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Undergraduate Thesis Title : The Quality Analysis of Google Translate Machine
in Translating Texts: A Translation Study

Date of Exam : August, 2014

We certify that we have read this students' defended undergraduate thesis (title above), have approved changes required by the final examiners, and recommended this undergraduate thesis to the Faculty of Education and Teachers Training of the Christian University of Indonesia for acceptance.

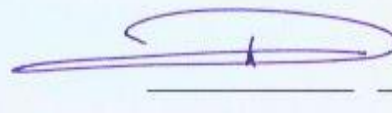
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APPROVAL

We hereby certify that:

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Undergraduate Thesis title : *The Quality Analysis of Google Translate
Machine in Translating Texts: A Translation
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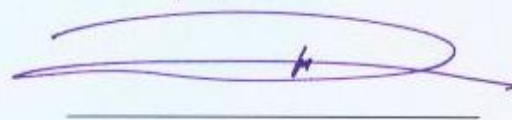
Has passed the undergraduate thesis exam and confirmed that this undergraduate thesis had been thoroughly examined, improved, and approved by the Board of Examiners of the English Teaching Study Program and the advisor.

Board of Examiners


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The Quality Analysis of Google Translate Machine in Translating Texts: A Translation Study

(2014)

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ABSTRACT

This research was aimed at answering the research questions related to: 1) the accuracy of Google Translate machine in transferring message; 2) the acceptability of Google Translate Machine in translating text; 3) the readability of Google Translate Machine in translating text; and 4) the comparison of the quality of translation between sport and tourism article texts. This research was a qualitative using descriptive technique to analyze the data. The data were taken from articles in “Tempo” Magazine study comprised one text from different rubrics, the sport and tourism.

Based on the results of data analysis, the researcher found that: 1) the quality of translation of sport and tourism rubrics in accuracy aspect was “less accurate”; 2) the quality of translation of sport and tourism rubrics in acceptability aspect was categorized “less acceptable”; 3) the quality of translation of sport and tourism rubric in readability aspect were categorized “less readable”; and 4) the translation quality on tourism article is higher than the sport article. Based on the result of the research, it can be concluded that Google Translate Machine in translating sport and tourism texts was “less in quality”. However, compared to sport article, Google Translate translated the texts better in quality than tourism article.

The researcher suggested that the Google Translate Machine users should also acquire knowledge so as to edit or revise any necessary Google Translate Machine outputs. Therefore Google Translate should enrich its translation database and upgrade it in order to get the quality of translation from the aspects; accuracy, acceptability, and readability.

Keyword: Quality, Google Translate Machine, Translation

The Quality Analysis of Google Translate Machine in Translating Texts: A Translation Study

(2014)

Penulis: Christine Natalia (1012150065) Pembimbing: Drs. Anggiat M. Hutabarat, M.Hum.
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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menjawab pertanyaan-pertanyaan pada penelitian yang berkaitan dengan: 1) keakuratan Mesin Google Translate dalam mengirim pesan; 2) keberterimaan Mesin Google Translate dalam menerjemahkan teks; 3) keterbacaan Mesin Google Translate dalam menerjemahkan teks; dan 4) perbandingan kualitas terjemahan antara teks artikel olahraga dan pariwisata. Metode penelitian ini adalah kualitatif dengan menggunakan teknik deskriptif untuk menganalisis data. Data yang digunakan diambil dari teks dengan rubrik yang berbeda, yaitu olahraga dan pariwisata yang terdapat di majalah “Tempo”.

Berdasarkan hasil analisis data, peneliti menemukan bahwa: 1) kualitas terjemahan dari rubrik olahraga dan pariwisata dalam aspek akurasi sebagian besar termasuk terjemahan yang “kurang akurat”; 2) kualitas terjemahan dari rubrik olahraga dan pariwisata dalam aspek keberterimaan dapat dikategorikan “kurang memiliki keberterimaan”; 3) kualitas terjemahan dari rubrik olahraga dan pariwisata dalam aspek keterbacaan sebagian besar terjemahan termasuk kedalam kategori “kurang memiliki keterbacaan”; dan 4) kualitas terjemahan pada artikel pariwisata lebih tinggi daripada artikel olahraga. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian ini, dapat disimpulkan bahwa Mesin Google Translate dalam menerjemahkan teks termasuk “kurang berkualitas”. Kualitas terjemahan sebagian besar ditemukan dalam artikel pariwisata.

