sentences from Jewish, "Wallahi (by the name of God!), I hesitated of bless from their treasons of my letter". So, it was about a half month I mastered their language. Then, If He (Rasulullah SAW) asked me to write the letter for them, I wrote it. And if they wrote the letter for Him, I read their letters (for Him)." Abu Isa said this hadits is hasan shahih. (HR. At Tirmidzi no. 2933).*

The encouragement to learn the foreign language as shown in the al Kitab:

*"If learning the language (a foreign language) has benefits, it is given as the understood information from the Prophet SAW's command. To Zaid bin T). "Muhammad Abdurrahman Al-Mubarakfuri, Tuhfatul Ahwadzi Sharh Jami 'at-turmudzi, Verse 7 page. 498)".*

From the meaning above it can be infer that everybody allowed to learn and master a foreign language such as English language or the ther foreign language.

Catford “mengungkapkan bahwa penerjemahan adalah mengganti material teks bahasa sumber dengan material teks bahasa sasaran yang sepadan”. He said: “reveals that translation is replacing source language text material with equivalent target language text material”.<sup>8</sup> Larson added: “Translation is the moving of the meaning of the language from the source language into the target language. This is done by going from the first language from the second language from semantically. The meaning that is being transferred must be moved constant”<sup>9</sup>

So, from the explanation above the writer can conclude that translation is a process of translating which converting one language called Source Language (SL) to another language positioned as the Target Language (TL).

## **2.2. Translation Strategies Peter Newmark’s Dual Theory of Semantic and communicative**

Semantic Translation is the transfer of language from a source text which has an absolute meaning in the basic parts of the syntax and meaning of the semantic translation that has a source message by revisiting what author wants to say. Communicative translation is a translation that procedures the same impression between the readers of the source language and the target language..<sup>10</sup>

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<sup>8</sup> Ibid, P. 7

<sup>9</sup> 9 Ibid, P. 7

<sup>10</sup> Rudi Hartono, *Translation Series “Translation Techniques & Methods” The Essential Reference for Translator*, (Semarang: LPPM UNNES Press, 2020), p. 95

## 2.3. Translation Methods and Procedures

### 2.3.1. Translation Methods

Translation methods can be traced in terms of its emphasis on the source language and the target language.<sup>11</sup> Newmark lists the following translation methods. One focuses on the source text while the other one focuses on the target text.

Base on *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia* the term method is interpreted as regular method used to carry out a work to be achieved in accordance with the desired. It is a systemic way of working to facilitate the implementation of an activity to achieve the specified goals.<sup>12</sup>

Referring to the terms of translation as a methods, translation method is a way of carrying out translator's objective, for example, a global preference that affects the whole texts.<sup>13</sup>

From this definition it can be said that translation method is more likely to be a way used by translators in translation proces in accordance with its purpose of goal or aim of the translation. It is like a global translator's option that affects the translation results. It means that the translation method used by the translator because of the intention, purpose and aim that the translator tended, so it affects the results of the overall translation products. This statement was reinforced by Newmark's opinion saying that a translation method covers two whole texts,

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<sup>11</sup> Peter Newmark, *A TextBook of Translations*, (New York, London, Toronto Sidney Tokyo: Prentice Hall, 1988), p. 45

<sup>12</sup> *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*. Edisi Ketiga. Balai Pustaka. (2005) p. 740

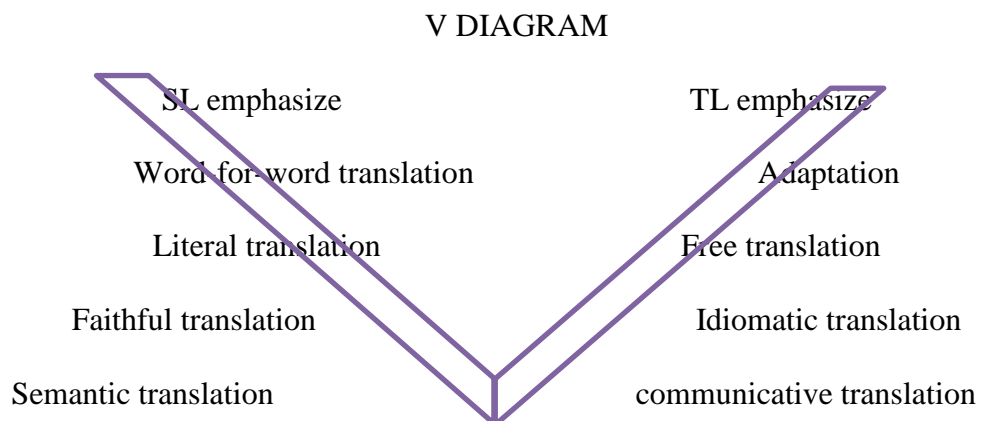
<sup>13</sup> Molina, L. And Albir A. H. 'Translation Technique Revisited: A Dynamic and Functional Approach' *Meta*, XLII, 4. Spain, Barcelona: Universitat Autonoma de Barcelona. (2002) p. 507

while translation procedures are techniques are used for sentences and the smaller units of language.<sup>14</sup>

In relation to translation methods, proposed eight translation methods that are grouped into two parts. The first part (four method: word-for-word, literal, fsithful, and semantic) emphasize on the source text and the second part (four methods: adaptation, free, idiomatic, and communicative) tend to emphasize on the target text. All eight methods of translation lead finally translator to have two strategies of translation: foreignization ideology and vice viersa.<sup>15</sup>

See the V diagram of the translation methods proposed by Newmark bellow.

**Figure 2.1 Newmark’s V Diagram (1988)**



### 2.3.1.1. Word for word translation

Word for word translation is a way of translating based on word order, or translating individual words including cultural or customary words. The source

<sup>14</sup> Ordudary, M. Translation Procedures, Strategies and Methods. *Translation Journal*. Volume 11. No 3. July 2007

<sup>15</sup> Rudi Hartono, *Translation Series “Translation Techniques and Methods” The Essential Reference for Translator*. (LPPM UNNES Press: 2020) p. 7

word order is preserved words are translated singly with the most common meaning out of context.

Example:

ST: Look, little guy, you-all shouldn't be doing that.

TT: "*Lihat, kecil anak, kamu semua harus tidak melakukan ini*".

If I analyze the example, I observe that the source text was actually translated word-for-word into the target text. See the word 'look' that was translated as '*lihat*', and the comma (,) is still used. The phrase 'little guys' was translated to '*kecil anak*' without changing into 'anak kecil'. This translation is really rigid and ambiguous because it is not in accordance with the Indonesian Phrase structure.

Then look at the sentence 'You-all shouldn't be doing that' that was translated word-for-word to '*kamu semua harus tidak melakukan ini*'. This also seems unnatural even not accurate because the sentence is a bit strange in Indonesian language, though the meaning can be understood a little.

### **2.3.1.2. Literal translation**

Literal translation or also called straight translation is a way of translating in which the grammar is changed to the closest equivalent of the target language. The grammatical form of the source language is disguised to its nearest target language equivalent, but the lexical words are again translated singly, out of context.

