

## INTRODUCTION

Translation is an aspect to get information from across the world. The translation is necessary to achieve effective communication in the different languages. In order for a certain language to be shared and transferred to other cultures, translation is needed in order for the people of a certain country to understand the message it transferred despite the language that they are not originally born in (Ibrahim & Amilia, 2023, p. 200). According to Newmark (1988), translation is rendering from the meaning of the source text into another language in the way the author intended. Thus, translation is re-expressing the author's idea from the source text into other languages without changing the contents of the translated text. Munday et al. (2022) stated that there are three different definitions of translation, namely the field of translation in general, the specific product being translated, and the process of producing a translation, or also called translation. It can be explained that translation has its own category in translating a text in terms of general, specific or the process of translation as well. Munday et. al (2022) also mentioned that translating between two different languages involves changing a written text in the source language (SL) into a written text in another language (TL).

Nowadays the translation process can be done quickly due to the development of more advanced technology. Translation can be done by using the machine translation on the website with an easier and faster process to be implemented. This system will work if connected to the internet network. However, machine translation also has drawbacks, errors in translation are still detected. Meanwhile, to make a perfect translation, translators must use the right words and structures without any error. Therefore, translators should also evaluate the result

after making use of a machine translation. It can be concluded that the translator goes through a process that will definitely cause them to encounter obstacles or problems in the process. Problems that are usually encountered by translators after using machine translation such as the use of sentences that have many errors grammatically, the choice of words that are not suited to the context, the placement of punctuation of the sentence, idioms that are rarely found, and so on. Some of the translation machines used nowadays are DeepL and Yandex.

DeepL was launched in August 2017 founded by Jaroslaw Kutylowski. The machine translation is operated by DeepL SE in Cologne, Germany. Linguee GMBH was the first version of DeepL that was developed from 2016. The project team was led by DeepL's founder Jaroslaw Kutylowski. The team leveraged the existing dataset translation of the previous project system and developed the quality to underlying neural network. The developer of DeepL continues to develop the quality of its translation system until April 2021 and make it easier to access so that more people can use it in the form of apps and websites.

Yandex is an online translation service based on proprietary machine translation technology launched in March 2011. Yandex itself is a technology company from Russia that has been established since 1997 by developing products and services of machine learning. The primary language used in the system is a European language such as Spanish. The translation process system of Yandex is comparing the parallel texts to create a translation model. The system studies the words and makes a list of characteristics. When the system is full of the texts, it begins to compare the new text with those texts it has already studied.

It can be concluded that machine translation is the process of translating using software where the process is carried out to translate text from one source language to target language without involving humans. Therefore, it is necessary to proofread and edit because machines may have shortages, especially in translation which involves cultural elements, language styles, word selection, etc. In order to examine the types of errors made by translation machines, the so-called revision parameters proposed by Mossop can be employed.

According to Mossop (2020), there are revision parameters that must be considered and revised in analyzing translation from source language (SL) to target language (TL). Mossop (2020) divided the parameters into five groups namely transfer, content, language, presentation, and specification. From these five groups, there are fourteen revision parameters. The first group consists of meaning transfer which is an error in meaning including accuracy and completeness. The second group is errors in concepts, namely logic and facts. The third group consists of errors in language and style which include smoothness, tailoring, sub-language, idioms, and mechanics. The fourth deals with the visual and organizational aspects of the text (presentation) which include errors in the organization or writing of the text which includes layout, typography, and organization. The fifth group is related to specification and policies which are errors in the specification rules and agreements with clients consisting of client specification and employer policies.

### **Accuracy**

Accuracy is the most important feature of translation to the reviser. In order to interpret or translate the entire structure of the message argument (i.e., the sequence of events) in the target text must match that of the source text. Therefore,

when checking for accuracy, the translator must pay attention to the words that begin with 'however' and 'then'. Mossop also stated that accuracy parameters include matters related to graphics. In the process of rendering the text, translators have to see the relevant graphic to give a good result of translation.

