INTRODUCTION

Machine translation is used by translators in order to make their works easier. Moreover, the use of machine translation can also boost the translator's productivity so that they can finish their works quickly and efficiently. One of the machine translations used by translators is Google Translate.

Google Translate is used by translators as it is easy to use. It also consists of almost every language in the world, including English and Indonesian language. However, Google Translate has its limitations; it can only translate certain words or phrases despite the cultural context of the target text. This causes errors in translation of text with different cultures.

Mossop (2014) stated that "the most common inaccuracy problems arise from incorrect understanding of the source text" (p. 137). Errors can occur when the source text is related to the culture. In addition, untranslated words might have important information from the source text.

One of the studies on translation errors is done by Iman Santoso (2010). In this study, the translation text is Indonesian to German by using Google Translate. In conducting his study, he used a theory from Pateda (1989); if the language produced in the form of word, sentence and meaning, then the error translation needs to be analyzed in the level of phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantic. The most common error found was in the level of morphology, then followed by error translation in the level of semantic, syntax, and orthography.

Another study about translation errors is done by Saniatun Mu'minah (2017). Her research focused on types and the causes of translation errors made by the eleventh grade of SMA Muhammadiyah Purworejo in translating a recount

text from English into Indonesian. The findings of the study claimed that the order of the translation errors were four types of error made by the students; omission errors, addition errors, misinformation errors, and misordering errors. The order of errors in frequency were 51 (59%) in omission errors, 15 (18%) in addition errors, 12 (14%) in misinformation errors, and 8 (9%) in misordering errors. From the description above, it shows that the most frequent error is omission errors (51 or 59%). The causes of error made by the students reflect the general characteristics of rule learning such as faulty generalization, incomplete application of rules and failure to learn conditions under which rules apply.

The other study is done by Akil, Rahman, and Salam (2017). They focused on finding out the kinds and the dominant kind of translation errors made by Indonesian-English translators in crowdsourcing translation applications. The result of their research showed that the Indonesian-English translators made all kinds of translation errors in translating the source language text into the target language text. Dominant kind of translation errors which the translators made was in deviation of meanings. The number of translation errors in deviation of meaning was 44 (12.46%).

This research focuses on analyzing translation errors by using revision parameters' theory by Mossop (2014) to check some errors occurred in the target text. The researcher uses the theory because it provides classification to identify occurrence of errors. The researcher is interested in finding errors in translation performed by google translate as it is known that the machine translation has its limitation in translating certain words, therefore some errors may occur. The result of this research will give information about errors occurred in the google translate.