CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Translation is the process of transferring the message from the source to the target language. Furthermore, the ability to select appropriate vocabulary, comprehend the sentence structure, and maintain fidelity to the original meaning helps the translation process. Good translation is not merely a matter of reproducing words in a literal sense; it also represents the nuances, meanings, and stylistic elements so that the message can be conveyed in a precise and effective way. Referring to Gulxumor et al (2023), translators employ a range of strategies, techniques, and tools to produce good translations. They consider linguistic nuance, cultural references, idiomatic expressions, and specifics of the target audience. Furthermore, the translation can be defined as "rendering the meaning of a source language to the target language" (Catford, 1965: 20; Newmark, 1988; Lefevere, 1992; Munday, 2022). Additionally, Newmark describes the two approaches to translating. The first is translating sentence by sentence. The second involves reading the whole text two or three times, and finding the intention, register, and tone, marking the difficult words and passages, and starting to translate only when you have taken your bearings (Newmark, 1988, p. 21).

The theory of translation is concerned with the relationship between languages; therefore, a consideration of its relationship with linguistics is required. Moreover, Jakobson (2000) said that there are three types of translation (Intralingual, Interlingual, and Intersemiotic translation). The evolution of translation is marked by various historical milestones, ranging from theearliest

human endeavours to facilitate communication across language barriers led to the establishment of translation as an academic discipline and profession.

Machine Translation (MT, henceforth) is the translation, by a computer using software, of a text written in the source language (SL), which produces another text in the target language (TL) (Forcada, 2010, p. 215). MT is a subfield of computational linguistics that focuses on the automatic translation of text or speech from one language to another using computer algorithms (Hutchins, 1995). The field has advanced over the years, with the transition from traditional MT systems to advanced models. As previously stated by Tripathi dan Sarkhel (2010), MT is one of the research areas under "computational linguistics". Nevertheless, to ascertain the quality of an MT system and its effect on the workflow of professional translators in an objective manner.

The advancement of Artificial Intelligence (AI, henceforth) technology led to a surge in interest in artificial neural networks for machine translation. Despite the notable enhancement in the quality of machine translation, the superiority of human translation persists. The development of machine translation technologies can be categorized into three distinct classifications (Son & Kim, 2023). First, Rule-based Machine Translation (RBMT) relies on language rules and dictionaries that are made by people to connect the grammar, syntax, and meaning of the source language to the target language. Secondly, Statistical Machine Translation (SMT) leverages large parallel corpora to improve translation performance. Thirdly, Error-based Machine Translation (EBMT) creates translation by looking for similar patterns in a database that has sentences or phrases translated before. EMBT system use different algorithms to join and change the matched example to create the target

translation. Although EMBT can give better translation than RMBT, it still has good examples in the database.

Due to the limitations of EBMT, which relies on the availability of examples in the database, alternative translation systems are developed to address such challenges. One prominent example is Google Translate. The system is capable of translating words, phrases, and entire web pages between languages that are supported by the program. GT was first launched in 2006 and initially supported only two languages: English and Arabic. In the following years, GT added more languages and became increasingly popular and widely used, with over 500 million monthly users (James, 2023).

Other than GT, there are alternative online translation tools such as DeepL Translator. As has been found in DeepL Press Company Profiles, DeepL Translator is an innovative translation tool developed by a German Company that is dedicated to the goal of eliminating language barriers worldwide through the use of AI. The translation system was initially developed within Linguee by a team led by founder and CEO Jaroslaw Kutylowski and is backed by world-renowned investors such as Benchmark and Btov in 2016.

Continuing to the *DeepL Press Company Profiles profile*, in 2017, DeepL Translator was released to the market and achieved the best translation quality worldwide. Additionally, it also provides professional products for companies, business people, and translators. In 2018, DeepL introduced a paid version of its free online translation service called DeepL Pro. Furthermore, in 2019, DeepL released an application for Windows and macOS that integrates into the system and allows users to translate from any application on their computer. An adequate

feature referred to as the Glossary represents an innovative interface between DeepL Translator's artificial intelligence and the individual requirements and preferences of its users in 2020. In light of 2021, DeepL launched an application for iPhones and iPads, allowing users to access accurate translation.

