

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of Study

Translating literary works such as short stories and novels allows authors to share their creative work with other like-minded people all around the world. Depending on the theme of the literary work, many have been translated into numerous languages, giving people all over the world the opportunity to enjoy the literary work. It is essential to translate literary works because it allows people from other cultures to experience and comprehend history through literature. Translation allows literature to travel across borders and time. Many readers have become interested in the ancient way of life as a result of the translation of literary works from the antiquated Latin to English. Translation helps people understand and widen their worldview by nurturing experiences through language.

Translation is a process of rendering meaning, ideas, or messages of a text from one language or source language (SL) to another language or target language (TL). As proposed by Catford (1965) that translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (Source Language/ SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (Target Language/ TL). In addition, Nida & Taber (1982) propose that translating consists of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style. Nida (1974) stated that the definition of source language (SL) is the language in which the original author of a message formulated it, and the point of

departure for translation. TL is the language into which a message is translated from the original or source language. Ibrahim & Amilia (2023) stated that translation is needed in order for the people of a certain country to understand the message transferred despite in a language that they are not originally born in. Translating is not an easy activity. Besides translating language, the translator also requires translating culture. Translation has to be able to transfer culture to another culture. It means that the translator can not translate a word or a sentence which contains the cultural aspect of the country without knowing its equivalence in the target language that is appropriate to the source language. A translator should master knowledge about language because translation covers a variety of topics such as political speeches, legal texts, subtitles, literary works, academic sources, and many more. In consequence, a translator's knowledge should be relevant to the fields that she or he is dealing with.

Many people believe that translating literary works, particularly novels, requires professional translation skills. The novel uses an artistic, imaginative, and suggestive vocabulary, thus the translator must take into account cultural quirks and sentiments (Ghazala, 2021). The translator of a literary work must use creativity, emotion, and enjoyment in addition to paying close attention to various linguistic elements such as morphemic word collection, speech figure, and style.

A translator of literary writings will encounter a number of challenges, including those related to meaning, including lexical, grammatical, contextual, situational, textual, and socio-cultural significance. There are certain meanings that are simple to translate (translatable) and others that are challenging to convey

(untranslatable). Moreover, a qualified translation that is simple to understand, appears to be a natural translation product, and is useful as a source of information will be produced by translators who are already conscious of their role.

Translation today is an increasingly common human condition, and the rapid rise of electronic media has also served to heighten awareness of the importance of communicating across cultures (Bassnett, 2013). Technology has recently helped humans in the process of translation. Technology has a significant impact on all aspects of society. It includes the whole aspect of human living. Language barriers in human communication may be lowered due to the growing number of technological breakthroughs in translation. Communities still regard this as a breakthrough in making it easier and faster for people to understand and perceive hundreds or even thousands of existing languages. However, translation technology may result in various inconsistencies, leading to total confusion among TL readers.

Machine translation is an innovative automated tool often used in the translation industry. It is one of the most well-known translation technologies. Maucec and Donaj (2019) stated, "Machine Translation (MT) looks into different ways that software can be used to move the meaning of text from one natural language to another", this means that 'machine translation' may refer to an automatic computer method for translating a text from one source language to another language without any help from a person. However, the people who make machine translation admit that it still has limits and effects on how well it works. According to Poibeau (2017), machine translation merely uses artificial systems and lacks the sense of

understanding, conveying, and reconstructing as well as learning cognitive and language abilities when compared to human translation.

Based on the aforementioned theories, it can be concluded that even though technology has become more advanced by introducing a machine translation that can be used to translate words lexical and grammatical, it still has weak points because translation errors are still very highly probable, especially in phrases with hidden meanings. Thus, a human translator is still required to make sense of them.

Lots of machine translations are freely accessible on the web. Bing Microsoft Translator is one of the available tools or resources for translation. Bing Microsoft Translator is capable of helping translate words from one language into another. Bing Microsoft Translator is the machine translation services offered by Microsoft Office, and it is a frequently used translation tool for inexpensive and rapid access to general information about the original texts for moderate quality translation.

To assess the quality of the translation output and to demonstrate its high quality, it is necessary to compare the original text and its translation to the translation. Simple words, it aims to assess a translation's capacity to convey meaning, ideas, and messages in addition to translating entire texts. A translation quality assessment identifies what aspects of a translation are successful and unsuccessful based on a set of standards. According to House (2015), translation quality assessment is a statement of translation quality that assesses the value of a translation retroactively by studying the relationship between a source text and its translation based on a comparative analytical review. Furthermore, Nababan (2012) stated that while assessing translation quality, attention is mostly given to three

factors: accuracy, acceptability, and readability. Each element of translation quality has a significant impact on the end product. According to Gazhala (2021), the most common types of translation errors are syntactic, semantic, and other faults. These mistakes were brought on by carelessness, a lack of confidence, and anxiousness. Other research by (Arono & Nadrah, 2019) discovered that the causes of translation errors could not be determined by the target language's idioms, ellipses, and lexical meaning. Furthermore, they stated that the key factors influencing the quality of a translation include a lack of vocabulary, the difficulty of translating literary works, and grammatical errors.