Peneliti menyarankan agar pengguna *Google Translate Machine* memiliki pengetahuan yang cukup untuk dapat mengedit atau merevisi hasil terjemahan *Google Translate Machine*. Oleh karena itu Google Translate harus memperkaya database terjemahannya dan *meng-upgrade* mesin penerjemahan untuk menghasilkan terjemahan yang berkualitas dari segi keakuratan, keberterimaan, dan keterbacaan.

Kata kunci: Kualitas, Mesin Terjemahan Google, Terjemahan.

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All praise to Jesus Christ that I can finish my undergraduate thesis. The researcher needed a lot of time, energy, patience to finish this undergraduate thesis. The researcher realized that without the support and encouragement from people around the researcher, this undergraduate thesis would not be completed. Therefore, I would like to give special thanks to people who gave contributions to my undergraduate thesis. I owe debt of gratitude to:

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Jakarta, 25 August 2014

Christine Natalia

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

Motto

Every morning has a new beginning,

A new blessing, a new hope,

For dreams come true...

And I always thank to God for these mercies

Dedication

This final project is particularly dedicated to:

Almighty God, Jesus Christ

My beloved father, B. W. Sitanggang

My beloved mother, Katarina Haloho

My sisters and brother

My big family

My best friends

My lecturer, Horas Anggiat Mananda Hutabarat, M. Hum

Thank you very much for your support.

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Jakarta, 25 August 2014

Christine Natalia

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Certify that this research, *The Quality Analysis of Google Translate Machine in Translating Texts: A Translation Study*, is my own work and no portion of the undergraduate thesis has been copyright previously unless properly referenced.

If there is a breach of items above, I will take full responsibility to the Christian University of Indonesia for any legal action that might be caused.

Jakarta, 25 August 2014

Christine Natalia

Appendix A

The Source Text of Sport

Menyusuri Ngarai

1stPencinta petualangan ngarai meyakini selusur ngarai (*canyoning*) lahir pada akhir abad ke-19 ketika Eduard Alfred Martel, bapak ilmu tentang gua (speleologi), menjelajahi Bramabiau – gua di Prancis yang terkenal dengan ngarai beserta sungai dan air terjun bawah tanah¹⁾. Selama seabad kemudian *canyoning* berkembang ke penjuru dunia dan terpisah dari kegiatan selusur gua (*caving*)²⁾.

2ndSebutannya pun menjadi beragam¹⁾. Para petualang alam bebas di Eropa menyebutnya *canyoning*, Amerika Serikat *canyoneering*, Afrika *kloofing*, sedangkan di Jepang *river tracing*²⁾. Isinya sama: menyusuri ngarai; mengikuti aliran sungai dengan berenang, berjalan, dan berseluncur; serta menuruni air terjun lewat tali atau sesekali melompat³⁾.

3rdTermasuk di Indonesia, tepatnya di Desa Gitgit dan Desa Sambangan, Kabupaten Buleleng, Bali¹⁾. Sayangnya, hingga saat ini baru ada satu penyedia jasa berlisensi dan terafiliasi dengan International Canyoning Organization for Profesional, yaitu Aventure and Spirit (www.adventureandspirit.com)²⁾. Jika Anda menggunakan jasa mereka, setiap tarif paket yang Anda pilih sudah termasuk layanan antar-jemput di mana pun Anda menginap di Bali³⁾.

4th Indeks Canyoning Di Gitgit:

- A. Air Terjun PDAM (26 meter)¹⁾. Meluncur menggunakan tali (*rappelling*) dari ketinggian 21 meter, lalu berenang²⁾.
- B. Air Terjun Campuhan/Twin Waterfall (19 meter)¹⁾. *Rappelling* dari ketinggian 16 meter lalu berseluncur (*sliding*)²⁾.
- C. Air Terjun Mekalangan (25 meter)¹⁾. *Rappelling* dari ketinggian 20 meter, loncat di ketinggian 2,5 meter dari bebatuan di tepi air terjun, lalu berseluncur²⁾.
- D. Air Terjun Bertingkat (17 meter)¹⁾. *Rappelling* dari ketinggian 10 meter, berhenti di ketinggian 6 meter dari permukaan kolam, menyelinap ke balik air terjun, lalu melompat ke kolam²⁾.

(Taken from: *Tempo 100 Surga Indonesia*, page 108)

Appendix B

The Source Text of Tourism

Eksplorasi Kekayaan Wisata Wonosobo

1st Kholiq Arif, Bupati Wonosobo, dengan gamblang memaparkan sejarah peradaban masa lalu di kabupaten yang dipimpinnya¹⁾. Dengan bantuan ahli arkeologi, antropologi dan sejarah, kini Kholiq tengah bergiat mengungkap bukti-bukti peradaban Mataram Kuno di Wonosobo²⁾.