In addition, the role of language in facilitating communication and self-expression for humans and their interaction with machines is fundamental. According to Douglas (2023), Large Language Models (LLMs, henceforth) are generative models, which implies the existence of a practical method for sampling from the distribution. The development of LLMs has led to the emergence of AI systems that can process and generate coherent text (Arcas, 2022). One example of LLMs in use is ChatGPT. It is an AI system that has the potential to assist humans in various tasks.

According to Sakib (2023), it is a conversational language model developed by OpenAI. ChatGPT (Generative Pretrained Transformer) is based on the Transformer architecture and trained on vast amounts of text data to generate human-like text. Beyond its ability to translate, this machine can paraphrase text, depending on the prompt given. An editorial article by Welsby and Cheung (2023) said, it demonstrates a higher level of persuasiveness compared to numerous other computer-assisted support systems. While it has the potential to generate novel perspectives, this capability is not expressly designed into the model.

The complexity of linguistic structure, cultural references, and idiomatic expression often hampers the system's ability to deliver flawless outputs. As a result, even advanced tools like ChatGPT are not immune to producing inaccuracies. These issues are evident when translating nuanced or context-

dependent content. Consequently, it is crucial to critically assess the types of errors that may emerge during the translation process.

This study utilizes a novel as the primary data source. The novel, entitled *Me Before You*, is chosen for this study because this story presents an emotional and thought-provoking storyline that appeals to a readership because it falls within the romance genre. This novel is not merely a narrative of romantic love, but also a story of a man's tough journey of survival and resilience after an accident. Authored by Jojo Moyes, it belongs to the romance genre and was published by Penguin Books (UK) and by Pamela Dorman Books (US). The novel, published in 2012, comprises a total of 393 pages. The characters in the novel are Louisa Clark, Will Traynor, Patrick (Lou's boyfriend), Camilla and Steven Traynor (Will's parent), Katrina (Lou's sister), Bernard and Josie Clark (Lou's parent), and Nathan (Will's personal nurse).

The novel tackles the ethical and emotional aspects of assisted suicide. It portrays a selfless kind of love that respects another person's choice. Lou's journey from small-town to self-discovery and empowerment. The novel delves into their struggling relationship as Will grapples with his new reality and Lou learns to enjoy life outside of her small town. A nuanced exploration of living with a disability and the challenges. It's both a love tale and a story about personal growth, exploring topics like choices, acceptance, and the pursuit of purpose in life.

Utilizing ChatGPT to translate the novel, this study aims to analysis the translation errors. Errors can be differentiated from mistakes in the way that errors are systematic, being "errors of competence" which occur in the continuum of the learning process (Sompong, 2014). As has been found in Brown (2014), error is the

result of transfer from the native language. An error, a noticeable deviation from the adult grammar of a native speaker, reflects the competence of the learner. Moreover, within the domain of translation studies, the analysis of errors can have an impact on the interpretation, precision, and intelligibility of the translated message. Translation errors occur at various levels, ranging from lexical, grammatical, to pragmatic. Error analysis in translation functions not only as an evaluative tool but also as a facilitator for the continuous development of translation competence. In addition, Brown (2014) adds that learners inevitably produce errors, and because these errors can be noticed, examined, and categorized to uncover aspects of the internal system they are using, this prompted a rise in the study of such errors, known as error analysis.

Three previous studies are conducted related to this study. The first study was written by Rizki and Masykuroh (2025). Evaluating ChatGPT's Translation of Harry Potter: A Qualitative Study of Translation Techniques, Accuracy, and Acceptability. This research investigates the translation techniques employed by ChatGPT in translating J.K. Rowling's Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone. Intending to analyze data from the original English text, the Indonesian translation generated by ChatGPT, and feedback from five evaluators based on predetermined criteria, this research employs a qualitative approach. The objective of this research is twofold: Firstly, a comparison is to be made between the source and target texts to categorize the translation strategies employed. Secondly, the average scores from raters are to be calculated. The research employed six key strategies based on Mona Baker's framework: Translation by Paraphrase Using a Related Word being the most frequently used; the following strategy included Translation by a More

Neutral or Less Expressive Word; Translation by a More General Word; Translation by Cultural Substitution; Translation by Using Loan Word or Loan Word Plus Explanation; and Translation by Omission. This research contributes to the field by incorporating AI into understanding the role of literary translation. In highlighting such aspects, this research further advances the discourse on AI's evolving capabilities in creative fields.