Literal translation is one of the techniques used in the translation process. This technique attempts to translate a word for word. According to Hurtado Albir "Literal translation is to translate a word or an expression word for word". Molina and Hurtado A. have meant by word for word, does not translate one word for

another, but is more likely to translate it by its function and meaning in the context.

Example :

ST: Hi, smart boy. You have done a perfect job.

TT: *Hey, anak cerdas. Kamu telah berhasil mengerjakan mengerjakan sebuah pekerjaan sebuah pekerjaan yg sempurna.*

The phrase ‘smart boy’ has been translated according to the Indonesian phrase structure into ‘anak cerdas’ and the sentence ‘You have done a perfect job’ has been translated into ‘*kamu telah berhasil mengerjakan sebuah pekerjaan yang sempurna*’ quite well and acceptably.

### **2.3.1.3 Faithful translation**

Faithful translation is a translation that determines the grammatical structure of the target text, but includes certain contextual factors. It is an attempt to produce the original contextual meaning within the limits of the grammatical structure of the target language.

Example :

1. ST: He is a broker in the stock exchange.

TT: *Dia seorang pialang di bursa efek*

2. ST: The local government closed a bonded zone.

TT: *Pemerintah daerah sudah menutup sebuah kawasan berikat.*

The focus of the faithful translation in the sentences above is at the level of words and phrases. In the first example, the translator translated the word ‘broker’ faithfully to ‘*pialang*’, even though it is not a common term yet usually used by many people. Here he tried to be loyal by maintaining the scope of the vocabulary



or register of economics or the stock exchange term. The word 'broker' itself does not have another equivalent in Indonesian language, except the translator can be define it by using amplification paraphrasing technique. As well as the previous terms, the phrase 'bonded zone' in the second example was translated to "*kawasan berikat*". Here the translator also tried to be loyal the source language, so the translation results is very unusual and seems forced.

#### **2.3.1.4. Semantic Translation**

According to Newmark and Machali, semantic translation is a more flexible translation method than faithful translation. The product of faithful translation is more rigid and uncompromising with the rules of the target language or tied much to the source language, while semantic translation is more flexible that faithful method in reproducing words in target language. Semantic translation takes into account the aesthetic elements of the source language (SL) by the compromising the meaning as long as it is within the limits of reasonableness. See the following example.

ST: *She is a book-worm.*

TT: "Dia (perempuan) adalah seorang yang suka sekali membaca.

In the example above, the phrase 'book-worm' was translated plexibly according to cultural context and acceptable functional limits in the target language, though the correct translation should be '*Dia seorang kutu buku*'. the translator should search the equivalent expression in Indonesia language that its meaning or terms in the same as what is in the English tradition. Cukturally Indonesian culture has the term '*kutu buku*' to dub people who love much to read books or a bookahilic.

### 2.3.1.5 Adaptation

Adaptation is the freest form of translation, and it is more of a target language/culture based interpretation of the source text. This is sometimes called document design. It is used mainly for plays (comedies) and poetry; the themes; characters; plots are usually preserved. The source language culture converted to the target language culture and the text is rewritten. The following is another example of the adaptation method taken from a 1968 Beatles song lyric verse titled “*Hey Jude*” by The Beatles that was adapted from English into Indonesian (Baladewa).

Example :

ST: Hey jude, don't make it bad  
Take a sad song and make it better  
Remember to let her into your heart  
The you can start to make it better

TT: *kasih, dimanakah*  
*Mengapa kau tinggalkan aku*  
*Ingat-ingatla kau padaku*  
*Janji setiamu tak kan kulupa*

See the song Translation above. It is can conclude that The English song lyrics were freely translated Indonesian by adapting them culturally and contextually. The phrase ‘Hey Jude’ was translated to “*Kasih*” (Love) that is regardless of structure or grammar, but it focuses directly on meaning. The translator freely translated the author’s intention of the source text and sought free equivalents according to his own interpretation. There is an extreme transposition and modulation here.<sup>16</sup>

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<sup>16</sup> Rudi Hartono, Op.cit., p. 49-95

The next problem is the translation of the phrase 'don't make it bad'. It was translated to the questioning expression '*dimanakah*' (= 'where is it'). It is very free even an extreme free of translation. Translator no longer paid attention to the existing structure and grammar, but he focused on translating the words. He tended much to transfer it to the target language properly.

The same thing also happens to the lines of the poem above that, for example the compound sentence 'Take a sad song and make it better' in the form of an imperative sentence is translated into a question expression '*Mengapa kau tinggalkan ku*' (Why did you leave me?). The next lyric 'Remember to let him into failure' is translated differently. There is a transposition technique used to translate the third singular pronoun 'her' (= *Dia Perempuan*) into the singular pronoun '*ku*', the phrase 'into your hearth' is translated into a phrase with the repositioning of '*padaku*' (=to me). Then the verse 'you can fix it' is freely translated '*Janji setia mu takkan ku lupa*' (=Your promise will not be forgotten) here the translator translates without paying attention to the structure and grammar of the source text. The translator actually translates the source text into the target text freely according to the writer's feelings.

Bosco says that adaptation occurs when something specific in the source language culture is expressed in a completely different way that is familiar or appropriate to the target language culture. This is a transposition in the cultural environment. The word "*pincho*" (a Spanish restaurant menu dish) is translated as kebab in English, This involves changing the cultural reference when the situation in the source culture is not in the target culture (e.g. France has Belgian jokes and England has Irish jokes).

So it can be concluded that the adaptation technique is a technique of adapting or taking culture in language. This technique is done by replacing the existing cultural elements in the source language with cultural elements that are similar and in tone to the target language. This can be done because the cultural elements in the source language are not found in the target language or the cultural elements in the target language are more familiar to the target readers.

#### **2.3.1.6. Free Translation**

Free translation focuses on the content of the target text rather than the form, which means that the same content is expressed in the target text but with very different grammatical structures. It produces the target language text without the style, form, or content of the original.

The translation is long-winded at length, even it looks like not a translation, like a creation. See the example give by Soemarno.<sup>17</sup>

ST: The flowers in the garden.

TT: *Bunga-bunga yang tumbuh dikebun.*

In this case the translator translated the source the to the target text naturally by inserting a certain phrase as the sentence element to clarify the information stated in the sentence or expression. For example in example above, the translator inserted the words '*yang tumbuh*' (=that is growing) using amplication technique to clarify to the sentence subject 'Flowers' (=bunga-bunga). In other words, in the example above, there has been a shift called 'shunt up' because the prepositional phrase 'in the garden' is translated into a clause '*yang tumbuh di kebun*'.<sup>18</sup>

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<sup>17</sup> Soemarno, (2001) Studi tentang Kesalahan Terjemahan dari Bahasa Inggris kedalam Bahasa Indonesia (oleh Mahasiswa yang Berbahasa Ibu Bahasa Jawa). Unpublished Thesis. *Institut Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Malang*.

### 2.3.1.7. Idiomatic Translation

Idiomatic translation uses idioms and colloquialism that are not present in the source text. It reproduces the message of the original, but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialisms and idioms where these do not exist in the original.

According to Choliludin gave several examples of idiomatic translations. See one by one and compare them one another.<sup>19</sup>

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1. ST: Excuse me, Salina!

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TT: Permisi, Salina!

