INTRODUCTION

Translation is the process of transforming the message of the source language (SL) into the target language (TL). Larson (1998) stated that translation consists of transferring the meaning of the source language into the receptor language. Translation involves learning the lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation, and culture of the SL, analyzing the SL to find the meaning, and reconstructing the meaning with the proper lexicon and grammatical structure in the TL (Larson, 1998). Munday, Pinto, and Blakesley (2022) pointed out that translation is converting an original written text in the original source language into a written text in the target language. Consequently, translation is more than just a change of form, but it includes finding the closest equivalent meaning.

According to Nida and Taber (1982), the process of translating involves reproducing the closest equivalence of the source language into the target language, both in terms of meaning and style. They also stated that the best translation does not sound like a translation. This means that the translation must sound as natural and accurate so that the intended readers do not find the translation unnatural. Consequently, translators require an excellent understanding of both the source language and the target language to bridge the language barrier.

The rapid development of technology has affected the field of language translation. In the past, translators did the work manually before technological development by relying on printed dictionaries. That resulted in an unusual delay, inconsistent and poor-quality output, and high costs (Hyder, 2019). One of the influences of technological advancements is machine translation software. Machine Translation (MT) involves using computers to translate natural language

sentences (Tan et al., 2023). According to Li and Huang (2023), MT was referred to automated systems with no human involvement. It can be concluded that MT is software that is designed to translate a text with no direct human involvement.

Neural Machine Translation (NMT) was introduced to provide better quality and fluency than the previous translation tools and became the standard. Neural machine translation (NMT) uses neural network techniques to predict and catch words, resulting in words that sound more natural. Islam, Chen, and Jin (2019) stated that neural network is inspired by the way the human brain works. They added that an artificial neural network is programmed for a specific application like pattern recognition through a learning process. It can be said that NMT can be trained to improve the algorithm to be more accurate. DeepL is an example of Neural Machine Translation.

DeepL was first introduced as an AI-powered machine translation system. It has become a well-known machine translation system for high-quality translations and natural-sounding results. DeepL is a neural machine translation service launched in 2017 by Cologne-based DeepL SE, a German company. Based on DeepL support website (2021), it initially only offered 7 European languages in 2017 before it gradually expanded to 13 new European languages in 2021, and they keep enhancing their system and bringing a total of 31 languages as of today. Cambedda, Nunzio, and Nosilia (2021) pointed out that DeepL translation is generally excellent, particularly in how well it translates the context and sentence-level structure. Machine translation is susceptible to errors since it lacks direct human intervention in translating. It fails to translate the nuances and culture of the intended readers. Therefore, the translation generated by DeepL requires

proofreading by human translators. Revisions are needed to correct errors DeepL produced. Mossop (2020) stated revising is the process of reading a translation to identify errors in the text, and then suggesting any necessary changes or improvements required to fulfil certain quality. There are 14 revision parameters introduced, as follows:

1. Accuracy

    It is an absolute requirement in revising a translation. The translator must ensure that the translation convey the original meaning accurately. Translator must check that there is no major error that seriously mislead the reader on an important feature of the SL. As Amilia and Yuwono (2020) put it:

Source Text (ST): <u>The justice of the peace</u> had read their vows as they held hands and laughed at the sheer joy of being young…

However, machine translation fails to transfer the word into a proper equivalent:

Google translate (GT): <u>Keadilan perdamaian</u> telah membaca sumpah mereka ketika mereka berpegangan tangan dan menertawakan kegembiraan karena masih muda…

    It was categorized as accuracy error as the term '*The justice of the peace*' refers to '*an authority who judges local and less important legal cases and performs marriage ceremonies*'. It should have been translated into '*penghulu*', which implies '*penasihat urusan agama Islam di pengadilan negeri*'. While Google Translate converted the phrase as '*keadilan perdamaian*', resulting in confusion to the TL culture since it is not used.

2. Completeness

It is typically expected of translators to translate the source text exactly as it is written—that is No Addition, No Subtractions (NANS). Mossop (2020) added that translators should not interpret the NANS concept literally. Firstly, it is only applicable in relevant context. Some of the ideas in the translation will be essential to the reader, while others will be less significant. It is important for translators to always remember that the NANS concept applies to the meaning of the text, not its wording. Amilia and Yuwono (2020) put completeness error in the research:

ST: …the instant spark of connection <u>she had only experienced once before</u>. However, google translate failed to translate the word and made unnecessary omission:

GT: …percikan koneksi instan yang <u>hanya pernah dia alami sebelumnya</u>

Amilia and Yuwono (2020) categorized this as completeness error as the word '*once*' was omitted in Google Translate. However, the omission led to an improper translation because the use of '*once*' was to stress the spark that the main character felt in the past.

3. Logic

A translation may well express nonsense information. However, the translation must be comprehensible which means that the sequence of the idea should not sound nonsense to the target audience and the culture.