Recognizing translation errors is a crucial step in the assessment process. The parameter revisions method, developed by Mossop, is one approach to spot translation problems. Research on revision is frequently closely related to quality assessment and a more comprehensive understanding of what constitutes quality in translation. Mossop (2020) describes revising as the "function of professional translators in which they find features of the draft translation that fall short of what is acceptable, as determined by some concept of quality, and make any necessary corrections and improvements".

Mossop (2020) stated that revision is an act that involves checking linguistic correctness as well as the suitability of a text's style to its future readers and to the use they will make of it. Later, corrections should be applied to amend the awkward wording without changing the author's meaning. Mossop (2020) provided four reasons for the importance of editing or revising. First, it is easy to construct sentences that confuse the readers to understand the intended meanings. Second, in

writing, an author may need to be made aware of the future readers and make writing inappropriate for them. Third, a writer may unsuccessfully comply with the standards of society's linguistic rules or properly deliver his ideas by translating the text or creating a piece of writing based on a suitable genre. Fourth, the work the writer or translator has done may be contrasted with the publisher's aim.

The four main categories of revision parameters proposed by Mossop (2020) are transfer, content, language, and presentation. The criteria of accuracy and completeness are used in the transfer group to assess the translation of the original material. The content group contains logic and factual error parameters. The language parameters include mechanics, idiom, tailoring, sub-language, and smoothness. The last group of parameters, presentation, is concerned with the presentational elements of the translated text, such as layout, typography, and organization. Layout involves things like margins, indents, and space. These twelve parameters defined by Mossop (2020) are so far most easily and universally applied in various studies on revision. Hence, the researcher made the Mossop's revision parameter as a reference in observing this research.

Based on the phenomenon above, the researcher is intrigued to analyze the types of errors in Bing Microsoft Translator. This research will examine how Bing Microsoft Translator, as an increasingly sophisticated translation machine, is able to translate ambiguous phrases in the *Little Women* novel. The previous discussion states that errors are commonly found in Bing Microsoft Translator translation, so a human revision is needed to correct the errors to give an adequate translation product. In order to correct the errors in the translation, the revision must be done to provide

an adequate output text. There are many studies written and research conducted about translation errors made by machine translation. The first study, entitled *Errors Made in Google Translate in The Indonesian to English Translations of News Item Texts*, was conducted by Ismail and Hartono (2016). The researchers use Séguinot's (1989) theory of interpreting error in translation. This study proved that machine translation, such as Google Translate, produced word-for-word or literal translation and generally resulted in unnatural and unclear translation messages. The analysis showed that 80% of the content translated from Indonesian to English Google Translate translations of News Item texts found errors. The data findings also showed that the statistical method of Google Translate, the inability of Google Translate to understand the contexts of the texts beyond the sentence, and errors in the source texts that carried into translation errors in the target texts were the causes of translation errors found in the data.

The second research on translation errors made by machine translation was conducted by Amilia and Yuwono (2020), entitled *A Study of The Translation of Google Translate: An Error Analysis of The Translation of Eliza Riley's Return To Paradise*. The analysis of this qualitative research analyzes the errors are analyzed based on Mossop's revision parameters. The findings show that Google Translate failed to recognize idiomatic expressions, which caused fatal errors in the target text, errors in word choice that caused words to be translated out of context, and illogical sentences in the target text caused by cultural differences. In conclusion, Google Translate may help translate a few words, phrases, and particular sentences in general and also gives a general comprehension of translating text.

The third study, *The Analysis of Google Translate Accuracy in Translating Procedural and Narrative Text*, was conducted by Sumiati, Baharuddin, and Saputra (2022). This research aims to determine Google Translate's accuracy in translating Procedural Text and Narrative Text. The researchers use Nababan's (2013) theory of translation quality. Based on the finding and discussion, the accuracy of GT in translating Procedure Text shows the results as accurate with an average value of 79.57%, less accurate is 24.19%, and not accurate is 12.9%. For Narrative Text, show the results as accurate with an average value of 86 %, less accurate is 12.5 %, and not accurate is 1.5 %.