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So from the example above it can be concluded that the translator translates the expression “Excuse me” idiomatically into “excuse me”. Both source language and target language expression are interchangeable idioms. The results of the translation look more natural and easy for the reader to understand. The word “permisi” doesn’t look like a translation of “Excuse me” it seems natural. The translation results will be accepted by the target text user language (TL).

2. ST: I can relate to that.

TT: Aku mengerti maksudnya.

Based on the second example, so it can conclude that the source text and the target text replaced each other. One complements the other because both are equivalent. The phrase ‘can relate to that’ can be expressed idiomatically to ‘*mengerti maksudnya*’. The other alternative translation of that phrase can be

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<sup>19</sup> Choliludin, *The Technique of Making Idiomatic Translation*, (VISIPRO: Divisi dari Kesaint Blanc, 2006) p. 222-225

'nyambung' or 'bisa nyambung'. So the translation can be 'Aku bisa nyambung' (=Aku faham) or 'I can relate' (= I understand).

3. ST: You're cheery mood.

TT: Kamu kelihatan bahagia.

Next, base on the third example the writer could argue that the English phrase 'cheery mood' in example 3 might mean '*suasana hati yang ceria*' or '*riang gembira*' that was '*tampak ceria*'(=look cheerful).

4. ST: Tell him, he is not a cage now.

TT: Ayo, *berilah dia semangat bahwa dia orang Bebas sekarang.*

Please see the fourth example. For what it's worth, The English sentence 'He is not in a cage' means 'He's not in cage anymore'. The phrase can be same as '*Dia sudah tidak berada dalam sangkar (=penjara lagi)*'. This idiomatic translation result is very precisely in accordance with the cultural context of the target language and really easy for readers to understand.

### **2.3.1.8. Communicative Translation**

Communicative translation its aims reproducing the exact message of the source text content and the context, but it emphasizes on naturalness and acceptability /comprehensiveness of of reader from the target language. Its attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the original in such way that both content and language as readily acceptable and comprehensible to the readership. <sup>20</sup>

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<sup>20</sup> Peter Newmark *Op.cit.*, p. 46-47

According to Handoko Conveys 24 characteristics of communicative translation. The followings are the characteristics: <sup>21</sup>

1. Reader centered
2. The results of the translation are in accordance with what was conveyed by the author
3. Like text talk. It adapts and makes thoughts into original cultural content as well as more accessible to readers
4. The translation is oriented. Formal feature or Support preferred by translator
5. the translation is Faithful, and more free
6. Effective
7. In this translation the reading is easier to understand, more natural, smoother, simpler, clearer, the words or sentences are more direct, more conventional, confirms a certain list of languages but the translation process takes longer.
8. Social
9. Targeted by biased language
10. on the under translation: use of the term 'hold-all'
11. The translation result is not strong enough
12. The translation result may be better than amazing because it gains strength and defeats, loses semantic content
13. Ephemeral and root in context, 'existential'

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<sup>21</sup> M.D Handoko, "Then Concept of Communicative Translation Methods". , (2017, October 10). <http://iqrometro.co.id/the-concept-of-communicative-translation-method-html>.

14. The results of the translation in this method are 'customized' or targeted for one category or reader, and fulfill a certain function that is needed by the readers
15. Explanation of certain meanings, stylistic synonyms, secret modulation are forgiven, as long as the facts are straight and seem appropriate
16. The translator has the right to correct and improve the logic of the English text, clarify ambiguities, jargon, normalize the use of foreign personal language so that it is easy for readers to understand.
17. The translator can correct errors that occur in the translation of the source text
18. Target: the 'happy' version, i.e. successful action
19. Unit translation: tends to sentences and paragraphs
20. Applies to impersonal text
21. Basically translating is a craft
22. and sometimes the product of the translation team
23. In keeping with the 'universalist' position, assuming proper translation is possible
24. This translation considers the message more than the meaning.

#### **2.3.1.9. Borrowing**

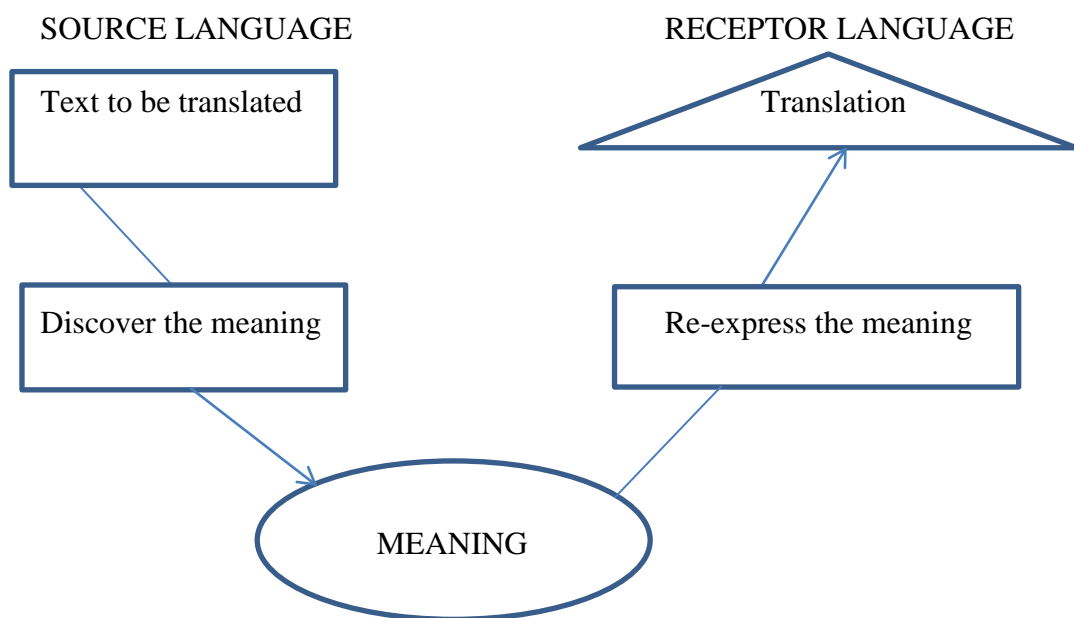
Borrowing is a translation technique that picks up a word or phrase directly from the source language. These direct loans are called pure borrowing whereas loans that employ phonetic and morphological adjustments in the target language are natural borrow.

#### **2.3.2. Translation Procedures**



Translation procedure is a field of various procedures. In addition to word-for-word and sense-for-sense procedures, the translation may use a variety of procedures that differ in importance according to the contextual factors of both the ST (Source Text) and TT (Target Text). Translation procedures are technical devices used to transfer the meaning of a text in one language in another language. They involve essentially adding structural or lexical elements to those present in the SL (Source Language) or subtracting for them; eliminating elements that are obligatory in the SL (Source Language) but unnecessary in the TL (Target Language) or with no counterpart there, and where disparity between two media goes beyond language pattern, adapting the content of the message so that the TL (Target Language) text will come as close as possible to the intent of the SL (Source Language) text to create a similar impact.<sup>22</sup>

**Figure. 2.2 Larson’s Model Translation Procedure**



<sup>22</sup>Farida Repelita Waty Kembaren, 2018 *Op.cit.*, p. 86

## Translation Process according to Mildred L. Larson

According to Larson although the translation seems to consist of only a single activity namely the transfer of the meaning of the Source Language into the Target Language, but this activity actually involves several stages.