### **Completeness**

Completeness is a quantitative matter, concerned with the whole of the source text in the translation, such as the word that has not been translated, or the source language that is still present in the target language. Translators are usually expected to translate the message of the source text using principles such as No Addition, No Subtraction (NANS).

### **Logic**

Content parameters are concerned with the explanation of the text. Logic parameters require translations to be understandable. The ideas conveyed in the text must make sense. This means that readers can understand and interpret them correctly without having to delve into the theory or knowledge being discussed in the text. The writer must make sure that the ideas in the text are properly conveyed, that the main point attracts the reader, that a transfer of explanation from the previous paragraph or sentence emphasizes the point of the previous sentence.

### **Fact**

When translating a text, checking for factual errors is not the main task of the translator, but it is important from a communication point of view. Readers with sufficient knowledge of the subject matter will be aware of factual errors in the translated text. The client will appreciate it if these are not overlooked. Translators

must ensure that the source of the original text meets the client's requirements, e.g. making corrections in the translation, listing and explaining errors in a separate document, contacting the author of the source text and obtaining permission to change the wording. Within this parameter, the author should also bear in mind that the text is a piece of content that may not make a difference to the translator, but will have an impact on the reader.

### **Smoothness**

This parameter is about the style in the writing text. This parameter analyzes the issues that include such as structurally inappropriate sentences or contextual inaccuracies in relation to the previous text. Unsmooth writing in the source text cannot be interpreted as unsmooth in writing translation. The aspect to be considered in this parameter is grammar or grammatical structure.

### **Tailoring**

In this parameter, translators and revisers need to identify who will be the readers of the translated text. The translated text should be suitable for the readers who are likely to use it as a source of information, but a text cannot be intended for everyone. Therefore, there are several aspects that need to be considered, including the level of language used, the relationship between the author and the reader with the genre of the text, the formal level of language and the tone or purpose of the text must be appropriate, adjusting the educational level of the reader, where the author must anticipate the basic knowledge and problems discussed with technically appropriate language level adjustments.

### **Sub-language**

The type of text and each discussion in the target language illustrates a different choice of source text lexically, syntactically and rhetorically as a measuring tool. For example, syntactically, the language translated into English uses the past tense grammar, but the target text in another language uses the present tense. The genre used may be different from that of the source text in that language. This shows that each genre in the target language has its own structure in the language being translated. In this case, the most important aspect for translators and proofreaders is to check the terminology in the text.

### **Idiom**

This parameter explains the problem of idiomatic combinations in the text. Unidiomatic words distract native speakers from the information content of the text. The reader may be somewhat confused if the idiomatic word in the source language is translated literally in the target language, or if the paraphrase differs from the actual meaning of the idiomatic phrase. However, this will not be a problem if the target language has similar idioms that are related, or if the word is constructed according to a grammar that can be understood.

### **Mechanics**

Translators have to find mechanical errors that occur from the source text (ST) to the target text (TT). This usually happens when the translator uses tools such as machine translation that cannot analyze the reading mechanically. The translator has to make sure that the punctuation and numbering conventions of the source language have been replaced with those of the target language. A common

problem between the two languages may be differences in the way punctuation is used.

### **Layout**

This parameter relates to the visual of the page that includes margins, line spacing, intended, footnotes, etc. It is important to check the way the text is organized on the page. Translators have to make sure that the layout is consistent, the space between table or graphic with the text. The reviser ensures that everything is well arranged so that the text can be more easily read.

### **Typography**

Bold, italic, underline, color, heading, font size, and font type are included in the typography parameters. The translator must make sure that these aspects are consistent with the emphasis of words in the target language, as this can affect the meaning of a translated sentence. The proofreader should check all headings, font type, font size, and bolded words, because after the translator copies the words into the document, they may be different from the original data.

### **Organization**

The overall text of the translation should be well organized to make it easier for the reader to understand the text and structure. Organizational issues such as paragraph breaks, section numbering, cross-references, and what is said in them apply to the translation as well as the source text. If there are organizational problems in the source text, the revisers should report them to the client.