2nd “Sekarang, kami sedang giat mengeksplorasi peninggalan zaman Mataram Kuno¹⁾. Tidak saja untuk obyek wisata tapi juga sebagai catatan sejarah masa lampau agar bisa menjadi kaca benggala peradaban masa kini,” ujarnya.

3rd Kawasan Dieng merupakan salah satu tempat ditemukannya banyak sisa peninggalan Mataram Kuno, namun secara teritori Wonosobo hanya memiliki sepertiga wilayah tersebut¹⁾. Meski demikian menurut pria kelahiran Wonosobo 16 September 1968 itu, peninggalan peradaban kuno tidak hanya ada di Dieng²⁾. Sebut saja Kecamatan Galuh, wilayah yang pernah menjadi tempat berkuasanya Ratu Shima³⁾.

4th Sisa-sisa peninggalan Kerajaan Mataram Kuno di Wonosobo berupa patung, sisa kerajaan maupun sisa vihara¹⁾. “Belum lama ini kami menemukan

beberapa bukti sejarah di Watumalang yang dahulunya tempat Rakai Watuhu Malang maupun Rakai Wilahan pernah berdiam disana.” kata Bupati Kholiq, menjelaskan²⁾.

5th Wonosobo pun memiliki sumber air panas yang melimpah¹⁾. Tahun ini dibawah pimpinan Kholiq, potensi tersebut tengah dikembangkan sebagai wisata kesehatan dengan membangun rumah sehat²⁾. “Wonosobo memiliki sumber air panas yang potensial di Kalianget, kita terus kembangkan kekayaan ini³⁾. Airnya tidak sekadar panas, tetapi mengandung sulfur yang memiliki khasiat lain bagi kesehatan tubuh, seperti menyembuhkan penyakit kulit,” ujar Kholiq⁴⁾.

6th Wisatawan asal Jepang menjadi salah satu bidikan utama untuk wisata jenis ini¹⁾. “Kami sudah menghubungi beberapa agen pariwisata untuk ke Wonosobo yang secara suhu sangat cocok untuk turis manula dari Jepang *long stay* di Wonosobo, ucapnya lagi¹⁾.

7th Terciptanya masyarakat yang hidup dalam ketentraman dan menghargai setiap perbedaan menjadi salah satu kunci untuk mengajak pihak swasta berinvestasi di Wonosobo¹⁾. Berbagai kebijakan guna menarik investor menanamkan modalnya telah dilakukan, di antaranya dengan mempermudah pemberian izin usaha²⁾.

8th Selain memberikan kemudahan bagi investor, Kholiq tak meninggalkan programnya itu dengan mengikutsertakan pengusaha kecil dan menengah¹⁾. “Kami merangkul semua UMKM dengan memberikan kemudahan, antara lain dengan regulasi pemberian izin gratis²⁾. Kemudian proses revitalisasi produk UMKM dengan

meningkatkan kualitas produksinya termasuk mendorong konsep berpikir kreatif terutama bagi generasi muda di sini,” kata alumnus Institut Agama Islam Negeri Sunan Kalijaga, Yogyakarta, dan menyelesaikan strata duanya di Universitas Jenderal Soedirman Purwokerto ini.

9th Pengembangan kekayaan kuliner tradisional pun menjadi perhatian dan pendukung daya tarik pariwisata¹⁾. Beberapa makanan khas kabupaten ini terus dikembangkan dan dipromosikan kepada masyarakat, khususnya wisatawan domestik dan mancanegara²⁾.

10th “Kami memiliki produk unggulan dalam kuliner seperti mie *ongklok* yang saya rasa hanya ada di Wonosobo¹⁾. Kami pun mengembangkan *purwaceng* dengan produksi besarnya di Wonosobo, tanaman yang akarnya banyak dicari karena memiliki manfaat bagi kesehatan²⁾. Selain itu, ada pula untuk buah tangan, olahan buah carica yang khas,” katanya³⁾.

(Taken from: Tempo 100 Surga Indonesia, page 128-129)

Appendix C

The Google Translated Text of Sport

Down The Canyon

1stAdventure lovers believe selusur canyon gorge (canyoning) was born in the late 19th century when Eduard Alfred Martel, the father of the science of caves (speleology), exploring Bramabiau - cave in France that is famous for its gorges and waterfalls along the river bottom soil¹⁾. Over a century later canyoning evolved into separate corners of the world and of the activities selusur caves (caving)²⁾.

2ndPr also be varied¹⁾. The wild adventurers in Europe call canyoning, canyoneering USA, Africa kloofing, whereas in Japan river tracing²⁾. Content is the same: to scour the canyon; follow the river by swimming, walking, and skating; and down through the waterfall or the occasional jump rope³⁾.