The first begins with an assessment of the lexicon, the structure of the language, the communication situation, and the cultural context of the source language. The second is continued with the activity of analyzing the source language carefully to respond to meaning with the activity of analyzing the source language carefully to capture the meaning precisely and; The third end with the activity of reconstructing the same meaning by using a lexicon and gramatical structure that is appropriate in the recipient's language or target language and in its cultural context.<sup>23</sup>

### **2.4. Characteristics of Good Translation**

According to Newmark and Tytler, if we want to become a translator, we must know the characteristics of a good translation and understand the culture of the language in the text that must be translated in order to convey the right and correct meaning. A good translation must fulfill its objectives and in the translation results the translator must be able to convey facts correctly and be accepted by the reader.

According to Munday proposes three rules in achieving a good translation, there are:

1. When translating a text, the translation translator must provide a complete transcript of the ideas of the original work.

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<sup>23</sup> Rudi Hartono, 2017, *Op.cit.*, p.43

2. Furthermore, when translating the translator must not omit the style and writing method and must have the same characters as the original.
3. That when translating the results of the translation, it must have all the conveniences that are easy to understand in the original composition so that it can be accepted by the reader.

Nida and Venuti additionally there are four basic requirements of good translation, there are : 1) making sense, 2) conveying the spirit and manner of the original, 3) having a natural and easy form of expression, and 4) producing a similar response.

Furthermore, with a more detailed explanation, Zuchridin Suryawinata also mentioned that there are 6 requirements that must be met when becoming a translator, namely:

1. Translators must master SL, both oral and written, with an ability of 95% at the receptive level, and at the productive level of 85% - 90%.
2. Translators must master the TL completely, both orally and in writing on receptive and productive abilities.
3. Translators must master the field of science, knowledge, or basic to be translated at least in general.
4. The translator must know the socio-cultural background of the SL to be translated.
5. The result of the translation must have linguistic flexibility so that it is easy to adapt into SL and TL, without being based on good and bad thoughts.

6. The result of the translation must also have cultural flexibility, so that it can easily adapt to the socio-cultural conditions of SL and TL without being based on good or bad thoughts from the translator.<sup>24</sup>

Kamil's journal says that based on the several points mentioned in the previous paragraph, the characteristics of a good translation must be a main intention for translation in order to produce excellent translation text. Furthermore, it can be concluded that in transferring the message SL text into the TL text, a translator must convey the meaning of original text, and also a good translation should be clear and understandable.<sup>25</sup>

## 2.5. Types of Translation

According to Catford, makes categories of translation in terms of extent, levels, and ranks. Based on the extent, he classifies translation into *full* and *partial* translation. On the levels of translation, there are *total* and *restricted* translation and on the ranks there are *rank bounds* and *unbounded* translation.

In full translation, the entire text is submitted to the translation process, that is, every part of the source language text is replaced by the target language text material. In partial translation, some parts of the source language text are left untranslated. They are simply transferred to the target language text.

Total translation means the replacement of SL grammar and lexis by equivalent TL grammar and lexis with consequential replacement of SL phonology or graphology by non equivalent TL phonology or graphology. While restricted translation means the replacement of SL textual material by equivalent TL textual

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<sup>24</sup> Zuchridin Suryawinata., "Terjemahan: Pengantar Teori dan Praktek", (Jakarta: Depdikbud, 1989). p 49-50

<sup>25</sup> Muhammad Awaluddin Kamil, "An Analysis of English – Indonesia Translation Quality on Twitter Web Pages ( A Case Study)" *Journal English Education* ( 2014, 2 (1) 27-38) P. 30-31

material at only one level, that is translation performed only at the phonological or at graphological level, or at only one of the two levels of grammar and lexis.

Rank-bound translation is translation in which the selection of TL equivalents is deliberately confined to one rank or a few ranks in the hierarchy of grammatical units, usually at word or morpheme rank, that is, setting up word-to-word or morpheme-to-morpheme equivalence. In contrast with this, normal total translation in which equivalences shift freely up and down the rank scale is called unbounded translation.

According to Brislin, Based on the purpose of translation categorizes translation into these following types.

1. Pragmatic Translation

It refers to the translation of a message with an interest in accuracy of the information that was meant to be conveyed in the source language form. It is not concerned with other aspects the original language version.

2. Aesthetic-poetic Translation

This refers to translation in which the translator takes into account the effect, emotion, and feelings of an original agnate version, the aesthetic form used by the original author, as well as any information in the message. The examples of this type are the translation of sonnet, rhyme, heroic, couplet, dramatic dialogue, and novel.

3. Ethnographic Translation

The purpose of ethnographic translation is to explicate the cultural context of the source language and target language versions. Translators have to be sensitive to the way the words are used and must know how the words fits into cultures.

#### 4. Linguistic Translation

This is concerned with equivalent meanings of the constituent morphemes of the source language and grammatical form. The example is the language in a computer program and machine translation.

Brislin said that basically, based on the kinds of texts be translated, there are two types of translation namely *factual* and *literary* translations. Factual translation refers to translating to convey information with precision, without involving the emotions or feelings of the translator but only based on the real facts such as translating scientific fields, reports, newspaper, etc. Literary translation refers to the translation of art works. In this kind of translation, the translator involves his or her emotion or feeling and it tends to be subjective, for example the translation of poems, drama, novels, etc.<sup>26</sup>

#### 2.6. Google Translate

Google Translate is of human's language translator software created by Google. Located at <http://translate.google.com>. Google Translate was introduced on April 28,2006 for Arabic and Google Translate was introduced for the Javanese language version on May 8,2013. This translation software also available as an Android and iOS application. Indonesian itself has received support since september 25, 2008.

“Google Translate adalah layanan mesin terjemahan multibahasa gratis yang dikembangkan oleh Google untuk menerjemahkan teks, ucapan, gambar, situs atau real-time video dari dari satu bahasa ke bahasa lain” (Google Translate is a free multilingual machine translation service developed by Google, to translate text, speech, images, sites, or real-time video from one language into another).<sup>27</sup>

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<sup>26</sup> Choliluddin, *The Making of Making Idiomatic Translation*, (Bekasi: Kesaint Blanc, 2007) p.26-27.

<sup>27</sup> <https://pelayananpublik.id/2019/12/16/google-tranlate-pengertian-sejarah-manfaat-hingga-cara-kerjanya/>

## **2.7. Manual Translation (Human Translation)**

Human translation is a translation done by trained individuals or translator working in the field of translation. They have proficiency in terms of mastering two languages, knowing the field of the text to be translated, the culture of two nations and knowing the translation of the two languages as well as the experience of its own interpreter. This opinion is supported by Imran, who says a sophisticated translation engine will not be able to produce a translation like what an advanced interpreter can do.<sup>28</sup>

In the process of translating, translators establish relationships between specific manifestations of two linguistic systems, one which has already been expressed and is therefore given, and the other which is still potential and adaptable. Translators are thus faced with a fixed starting point, and as they read the message, they form in their minds an impression of the target they want to reach. The initial steps they take can be characterised as follows:

1. To identify the units of translation;
2. To examine the SL text; this consists of evaluating the descriptive, affective, and intellectual content of the units of translation;
3. To reconstitute the situation which gave rise to the message;
4. To weigh up and evaluate the stylistic effects, etc.