The second study, written by Işım and Balcıoğlu (2023), with the title ChatGPT: Performance of Translate. The objective of this study is to measure the translation performance of artificial intelligence from English to Turkish, together with the translation of the paragraphs we identified in the field of education into English. The data for this study were taken from 50 Turkish paragraphs selected from the field of education. Among the 50 paragraphs selected for translation, 34 were translated without error. Nevertheless, errors were identified in 16 of the 50 paragraphs. However, the translation was deemed successful, with a 68% success rate.

The last study, entitled ChatGPT for Arabic-English Translation: Evaluating the Accuracy, was conducted by Khoshafah (2023). This paper aims to evaluate the translation accuracy of ChatGPT 3.5 by comparing its outputs with professional translations of various text genres, such as historical, literary, media, legal, and scientific. The result indicates that ChatGPT can be used as a translator for simple content, though it struggles with complexities that require human intervention. Therefore, users should be cautious while using ChatGPT for such text, and human intervention is required to ensure accuracy.

Additionally, this research study examines the errors made by ChatGPT 4.0 in translating the novel, *Me Before You*, from English to Indonesian. It employs the taxonomic framework proposed by Costa et al. (2015) to classify and analyze the errors. This study shares similarities with three previous studies in that all assess the quality of machine translation (MT), specifically ChatGPT, to analyze and categorize the errors in the translation.

1.2 Statement of Problem

1. What are the types of errors made by ChatGPT in translating *Me Before You* novel?

2. What are the most common types of errors found in the novel?

1.3 Research Objectives

The objective of this study is twofold: Firstly, to analyze the types of errors made by ChatGPT in translating *Me Before You*. Secondly, to identify the most frequent errors found in the translation made by ChatGPT.

1.4 Scope and Limitations

This research paper undertakes an analysis of the types of errors made by ChatGPT 4.0, focusing on its performance in translating *Me Before You*. To identify the error, this research employed Costa et al. (2015). The taxonomy is utilized in an analytical process to examine the phrases and words that have been translated from the *Me Before You* novel, employing the ChatGPT 4.0 system.

1.5 Research Methodology

Conducting the research focusing on the finding and analysis of several types of translation errors, this study uses a qualitative method. Qualitative method emphasizes that making sense of action and meaning (verbal utterances are also

speech acts) always involves understanding the other (Hollstein, 2011). The data was derived from the novel *Me Before You*. This novel is a widely acclaimed novel authored by Jojo Moyes, and it was first published in 2012. The novel was released by Penguin Books (UK) and by Pamela Dorman Books (US), contributing to its global reach. Classified under the genres of romance, the story offers a deeply emotional and thought-provoking narrative that resonates with a wide readership. Spanning 369 pages, the novel is structured into 27 chapters.

The data are collected by reading and highlighting sentences from the novel "Me Before You" in order to find the errors in the translation using ChatGPT 4.0 . There are four steps in collecting the data:

1. Reading the novel to comprehend the message conveyed.

2. Insert the source text into ChatGPT 4.0 to obtain the translation.

3. Giving a prompt, "Translate into Indonesian".

4. Finding and analysis of errors in the translation of the Me Before You novel.

The data analysis is conducted in two steps. These steps are:

1. Categorizing the most prevalent errors in the translations of the novel Me Before You by using ChatGPT 4.0.

2. Analyzing the types of errors in a phrase or word by using Costa et al. (2015) taxonomy.

1.6 Organization of Writing

The study opens with an introductory section that provides a general overview of the subject matter. This initial section commences with an introduction that provides background to the study. Subsequently, the author sets the context for

the field of translation and the specific focus on translation errors. In addition, this section employs a qualitative approach, utilizing data from short stories. Furthermore, the scope and limitations of the study are presented to provide the reader with a clear understanding of the context and parameters of the study. However, the most vital aspect of this study is to analyze the types of errors in the translation by using Costa et al. (2015) taxonomy.