3rdIncluding in Indonesia, precisely in the Village and Village Gitgit Sambangan, Buleleng, Bali¹⁾. Unfortunately, until now there is only one service provider licensed and affiliated with the International Organization for Professional Canyoning, namely Aventure and Spirit (www.adventureandspirit.com)²⁾. If you use their services, each tariff package you choose includes shuttle service wherever you stay in Bali³⁾.

4thINDEX CANYONING, GIT-GIT:

- A. Waterfall taps (26 meters)¹⁾. Glide uses rope (rappeling) from a height of 21 meters, then swimming²⁾.
- B. Falls Campuhan / Twin Waterfall (19 meters)¹⁾. Rappelling from a height of 16 meters and skating (sliding)²⁾.
- C. Mekalangan Waterfall (25 meters)¹⁾. Rappelling from a height of 20 meters, a height of 2.5 meters jump in from the rocks at the edge of the waterfall, then skate²⁾.
- D. Storey Waterfall (17 meters)¹⁾. Rappelling from a height of 10 meters, stopping at a height of 6 meters from the surface of the pool, slipped behind the waterfall, then jump into the pool²⁾.

(Taken from: <https://translate.google.com>, 15th July 2014, 15:30 PM)

Appendix D

The Google Translated Text of Tourism

Exploration Property Tour Wonosobo

1st Kholiq Arif, Wonosobo regent, vividly describes the history of past civilizations in the district lead¹⁾. With the expert help of archeology, anthropology and history, is now the center strives to uncover Kholiq evidence of civilization in the ancient Mataram Wonosobo²⁾.

2nd "Now, we are actively exploring relic of the ancient Mataram¹⁾. Not only for tourism but also as a historical record of the past in order to be a glass of Bengal civilization today, "he said²⁾.

3rd Dieng area is one where the discovery of many remnants of ancient Mataram, but in the territory of Wonosobo only a third of the region¹⁾. Yet according to the man born in Wonosobo 16 September 1968, the relics of ancient civilizations are not only in Dieng²⁾. Call it the District Galuh, a region that was once the reign of Queen Shima³⁾.

4th The remains of the Ancient Mataram Kingdom in Wonosobo a statue, the rest of the rest of the royal kingdom and the rest of the temple¹⁾. "Not long ago we found some evidence of history at the former place Watumalang Watuhu Malang and Rakai Rakai wilahan remained there ever". Said Regent Kholiq, explained²⁾.

5th Wonosobo also has abundant hot springs¹⁾. This year under the leadership of Kholiq, is being developed as a potential health tourism by building a healthy home²⁾. "Wonosobo has the potential source of hot water in Kalianget, we continue to develop this wealth³⁾. The water is not just hot, but contains sulfur which has other benefits for the health of the body, such as curing skin diseases, "said Kholiq⁴⁾.

6th Travelers from Japan became one of the main shooting for this type¹⁾. "We've contacted several tourism agencies to Wonosobo for the temperature is suitable for elderly tourists from Japan's long stay in Wonosobo, he said again²⁾.

7th The creation of communities living in peace and respect each distinction of being one of the key to invite the private sector to invest in Wonosobo¹⁾. Various policies in order to attract investors to invest has been made, including by easing the issuance of business license²⁾.

8th In addition to providing convenience for investors, Kholiq not leave the program with the participation of small and medium entrepreneurs¹⁾. "We embrace all SMEs by facilitating, among others, with free licensing regulations²⁾. Then the process of revitalization of MSME products by improving the quality of production including concept encourages creative thinking, especially for the younger generation here, "said the alumnus of the State Islamic Institute Sunan Kalidjaga, Yogyakarta, and completed both undergraduate at the University General Sudirman this Purwokerto³⁾.

9th Development of traditional culinary wealth was of concern and support tourism attraction¹⁾. Some typical foods of this district continue to be developed and promoted to the public, in particular domestic and foreign tourists²⁾.

10th "We have an excellent product in such culinary ongeklok noodles that I think only exists in Wonosobo¹⁾. We also develop purwaceng with magnitude production in Wonosobo, plants whose roots are sought after because it has health benefits²⁾. In addition, there are also hands to fruit, processed fruit Carica typical, "he said³⁾.

(Taken from: <https://translate.google.com> 15th July 2014, 16.00 PM)

Appendix E

The Constructed Text of Sport

Canyoning

1st Canyoning enthusiasts believe the sport goes back to the late 19th century, when Eduard Alfred Martel, the Father of speleology, the scientific study of caves, first explored Bramabiau – a cave in France famous for its subterranean canyons, rivers and waterfalls¹⁾. During the next century canyoning differentiated itself from caving, X, and spread across the world²⁾.