## **2.8. Narrative text**

A narrative text tells a story by representing a sequence of events. Narrative can be a dominant pattern in many types of writing forms, such as

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<sup>28</sup> Halimah, Comparison of Human Translation with Google Translation of Imperative sentences in Procedure text. <http://journal/unj.ac.id/unj/index.php/bahtera> *Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra Volume 17 nomor 1 Januari 2018.*, p.15

history, biography, autobiography, and journalism as well as less formal such as personal letters and entries in diaries and journals.

“Narasi merupakan suatu bentuk wacana yang sasaran utamanya adalah tindak-tanduk yang dijalin dan dirangkai menjadi sebuah peristiwa yang terjadi dalam suatu kesatuan waktu atau suatu bentuk wacana yang berusaha menggambarkan dengan sejelas-jelasnya kepada pembaca suatu peristiwa yang telah terjadi”<sup>29</sup> (Narrative text is a form of discourse whose main target is actions that are woven and arranged into an event that occurs in a unified time or a form of discourse that seeks to describe as clearly as possible to the reader an event that has occurred ).

“Narasi adalah keterangan yang berupa rangkaian peristiwa yang terjadi dalam satu kesatuan waktu”<sup>30</sup> (Narration is a statement in the form of a series of events that occur in a single unit).

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<sup>29</sup> Gorys Keraf, *Argumentasi dan Narasi*, (Jakarta: Gramedia Pustaka Utama, 2000), p.135

<sup>30</sup> Nursisto, *Penuntun Mengarang*, (Yogyakarta: Mitra Gama Widya, 1999), p.39



## **CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

Research requires methods to solve research problems. Research is a systematic activity of processing and analyzing data using specific methods to find answers to the problems encountered. For the systematic administration of the study, the methods used must correspond to the objects studied and according to the objectives of the research. In this chapter, it included all research methods, the type of data collection, validity and accessibility, and the method of data analysis.

### **3.1. Research Methodology**

This research is used in anticipation is a comparative descriptive method with a quantitative approach.

“Menurut Nazir deskriptif adalah suatu metode yang meneliti status sekelompok manusia, suatu objek, suatu set kondisi, suatu system pemikiran, ataupun suatu kelas pada masa sekarang. Tujuan dari penelitian deskriptif adalah untuk membuat deskripsi, gambaran, atau lukisan secara sistematis, faktual dan akurat mengenai fakta-fakta serta hubungan antar fenomena yang diselidiki. Dalam metode deskriptif peneliti bisa membanding fenomena-fenomena tertentu sehingga merupakan suatu studi komparatif”.<sup>31</sup> (Descriptive is a method of examining the status of the human group, an object, a set of conditions, a system of thought, or a class today. The purpose of descriptive research is to create systematic, factual, or accurate descriptions of investigated facts and links between phenomena. In a researcher’s descriptive method it compares certain phenomena and thus presents a comparative study).

Comparative research is one that compares the existence of a variable or more on two or more different samples or at different time. Research methods are generally defined as a scientific way to obtain data with a specific purpose and

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<sup>31</sup> Moh. Nazir., *Metode Penelitian*. (Jakarta:Ghalia Indonesia , 2005) p. 54

purpose. Descriptive research is one that provides more detail about symptom based on existing data, presents data, analyzing and interpreting.<sup>32</sup>

“Metode penelitian kuantitatif dapat diartikan sebagai metode penelitian yang berlandaskan pada filsafat positivisme, digunakan untuk meneliti pada populasi atau sampel tertentu, random, pengumpulan data menggunakan instrument penelitian, analisis data menggunakan kuantitatif /statistic dengan tujuan untuk menguji hipotesis yang telah diterapkan.”<sup>33</sup>

Quantitative research methods interpreted as research methods based on positive philosophy, used to investigate in particular populations or samples, random, data analysis using research instruments, data analysis using quantitative/statistics in order to test those that have been applied.

Quantitative data is obtained through a score analysis on the subject's translation of a narrative text using Google translate and Manual translations.

### **3.2. Research Subject**

The research subject was a student at Tarbiyah State Islamic University of North Sumatera, Medan that had studied translation subjects and has passed the subject.

The subjective selection technique is a Purposive Sampling, weaving is taking the subject based on certain criteria which in English Education student who has been in the fifth until next term is active.<sup>34</sup>

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<sup>32</sup> K, Narbuko dan Achmadi, *Metodologi Penelitian*, (Jakarta: Pt. Bumi Aksara, 2003) p. 86

<sup>33</sup> Sugyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan (Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D)*. Cet 2 (Bandung : Alfabeta, 2015) p. 14

<sup>34</sup> Sofyan Siregar, *Statistik Parametrik untuk Prnelitian Kuantitatif: Dilengkapi dengan perhitungan Manual dan Aplikasi SPSS versi 17*. (Jakarta: PT. Bumi Aksara, 2013)

### **3.3. Research Place**

This study has been done in the one of University in North Sumatra, Medan. The name of university is State Islamic University of North Sumatera, located at Jl. Wiliem Iskandar Ps. V, Medan Estate, and district. Deli Serdang, Sumatera Utara.

This place was chosen for several reasons, namely: the writer did find that there was a problem in being able to carry out research in that location, especially in the Department of English Education, where it was the author's department. The writer chosen this place because, the writer would find it easier to get access to doing research, because the author is one of the student from the university.

In addition, participants who have been involved in this study was English major. these students are who have studied translation.

In connection with this research used is qualitative research. This research have not specify time limit until the researcher gain a truly deep understanding of the object study, but due to various considerations and limitations of time, cost and energy. The researcher gives the times and then this research can be ended and a report is made, if it is deemed to have achieve data and data analysis in accordance with the design. However this research is still timed, which is estimated from May 2020 to January 2021.

Regarding this research focuses on the camparative results of the textual translation using Google translation and manual translations of English education student at the State Islamic University of North Sumatra. So in detail the subject of research is:

1. The Lecture of the Translation subjects

2. Students of English Department from fifth semester until next semester, who have been study the translation subject

Researcher conducted interviews of participants at appropriate places, times and asking some questions relating to the study.

### **3.4. Research Procedures**

In this section there are two parts has been be elaborated, the first part refers to the data collection techniques of this research. The second part is the explanation of the step to analyze the data gained during the research.

#### **3.4.1. Data Collection**

In this section, researcher is used document method for collecting data. Studi dokumentasi adalah catatan suatu peristiwa yang sudah berlalu yaitu dokumen yang berbentuk tulisan, gambar, atau karya-karya monumental dari seseorang.<sup>35</sup>

The researcher gives the participants is a printout of narrative text and gives understanding towards the study was needed to do. Thus, two data collection techniques were used in this study. First, the researcher has been print out the narrative text in English. After that, the researcher has been comparing the translation results from the students which is only one using Google Translate and the rest students using Human – Translation, several questions or questionnaire to both group in order to ask their experience when they are using Google Translate and Human – Translation which is more way effective and easy to use.