Amilia and Yuwono (2020) put logical error in this way:

ST: She had <u>married</u> James right here on this spot…

GT: Dia telah <u>menikahi</u> James di sini, di tempat ini…

Amilia and Yuwono (2020) classified this as logical error as it was not in line with the culture in the TL as generally men should be the one proposing women. Therefore, the word '*menikahi*' indicated that the subject was the doer. It can be acceptable to the culture if the affix "*me − i*" is omitted and replaced it with '*dengan*'. Therefore, it should be '*Dia telah menikah dengan James*'.

4. Facts

Examining a text for factual, conceptual, and mathematical errors is not translators' main responsibility. Factual inaccuracies exist because the authors of the original work were not aware of the facts. However, it is important for the translator to point out that the inaccuracies come from the original text. Mossop (2020) put the factual error this way:

TT: A 1930 second edition of George Orwell's *Nineteen Eighty-Four* in dust jacket recently sold for $10.

Mossop (2020) also stated that factual error can be not-quite-right book title. In this part, the book title is '1984', thus the translator or writer should write the title correctly as the original.

5. Smoothness

A translation should be clear to the target audience of a translation on first reading at normal reading pace. The error is usually due to improper sentence structures or poor connections between sentences. Amilia and Yuwono (2020) put smoothness error in this way:

ST: …though this time not for the beach side marriages the island was famous for but for one of its equally popular quickie divorces.

GT: …meskipun kali ini bukan untuk pernikahan tepi pantai pulau itu terkenal tetapi untuk salah satu perceraian quickie yang sama-sama populer.

Amilia and Yuwono (2020) classed this as a smoothness error as Google Translate failed to convert the word '*quickie*' which means '*singkat*'. GT kept the SL, which resulted in an unsmooth reading experience.

6. Tailoring

A translation must be appropriate for its audience and understandable to them. The tone and formality of a text must be acceptable for its audience. The translator must be aware of the readers and the level of formality and technicality that is appropriate for them. Mossop (2020) put tailoring error in this way:

…no cure has yet been found for AIDS, there are a number of treatments which can prevent the opportunistic diseases…

Mossop (2020) stated that the term is generally known to doctors, nurses, and AIDS activists, but not familiar to the public. The expression can be replaced with: '*prevent the diseases which HIV-positive people often get*'. Therefore, it is important to tailor the word that can be addressed to intended readers.

7. Sub-Language

According to Mossop (2020), each genre of writing has a distinct selection of style, such as that language's lexical, syntactic, or rhetorical resources. It implies that each genre has its own structure in the target language that differs from the structure of the ST. The most noticeable sub-language aspect that must be checked is field specific terminology. Most

translation works require a term used by native speakers of the target language. Amilia and Yuwono (2020) put sub-language error this way:

ST: …but it was still unable to ease the grief <u>she</u> felt as <u>she</u> remembered the last time <u>she</u> had been here.

GT: …tetapi masih belum bisa meredakan kesedihan yang <u>dia</u> rasakan saat <u>dia</u> ingat terakhir kali <u>dia</u> berada di sini.

Amilia and Yuwono (2020) stated the word '*she*' was used repeatedly in the sentence to refer to the main character. However, Google Translate transferred the word literally as '*dia*'. To prevent redundancy, the translation should have been '*dirasakannya*'.

8. Idiom

Idiomatic combinations are grammatically correct combinations of words. Translators are susceptible to making unidiomatic combinations due to the influence of the ST. Amilia and Yuwono (2020) put idiomatic error in this way:

ST: The place was beautiful <u>beyond belief</u>, but it was still unable to ease the grief…

GT: Tempat itu indah <u>tanpa bisa dipercaya</u>, tetapi masih belum bisa meredakan kesedihan…

Amilia and Yuwono (2020) classified this as idiomatic error since Google Translate was unable to transfer the word '*beyond belief*' which means '*too great,*'or '*difficult to be believed*'. However, in this context, Google Translate converted it literally. According to the context, there is an adjective '*beautiful*', therefore '*beyond belief*' was more likely to be

translated as '*sungguh,*' or '*amat*' to describe the adjective. Therefore, it should have been translated as '*sungguh tempat yang begitu indah*'.

9. Mechanics

If the translation is to be released, translators need to make sure that it follows a specified style manual or house style sheet, besides examining for grammatical mistakes, spelling, and punctuation. If the translation is typed over an electronic version, translators must pay attention to punctuation and number-writing conventions. Amilia and Yuwono (2020) put mechanical error in this way:

ST: …<u>he</u> was aware that <u>she</u> was different from any other woman <u>he</u> could meet.

GT: …<u>dia</u> sadar bahwa <u>dia</u> berbeda dari wanita lain yang bisa <u>dia</u> temui

Amilia and Yuwono (2020) put the datum into a mechanical error as English has a different way to refer to one gender. However, in the TL, there is no such concept. Therefore, Google Translate was unable to understand the context that the word '*dia*' led to confusion as it was not clear who was being referred to. Therefore, it should have been translated into '*…dia menyadari ada yang berbeda dengan Lisa…*' to give a clearer context by replacing the pronoun with the character's name.