2nd Canyoning goes by several names¹⁾. Europeans call it canyoning; Americans, canyoneering; Africans, *kloofing*; and Japanese, river tracing²⁾. They all mean one thing: scouring canyons; following rivers by swimming, walking and sliding; descending a waterfall on a rope (rappelling) and occasionally jumping³⁾.

3rd Good canyoning can be found in Indonesia, or to be precise, in the Gitgit and Sambangan villages of Bali¹⁾. At the moment, there is only one service provider who is licensed and affiliated with the International Organization for Professional Canyoning, namely Adventure and Spirit (www.adventureandspirit.com²⁾). Included in all their packages is a shuttle service no matter where you stay in Bali³⁾.

4th Index of Canyoning at Gitgit:

- A. PDAM Waterfall (26 meters)¹⁾. Rappelling from a height of 21 meters, and swimming²⁾.
- B. Campuhan Waterfall/Twin Waterfall (19 meters)¹⁾. Rappelling from a height of 16 meters and sliding²⁾.
- C. Mekalangan Waterfall (25 meters)¹⁾. Rappelling from a height of 20 meters, jumping at a height of 2.5 meters from the rocks at the edge of the waterfalls, and sliding²⁾.
- D. Terraced Waterfall (17 meters)¹⁾. Rappelling from a height of 10 meters, stopping at a height of 6 meters from the surface of a pool, slipping behind the waterfall, then jumping into the pool²⁾.

(Taken from: Tempo English Post Cards from Eden Magazine, page 71)

Appendix F

The Constructed Text of Tourism

Exploring The Riches of Wonosobo

1st Kholiq Arif, regent of Wonosobo, vividly explains the history of his regency's ancient civilization¹⁾. With the help of experts in archaeology, anthropology, and history, he strives to uncover evidences of Wonosobo's Ancient Mataram civilization²⁾. "Right now, we are actively exploring the relics of Ancient Mataram; not only for tourism purposes, but also to keep historical records of our civilization," he said³⁾.

2nd Dieng is one of the areas in which the Ancient Mataram relics were found¹⁾. However, only one-third of the area belongs to Wonosobo²⁾. Nevertheless, Kholiq – who was born in Wonosobo on September 16, 1968 – said that the relics are scattered in other places as well, including in the Galuh District that had once been ruled under the sovereignty of Queen Shima³⁾.

3rd Relics of the Ancient Mataram Kingdom in Wonosobo mostly consist of statues; remains of the palace and the temple¹⁾. "Not too long ago, we found several historical evidences in Watumalang that once served as Rakai Watuhu Malang's and Rakai Wiliahan's settlements," he explained²⁾.

4th Wonosobo also has an abundance of hot springs, which under Kholiq's command this year, have been developed for health tourism¹⁾. "Wonosobo has hot springs that are potentially beneficial for tourism²⁾. We must keep developing this asset", he said³⁾. "The water is not only hot; it contains sulfur that provides advantages for the body, such as curing skin diseases⁴⁾."

5th Japanese tourists are one of the main targets for this type of tourism¹⁾. "We have contacted several travel agents to promote Wonosobo, whose temperature is suitable for the Japanese elderly visitors who might want to stay long," he added²⁾.

6th A peaceful society that appreciates differences is key to attracting the private sector to invest in Wonosobo¹⁾. Various attractive policies have been put in order to attract investors. One of them is by simplifying the business licensing process²⁾.

7th Aside from providing conveniences for investors, Kholiq has also engaged the owners of small and medium enterprises in the process¹⁾. "We embrace all SMEs by facilitating them with free business licensing among others²⁾. We also revitalize SME products by improving production quality, while encouraging creative thinking especially among the younger generation," said this alumnus of the Sunan Kalijaga Islamic University, Yogyakarta (Kholiq is currently pursuing a master's degree at the Jenderal Soedirman University, Purwakerto)³⁾.

8thTraditional cuisines have garnered attention as it becomes a tourist attraction¹⁾. Some traditional dishes have continuously been promoted to the public, especially to domestic and foreign visitors²⁾.

9th“We have excellent dishes like the *ongklok* noodles, which I think can only be found in Wonosobo¹⁾. We are also developing *purwaceng* – plants whose roots are sought after for its health benefits – with massive production in Wonosobo²⁾. Additionally, there are also processed Carica fruits, which are suitable as souvenirs,” he said³⁾.

(Taken from: Tempo English Post Cards from Eden Magazine, page 28-29)