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<sup>35</sup> Sugyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan (Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D)*. Cet 2 (Bandung : Alfabeta, 2016) p. 240

### 3.4.2. Data Analysis Techniques

Comparative study or comparison analysis is a statistical procedure to test the difference between two data variables or more. This test depends on the type of data (nominal, ordinary, interval /ratio) and the group of samples tested.<sup>36</sup>

The comparative analysis is used to test the ratio between two or more data samples. At this type of comparative study, researchers compare two objects or two actions during the same period. The study of his type can be divided into two kinds of by twos and comparison which is comparative pair of studies, the sample used is usually the same object, which differs from the way it treats it. While the comparison is do not pair with comparative research, they do not pair research subjects compared to different samples.<sup>37</sup>

The data has been be analyzed by showing the percentage of the comparison translation procedure used by Google Translate and Human - Translate, which translation procedure that often used by both. Besides that, the researcher has been done analyze the result of the interview and then find out whether the translation of the Google Translate procedure is appropriate or not. In addition, the researcher has been do several steps in order to conduct the analysis:

1. Searching the relevant theories from a textbook, thesis, journal, internet sources to support the study.
2. Giving a text entitled “The Forbidden Chamber” to each participants to translated into target language

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<sup>36</sup> M. Ikbal Hasan, *Pokok-pokok Materi Metodologi Penelitian dan Aplikasinya*. (Jakarta: Ghalia Indonesia, 2002) p. 126-127.

<sup>37</sup> Sugyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif Kualitatif dan R&D*, (Bandung: CV Alfabeta, 2002) p. 11

3. Reading and comparing Google Translate and Human - Translation based on the result of translation by participants in both English and Indonesian language.

4. Juxtaposing the English and Indonesian version of Google Translate and Human - Translation page in both English (Source Language) and Indonesian (Target Language) version.

**Table 3.1 is the example of juxtaposing both English and Indonesian version of Google Translate and Human – Translation**

No	English Version	Indonesian Version
1	Evil Wizard	Penyihir jahat
2	One day	Satu hari
3	Next day	Keesokan harinya
4	Forbidden Chamber	Ruang terlarang
5	Eldest daughter	Putri sulung
6	Journey	Mengembara/berkelana

1. The data of this study were analyzed based on the theory of translation procedures by Newmark (1988) and Vinay and Dalbernet (1973).
2. Researchers Classify and make a list of texts based on their translations in both English and Indonesian. As Stake stated that researchers can classify each datum according to a categorical scheme.
3. Researchers Analyze and calculate the percentage of data for each procedure that occurs in the result of Google Translate by this formula:

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%$$

P = Percentage

F = Frequency of translation procedure

N = Total Number of Samples

4. In this study, the researcher discusses the results of each translation procedure based on the results of Google Translate Newmark's (1988) theories; and Vinay and Dalbernet (1973).
5. In this study the researcher understands and improves the quality based on several theories as mentioned in chapter two by separating the results into two groups (qualified and unqualified). And draw conclusions based on research results

### 3.5. Sample of Data Analysis

This part shows the example of data analysis that has been be discussed Chapter as shown in Table .

**Table 3.2 the example of English Indonesia Translation of Google Translate and Human – Translation**

Source Language	Target Language	Combination
There was once a Evil wizard	Dahulu sekali ada seorang penyihir jahat	Communicative and word to word

Based on the example of table 3.2 there is a combination of Naturalization and Literal. The word “There was once” translates to “dahulu sekali” and the word “an evil wizard” translates to “penyihir jahat”. The translation seems communicative and conveys the meaning of Source Language. It makes the reader understand the text. As mentioned by Robinson and et al, the translation must provide a copy of the full meaning of the original work and maintain its style and manner of writing and must have the same character as the original. Furthermore, Berman stated that a good translation shows respect for the linguistic and cultural

differences of foreign texts by developing "correspondence" that "enlarges, strengthens, and enriches the language of the translation."<sup>38</sup>

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<sup>38</sup> Antoine Berman, *Evaluation And Translation: Special Issue of "The Translator"* (Paris: Gallimard, 1995), p. 99



## **CHAPTER IV FINDING AND DISCUSSION**

### **4.1. Research Findings**

In this research, the researcher presents the result of the research and the data analysis, the instrument, which is used when the research did a research. The researcher is use translation test and online interview sheet to find out the students' translation process in translating text. The researcher present the result data collection administrated on 04 January until 12 January at the fifth semester until next semester of English Department Faculty Tarbiya and Teaching Training State Islamic University of North Sumatera Utara 2020/2021. The data were collected through test of translating text and online interview sheet.

This section has been elaborates the findings from the analysis of English-Indonesia translation procedures on Google Mail. Translate and Human-Translation and quality of the translation products supported by the result of the translations. Based on the research questions. 1. What are the translation procedures and method found in Google translate and Manual-translation, 2. What is the comparison between translation methods of students' translation works by using Google translate and Mannual-translation based on Newmark's framework?

This study finds the students' result using Google translte and, word-for-word translation and free translation are the most methods used by the students. On the other hand, student results using manual translation, the method used by the students are varied. The findings of the study elaborate

more on the sentences of the translated text using Google translate and Human translation.

#### **4.1.1. Translation Procedures Used in the Google Translate and Human-Translation**

Based on the result of the analysis using Newmark's 1988, Larson's 1984, Vinay and Dabelnet's 1973, and Catford's 1965 theories of translation procedures, the researcher found there are five type of translation procedure were, word-for-word, literal translation, free translation, idiomatic translation, and faithful translation. The data also analyzed based on the characteristic of a good translation as proposed by Newmark 1988, Berman 1995, cited in Venuti 2000, Lewis 1985, cited in Venuti 2000, Tyler 1979, 1978; also in Robinson 1997a, cited in Munday 2009, Nida 1964, cited in Venuti 2000, Massoud 1988, cited in Abdellah 2002.

Table 4.1 is the data presentation of translation procedures of Google Translate Translate Results.

**Table 4.1 the amount of Translation Procedures Used in the Google Translate Translation Result (Newmark 1988, Larson 1984, Vinay and Dbelnet 1973, Catford 1965).**

<b>No</b>	<b>Type of Procedure</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1	Word-for-word	15	68,2 %
2	Literal	4	18,2 %
3	Faithful	0	0 %
4	Idiomatic Translation	0	0 %
5	Borrowing Translation	3	13,63 %
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>22</b>	<b>100 %</b>

Table 4.1 shows the percentage of translation procedures used in the Google Translate result. To answer the research question dealing with translation procedure in Google translate results, the theories of translation procedures from Newmark 1998, Vinay and Dabelnet 1973 and Catford 1965, were used. Furthermore, there are several examples were presented for discussion. Here are the discussions of some procedures used in In Google Translate results.