The above studies primarily concerned and explained translation errors related to accuracy and grammar produced by a machine translation in translating news item text, procedural and narrative text, and a short story. Those three studies also indicated that the messages transferred by a machine translation could have been more accurate and precise. The purpose of the first study was to analyze errors made by Google Translate in the Indonesian to English translations of news item texts, according to Catford (1965). The second study aimed to analyze errors made by Google Translate in translating Eliza Riley's *Return to Paradise* short story based on Mossop (2020). The second study aimed to determine the accuracy of Google Translate in translating Procedural Text and Narrative Text, according to Mark and Kathy (1997). These three studies merely focused on the correctness of sentence structure in the translations made by one machine translation, Bing Microsoft Translator, with elaborating on the generally accepted version made by a human translator such as a professional translator. Hence, the researcher intended to show

and analyze the other translation errors, such as accuracy, completeness, logic, smoothness, tailoring, idiom, and mechanics made by machine translation. The researcher applied a well-known machine translation software, Bing Microsoft Translator. This study aimed to find types of errors created by machine translation software Bing Microsoft Translator, and elaborate the analysis on the particular types of errors occurring in the translation results by implementing Mossop's Revision Parameters. The researcher implemented Mossop's Revision Parameters to detect and analyze the translation errors occurring in the translations made by Bing Microsoft Translator.

1.2. Statement of Problem

What are the types of translation errors found in the *Little Women* novel using Bing Microsoft Translator?

1.3. Research Objective

To analyze the types of translation errors found in the *Little Women* novel using Bing Microsoft Translator.

1.4. Scope and Limitation

This study focuses on analyzing the translation error made by Bing Microsoft Translator in the *Little Women* novel. The researcher collected data from two chapters and limited the research to words and phrases language units due to insufficient time. The researcher utilized Mossop's (2020) revision parameter in order to identify the

errors. These revision parameters are employed in analyzing words and phrases found in the translation of the *Little Women* movie.

1.5. Research Methodology

1.5.1. Type of Research

The researcher applied a qualitative approach to conduct a study focusing on the findings and the analysis of several types of translation errors. According to Leavy (2017), researchers employ a qualitative research approach to build a solid understanding of a subject under discussion. Leavy (2017) also pointed out that inductive designs, which are intentionally created to create both in-depth meaning and analytical data, are frequently used in qualitative techniques.

Furthermore, Creswell (2014) asserts that qualitative research can be used to discover and comprehend the significance that certain people or groups assign to social human problems. The research process entails developing study questions and methods, gathering data from participants in their settings, inductively analyzing the data, building from specifics to general themes, and interpreting the significance of the findings. The final written report has a flexible writing structure.

From those statements above the qualitative methods used to help the writer in describing the data. The analysis's findings will be used to describe the investigation, which was conducted using individual or group-level observations. The qualitative methods, particularly describing, are the most effective way to assist the writer in analyzing the data.

This study also used a case study as the design. According to Creswell (2014) case studies is a design for research in many fields, especially evaluation, where the researcher develops an in-depth analysis of a case, often a program, event, activity, process, and etc. The case study discusses the processes that occur and how they relate to one another. As a result, the case study is essentially a thorough examination of the specific unit in question. The goal of the case study approach is to identify the variables that together account for the behavior patterns of the provided unit.

1.5.2. Data Sources

The data of this study are phrases taken from a novel entitled *Little Women* written by American novelist Louisa May Alcott, originally published in two volumes in 1868 and 1869 in Boston, then being republished by Gramedia Pustaka Utama in 2020. The researcher choose this novel because it is a classic novel and has long paragraphs in each page, so it would be challenging for a machine translation to translate such long sentences with many linguistic elements. This novel has been translated into Indonesian language by Annisa Cinantya Putri and Widya Kirana and also published by Gramedia Pustaka Utama. The researcher took the data from chapter 1 and chapter 2 of the novel. The story follows the lives of the four March sisters—Meg, Jo, Beth, and Amy—and details their journey from childhood to womanhood. With their father fighting in the American Civil War, sisters Jo, Meg, Amy and Beth are at home with their mother, a very outspoken woman for her time. The story tells of how the sisters grow up, find love, and find their place in the world.

Loosely based on the lives of the author and her three sisters, it is classified as an autobiographical or semi-autobiographical novel.

1.5.3. Data Collection

In order to collect the data, the researcher used a technique of purposive sampling. According to Creswell (2012), purposeful sampling means that to learn or understand the essential phenomenon, a researcher selects individuals and sites intentionally. Purposive sampling is when a researcher selects a sample based on the study's requirements. The data are chosen based on the sample's purpose. The data are collected by conducting the followings:

1. Reading the whole novel in order to understand the context.
2. Inserting the source text into Bing Microsoft Translator to obtain the translation.
3. Comparing the TL published by Gramedia Pustaka Utama and the translation of Bing Microsoft Translator.
4. Finding the translation errors in the *Little Women* novel using Bing Microsoft Translator.

1.5.4. Data Analysis

In this study, the researcher used a technique of data reduction to analyze the data. According to Sugiyono (2014), data reduction means summarizing, choosing the basic things, focusing on important things, and looking for themes and patterns. The steps are:

1. Categorizing the types of error types made by Bing Microsoft Translator in the *Little Women* novel.
2. Analyze as to why certain errors belong to certain types of Mossop's revision parameter.
3. Refer to the dictionaries (kbbi.kemdikbud.go.id and oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com) definition to find out the meaning of the words or expressions in questions.