### **Client specification**

This parameter is more concerned with the instructions given by the client. Usually, the client gives specific instructions such as quotations from the source language, additional translations in brackets, absence or addition of footnotes, etc. However, there are some cases where the client's instructions do not match the translator's knowledge of the target language. If this happens, the translator can discuss it first. If the discussion does not go well, the translator must decide whether to follow the client's instructions or to follow the writing of the target text.

### **Employer policies**

In this parameter, the employer gives rules to the translator, such as agencies or companies that hire freelance translators. The rules that become policies are the ones that specify the type of dictionaries used in translation, the use of a whole translation results in memory without changes, or the free translation. In this case, the translator may not agree with the given guidelines. The employer focuses only on mechanisms or processes that can be easily analyzed by the client. However, the translation needs to be adapted and aligned with the memory match used. So, the translator has to choose what to do as a matter of policy, be in line with the employer's policy or be in line with his or her own sense of professionalism.

About 26,600 results found of the studies about machine translation and error analysis. There are three previous studies selected in this scientific paper. First research was written by Patanasorn (2020) in her research entitled *Google Translate and translation quality: a case of translating academic abstract from Thai to English*. It was about examining the quality of the translation of abstracts from Thai into English using Google translate to evaluate the comprehension, usability levels, and frequency of error type from the neural machine translation system. The



theories used in her research were Kiuchi (2012) and Ferris et. al (2013). The data analysis in her research were taken from a sample of 54 research abstracts from eight major disciplines of humanities and social sciences. The result of this research was that Google Translate has the potential ancillary tool for academic translation. It was beneficial for the learners as well as language users to be informed about the quality of Google Translate translations and to help them make better decisions about editing with this or any machine translation application. Google Translate helped the teacher as part of their teaching activities and prepared themselves for when giving feedback on learners' homework.

The second research was conducted by Sumiati et.al (2022). This research analysis was entitled *Google Translate accuracy in translating procedural and narrative text. the procedure text "how to make a fried sandwich." and Narrative text "Surabaya"*. The data were analyzed using the theory by Nababan (2012) and used the descriptive qualitative method. The process of analyzing by transferring the data source into Google Translate to investigate the accuracy between two different types of procedure and narrative texts. This research showed that Google Translate was 6.3% more accurate to translate the narrative text than procedure text.

The third research was conducted by Sujarwati and Lorenza (2022) entitled *Grammatical error analysis produced by Google Translate*. This research used the descriptive qualitative method to find grammatical errors in terms of tense, active, and passive voice in the translation of abstracts from Indonesian into English produced by Google Translate. The theory used Keshavarz's (1999) and there were six types of errors: lexical semantic, tense, preposition, word order, distribution, and use of verb groups, active and passive voice. The data in this research was taken

from 20 samples chosen by various articles in the University of Bengkulu Repository. The result found 80% error in tenses with 48 data, and 20% error in active and passive voice with 12 data.

Different from the previous studies above, this research used Yandex and DeepL in conducting the translation process. This study used Mossop's revision parameters to analyze translation errors in Yandex and DeepL in translating a BBC article from English into Indonesian. However, the first study used the theory by Kiuchi (2012) and Ferris et. al (2013) that the data taken from a sample of research abstracts. The second study used the theory by Nababan (2012) the data was taken from the procedure text narrative text. The third study used the theory by Keshavarz's (1999) and the data was taken from 20 samples of abstract in various article journals.

## **RESEARCH METHOD**

This research used a qualitative approach. According to Cresswell (2018) a qualitative approach is research that uses information from the collection of open-ended data by analyzing from a sample and representing the data findings for use as data analysis. Through this approach, the researcher analyzed the errors made by Yandex and DeepL in translating the article BBC Future to BBC News Indonesia. This research also used a case study design by Kumar (2019) who stated that the assumption about the case being studied of a certain type and a single case can provide insights into events and situations prevalent in a group from where the case has been drawn. This design is useful for exploring an area where you want to have a holistic understanding of the situations, phenomenon, sites, episodes, group or community. This research analyzed the types of errors occurring in such units of