**Table 4.2 the amount of Translation Procedures Used in the Human-Translation Results (Newmark 1988, Larson 1984, Vinay and Dabelnet 1973, Catford 1965)**

No	Type of Procedure	Amount	Percentage
1	Word-for-word	0	0 %
2	Literal	17	77,27 %
3	Free Translation	3	13,63 %
4	Adaptation	1	4,54 %
5	Borrowing or reference Translation	1	4,54 %
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>22</b>	<b>100 %</b>

So, from Table 4.2 above it can be shown that the percentage of translation procedures used in Google Translate results. To answer research questions regarding the translation procedure of Google Translate results, the theories that the author takes to overshadow the results of this research are the translation procedures from Newmark.<sup>39</sup>

#### **4.1.1.1. Word-for-word Translation on Google Translate Procedure**

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<sup>39</sup> P, Newmark. *A Textbook of Translation* . (Japan: Perentice Hall International (TOKYO) Ltd. 1988) p. 81-89

**Table 4.3 Word-for-word Translation Procedure on Google Translate Procedure**

<b>Source Language</b>	<b>Target Language</b>
Once there was an evil wizard who dressed a beggar. He went from house asking for aims and stealing the pretty girls.	Pernah ada, seorang penyihir jahat yang berpakaian seperti seorang pengemis. Dia pergi dari rumah menanyakan tujuan dan mencuri gadis-gadis cantik.
One day, he knocked on the door of a house.	Satu hari, mengetuk pintu sebuah rumah
After the wizard left the house, the daughter looked into every room and found beautiful things.	Setelah penyihir meninggalkan rumah, putri melihat kedalam setiap ruangan dan menemukan hal indah.
When the wizard come back, the girls and their parents dragged him into the forbidden chamber, locked the door and set fire the house.	Ketetika penyihir itu datang kembali, gadis-gadis and orangtua mereka menyeretnya ke ruang terlarang, mengunci pintu dan membakar rumah.

Based on the data above, in table 4.3 that word for word translation is the most frequently used translation procedure in the translation procedure in Google Translate, this happened 15 times (68.2%). So it can be concluded that Google Translate is a machine translator that only translates word for word. This machine translator is only relevant when it is used to translate simple words consisting of one, two to three words. As mentioned by Newmark (1998) the method of translating sentences word-for-word in a general and literary sense-out of context.

#### **4.1.1.2.Literal Translation on Google Translation Result**

**Table 4.4 Literal Translation Procedure on Google Translation Result**

<b>Source Language</b>	<b>Target Language</b>
He left the keys of all room to the	Dia menyerahkan kunci semua

daughter. She could enter every room except one, otherwise she could die.	kamar pada putri. Dia bisa memasuki semua kamar kecuali satu, kalau tidak dia dapat mati.
Next day, he went back to the same house, and stole the second sister. But the same thing happened to her.	Hari selanjutnya, dia pergi kembali kerumah yang sama, dan mencuri saudara perempuan kedua. Tapi hal sama terjadi padanya.
He went back a third time and kidnapped the youngest sister. But the girl very wise.	Dia kembali untuk ketiga kalinya dan menculik adik bungsu, tetapi gadis ini sangat bijaksana.

In data table 4.4 the procedure that is often used is literal translation. The procedure was used 4 times (18.2%). Literal translation is a translation that is faithful to the linguistic form of the target language; so the result of the translation becomes possible, or as if, from a word for word translation based on function and meaning at the sentence level, according to the grammar of the TL. However, lexical words are translated singly, out of context.<sup>40</sup>

**Table 4.5 Borrowing Translation Procedure on Google Translate**

**Procedure**

<b>Source Language</b>	<b>Target Language</b>
The eldest daughter opened the door and wizard hypnotized her.	Putri tertua membuka pintu dan penyihir menghipnotisnya.
Everything was magnificent there.	Semua terlihat menakjubkan di sana.
After the wizard left the house, the daughter looked into every room and found beautiful things.	Setelah penyihir meninggalkan rumah, putri melihat kedalam setiap ruangan dan menemukan hal indah.

<sup>40</sup> P, Newmark. *A Textbook of Translation*. (Japan: Perentice Hall International (TOKYO) Ltd. 1988) p. 48

In table 4.5 another translation procedure that the author found is the procedure of borrowing transference translation. As can be seen in the data table above, the expressions in the text are common cultural words if transference is combined with the cultural equivalent of the source language.<sup>41</sup>

#### 4.1.1.3. Literal Translation on Human – Translation Result

**Table 4.6 Literal Translation on Human-Translation**

Source Language	Target Language
Once there was an evil wizard who dressed as a beggar. He went from house asking for aims and stealing the pretty girls.	Pernah ada seorang penyihir jahat yang berpakaian sebagai seorang pengemis. Dia pergi dari rumah untuk bertanya tujuan and menculik gadis-gadis cantik.
One day, he knocked on the door of a house. The lived a man with three bautiful daughters.	Satu hari, dia mrngetuk pada pintu dari sebuah rumah. Hidup seorang pria dan 3 putri yang cantik.
The daughter had all things she wished for.	Sang putri mempunyai semua fikiran-fikiran dia untuk harapan.
He also gave an egg she needed to care	Dia juga memberi sebuah telur dia butuhkan untuk peduli.
In a hurry, she dropped the egg and the egg turned red.	Di sebuah kecepatan, dia menjatuhkan telur dan telur berbalik merah.
Next day, he went back to the same house and stole second sister.	Hari selanjutnya, dia pergi kembali ke rumah sama dan mencuri putri kedua.
Before getting married, the daughter asked the wizard to send a full basket of gold to her parent.	Sebelum mendapatkan menikah, putri tanya kepada penyihir untuk mengirimkan sebuah keranjang penuh dari emas untuk orang tuanya.
In the bottom of the basket, there	Di bawah dari keranjang, ada saudari

<sup>41</sup> *Ibid.*, P. Newmark . 1988. P. 91

were her sisters covered with gold.	perempunya tertutupi dengan emas.
While the wizard left the house, the daughter let all girl free.	Sementara penyihir meninggalkan rumah, putri membiarkan semua gadis bebas.

In table 4.6 the most frequently used translation procedure in human translation is the literal translation procedure 17 times (77.27%) so from the total literal translation data above, this makes translation changes according to the TL grammar. But words that are translated singly, out of context.<sup>42</sup>

#### 4.1.1.4. Free Translation Procedure on Human-Translation

**Table 4.7 Free Translation Procedure on Human-Translation**

Source Language	Target Language
The eldest daughter opened the door and wizard hypnotized her.	Putri sulung membuka pintu lalu penyihir menghipnotisnya.
Everything was magnificent there.	Semua tampak menakjubkan di sana.
Next day, he went back to the same house and stole the second sister.	Keesokan harinya, dia pergi lagi kerumah yang sama lalu menculik adik dari putri yang pertama.
He took her to his house in the midst of the woods.	Sang penyihir membawa sang putri kerumahnya jauh di tengah hutan.