10. Layout

It is necessary to look at how the text is organized on the page. Indentation, align, heading, numbering, and other formats must be consistent. Wahuyuningsih (2021) put layout error in this way:

ST: Pimpinan atau pemberi kerja…untuk pekerja melaporkan setiap ada kasus dicurigai COVID- 19 (gejala   demam   atau   batuk/pilek/nyeri tenggorokan/sesak nafas)…

TT: TheTthe   head   officer   and   the   employee advisor…procedureprocedure procedure for the worker to report every suspect casesuspectsuspact case of COVID 19 (symptomsymtom of fever or cough, runny nose. Pain) sore throat/shortness of breath).

Wahyuningsih (2021) categorized this as layout error as the participant translated the TL without paying attention to the space and margin. Therefore, it led to the improper layout.

11. Typography

It will be difficult to read a text that has many words bolded, italicized, underlined, colored or in uppercase. Translators must make sure bolding, underlining, italicizing are not improperly repeated in the translation. Moreover, the emphasis must make sense in the target language. Therefore, the reviser must ensure this aspect since it may change the meaning.

12. Organization

The organization of the translation plays a significant role in allowing readers to read the text easily and understand the structure. If organizational errors are found, such as numbering, or errors in lettering, in target text, inform them to the client.

13. Client Specifications

Some clients may provide specific requests regarding how they want the text is written, such as adding equivalent terms or omitting quotations and

footnotes. Sometimes, the specifications are inappropriate because the client is unfamiliar with the writing procedure in the TL. Normally, the issue is negotiated prior to translating. Otherwise, the reviser must decide between the loyalty to the TL or to the client.

14. Employer Policies

Employers of salaried translators and agencies may issue statements about how they expect their translators to do the work. Sometimes revisers disagree with employer policies. Thus, translators must decide between sticking to professional standards or being loyal to the employers.

Amilia and Yuwono (2020) aimed to examine errors made by Google Translate in translating Eliza Riley's Return to Paradise short story. The descriptive qualitative method was applied in this research. The errors were examined according to Mossop's (2014) revision parameters. The researchers found that Google Translate produced 63 errors in total. There were seven out of 12 errors detected in the translated text produced by Google Translate. The total errors discovered are as follows: accuracy 21.33%, completeness 5.8%, logical errors 1.2%, errors in smoothness 19.30%, sub-language 3.5%, idiom 3.5%, and mechanical errors 11.17%. The results showed that Google Translate was unable to distinguish between idiomatic expressions, which led to significant errors in the TT; inaccurate word choice caused the words to be translated out of context; and nonsense sentences due to cultural differences. In conclusion, Google Translate can be helpful for translating a few words, phrases, and sentences in general. However, it might not result in a good enough translation.

Another study carried out by Halimah (2018) aimed to analyze errors made by Google Translate on procedural text. The objectives of this study were to discover the most frequent translation errors generated by Google Translate and to classify the errors in English-Indonesian machine translation into three categories: semantic errors, syntactic errors and morphological error. The research was conducted by employing descriptive design with a qualitative approach. The majority of errors with 44 out of 977 (45.36%) were semantic categories. Followed by errors in syntax with 34 errors (35.05%), and morphological errors with 19 errors (19.59%). In other words, machine translation still has several drawbacks and generates inaccurate translations. However, a text can still be understood globally.

Another study conducted by Ismailia (2022) aimed to identify and classify the errors that students made in translating text using Google Translate. The results of this study indicated that errors were more frequently detected at lexis level (98%), grammatical errors (0.007%), semantic for about 0.008%, and discourse for about 0.005%. This revealed that Google Translate made several errors when translating informative text, but it may still be useful as an alternative means to translate English language into Indonesian language. In contrast to previous studies, this study focuses on the translation generated by DeepL in translating *Anne of Green Gables* novel by employing Mossop's (2020) 14 revision parameters.

The similarity between the three previous studies and this study is that these studies address error analysis found in machine translation. The differences between these studies were the media and the data source employed. Research conducted by Amilia and Yuwono (2020), Halimah (2018), and Ismaila (2022) used Google Translate for analyzing the error, on the other hand, this study used DeepL.

Moreover, this study used a novel as the data source, while Amilia and Yuwono 2020) used a short story, Halimah (2018) used a procedural text, and Ismailia used informative texts. The researcher used this novel because this novel contains complex sentences that tend to be challenging for machine translation to translate accurately. This study aimed to identify errors in the translation of *Anne of Green Gables* novel and to analyze the errors based on Mossop's (2020) revision parameters.

RESEARCH METHOD

The research approach used in this research is a qualitative method. This research involves data collection, classification, analysis, and drawing of conclusions. Creswell and Creswell (2018) stated that a qualitative approach depends on text and visual data, requires distinct steps in data analysis, and draws on various designs. It involves educating readers about the purposes of the research, addressing specific designs, and considering the researcher's role. Therefore, a qualitative research is to explain a phenomenon in depth, which is accomplished by gathering complete information. This research method is a descriptive case study, in which the researcher describes the data. The researcher gathers, examines, and analyzes the data before describing it by using Mossop's (2020) revision parameters.

The data are taken from a novel titled *Anne of Green Gables* and was originally published on June 13, 1908. The Indonesian version was published and translated by Mizan Publishing (2022). The researcher collected data from chapter