In the table of data 4.7, the second translation procedure that is often used by translators in Human-Translation is the free translation procedure 3 times (13.63%) of the total data. So free translation is a type of translation that is not tied to the search for the meaning of words or sentences when translating and the search for meaning is more focused on a broader level than sentences.<sup>43</sup>

<sup>42</sup> Newmark. 1988. *Op.cit* . p. 46

<sup>43</sup> Newmark. 1988. *Op.cit* p. 25

#### 4.1.1.5. Adaptation Translation Procedure on Human-Translation Result

##### Table

**Table 4.8 Adaptation Translation Procedure on Human-Translation Result**

Source Language	Target Language
Forbidden Chamber	Ruang Terlarang

In data table 4.8, the third translation procedure that is often used in Human Translation Results is Cultural Equality or adaptation of 1 time (4.54%) of the total data. Proposing cultural equivalence or adaptation is used in cases where the type of situation of the source language message is unknown in the target language. Its use is limited, and it can be used in publicity and general text propaganda.

#### 4.1.1.6. Transference Translation Procedure on Human-Translation

**Table 4.9 Transference Translation on Human-Translation**

Source Language	Target Language
The eldest daughter opened the door and wizard hypnotized her.	Putri sulung membuka pintu dan penyihir meng hipnotisnya.

In data table 4.9, the translation procedure that is often used is Transference as much as 1 time (4.54%) of the total data. Transference is the process of transferring SL to TL text as a translation procedure. Including translation procedures. This includes transliteration, which deals with the conversation of different alphabets: e.g. Russian (Cyrillic), Greek, Arabic, Chinese, etc.- into English, the word then becomes a 'loan word'.<sup>44</sup>

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<sup>44</sup> Vinay and J, Dabelnet. 1973. *Ibid.*, P. 81



#### 4.2. The Translation Quality of Google Translate and Human Translation

As seen in the section above, the findings of this study show that there are two main procedures used by the students in translating the text. For the sampling who use Google Translate, word-for-word translation is a method which is mostly used by the students. Meanwhile, for the students who employ Manual-translation process, the method which is mostly used is a literal translation result.

Based on the study conducted by Hilda (2018), she stated that the usage of literal translation method guarantees the acceptability of the translation results. Similarly, this study also finds that the manual translation process which is mostly used literal translation results in a good translation product in spite of the result of the Samplings' Translation which uses Google Translate. This study also supported by study (2014) which shows that twitter web pages often employs literal procedure in translating the common link.

So, from findings above, a question can be raised is Google Translate suitable for helping people translate foreign language? Since based on the findings, the translation results of the samplings employing Google-Translate is not as accurate as the translation results of the samplings employing Manual Translation Process. Also if the criteria of the good translation proposed by Nida.<sup>45</sup>

From the findings, it can be concluded that Google Translate is not relevant and suitable for the translation work conducted by the students of English Department of UINSU. Either for samplings the usage of Google Translate is not appropriate

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<sup>45</sup> L. Venuti. *The Translator's Invisibility. A History of Translation*. London: Routledge. 1995) p. 134

for another translation work conducted by those who intend to translate a foreign language since Google Translate translates word-by-word and it does not translate lexically and semantically.

Based on the discussion above, it can be said that the quality of the translation is necessary to be classified as qualified and unqualified translation in addition, the complete translation quality can be seen in Appendices.

## **CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS**

### **5.1. Conclusions**

From this study it can be seen that there are nine methods in translation procedures based on Newmark's theory namely is: Word-for-word, Literal translation, Faithful translation, Semantic translation, Adaptation, Free translation, Idiomatic translation, Communicative translation, Borrowing.

The student's translation of narrative text is not using Peter Newmark's theory translation method entirely, just a few translation methods. Based on the analysis of writer that students use the translation method in Google translate is Word-for-word for amount 15 times (68,2%), literal translation for amount 4 times (18,2%), faithful translation for amount 0 time (0%) idiomatic translation amount 0 (0%) and the last borrowing translation for amount 3 times (13,63%), so total of all is 22 (100%). Meanwhile results of human translation is Word-for-word for amount 0 time, literal translation for amount 17 times (77,22%), free translation for amount 3 times (13,63%), adaptation for amount 1 time (4,54%). The researcher have concluded that base on the section above, the findings of this study show there are two ways of translations used by the samplings they are Google translate and manual translation. The most widely used method in the translation is word for word translation, because when translating in the translation machine Google focuses on just perusing the grammar on the translation text, it is in accurate when used to translate some text. On the translation of the manual, the most widely used translation method was the literal translation, which was when translating, the translator focused on the grammar while translating making the manual translation more accurate.

From the findings, it can conclude the Google Translate is not relevant and suitable for the translation work conducted by the students of English Department of UINSU. Either for samplings the usage of Google Translate is not appropriate for another translation work conducted by those who intend to translate a foreign language since Google Translate translates word-by-word and it does not translate lexically and semantically.

## **5.2. Suggestions**

After obtaining the conclusions, the researcher would like to propose some suggestions for further research.

The future research could be elaborate more on the translation procedures used in some text types that have not been researched yet. In relation to the characteristics of good translation proposed by several experts, the translators should choose the appropriate and suitable translation to the readers. The translation should pay more attention to Indonesian Grammar in order avoid misunderstanding for the readers.

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**APPENDIX**  
**LIST FIGURES AND TABLES**

Figure 2.1 Newmark's V Diagram (1988)

Figure. 2.2 Larson's Model Translation Procedure

Table 3.1 is the example of juxtaposing both English and Indonesian version of Google Translate and Human – Translation

Table 3.2 Example of English Indonesia Translation of Google Translate and Human – Translation

Table 4.1 the amount of Translation Procedures Used in the Google Translate Translation Result (Newmark 1988, Larson 1984, Vinay and Dabelnet 1973, Catford 1965).

Table 4.2 the amount of Translation Procedures Used in the Human-Translation Results (Newmark 1988, Larson 1984, Vinay and Dabelnet 1973, Catford 1965)

Table 4.3 Word-for-word Translation Procedure on Google Translate Procedure

Table 4.5 Borrowing Translation Procedure on Google Translate Procedure

Table 4.6 Literal Translation on Human-Translation

Table 4.7 Free Translation Procedure on Human-Translation

Table 4.8 Adaptation Translation Procedure on Human-Translation Result

Table 4.9 Transference Translation on Human-Translation

## **GLOSARY OF TERMS**

### **Clarification of Related Term**

1. Internet – jaringan komunikasi elektronik yang menghubungkan jaringan komputer yang terorganisasi di seluruh dunia melalui telepon atau satelit berinternet. (electronic communication network that connects computer facilities that are organized throughout the world via telephone or internet satelites).
2. Google Translate – Multilingual service which is provided by Google Inc., to translate written text from a source language to target language. It supports more than 90 languages.
3. According to Oxford Dictionary, User is Person of thing that uses something.
4. According Oxford Dictionary Website – Place connected to the internet, where a company, organization, etc. Puts information that can be found on the World Wide Web, while Crystal defined that the World Wide Web is the connection from many computers that linked to the internet and holding the document that are mutually accessible through the use of a standard protocol (the HyperText Transfer Protocol, or HTTP
5. Translation: It transfers the meaning of the source language into the target language. It changes a form of the surface structure of a language (Larson Translation Procedures: a translation that is used for sentences and the smaller unit of language
6. Human-Translation : Human translation is a translation done by trained individuals or translator working in the field of translation.



7. SL: source language, language (text) that is translated to other languages.
8. TL: target language, language (text) that is the result of the translation from sourcelanguage.