Comparative Study Between Students Translation and Google Translate Translation on Parts of Speech

(A Study of Third Year Students of SMAN 1 MAKASSAR)

A Thesis

Submitted to the Faculty of Cultural Sciences Hasanuddin University as Partial Requirements to Obtain Bachelor Degree in English Literature Study Program

REZKY PUTRI ANDRIYATI

F041191020

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT

FACULTY OF CULTURAL SCIENCES

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LEGITIMATION

THESIS

COMPARATIVE STUDY BETWEEN STUDENTS TRANSLATION AND GOOGLE TRANSLATE TRANSLATION ON PARTS OF SPEECH (A STUDY OF THIRD YEAR STUDENTS OF SMAN 1 MAKASSAR)

BY

REZKY PUTRI ANDRIYATI

Student ID Number: F041191020

It has been examined before the Board of Thesis Examination on 9th June 2023

and is declare to have fulfilled the requirements.

Approved By

Board of Supervisors

Chairman   Secretary

Dra. Nasmilah, M.Hum, Ph.D.   **Dra. Ria Rosdiana Jubhari, M.A., Ph.D.**
NIP. 196311031988112001   NIP. 196602071991032003

Dean of Faculty of Cultural Sciences   Head of English Literature Study Program
Hasahuddin University

Prof. Dr. Akin Duli, M.A.   **Dra. Nasmilah, M.Hum, Ph.D**
NIP. 196407161991031010   NIP. 196311031988112001

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AGREEMENT

On June 9th 2023, the Board of Thesis Examination has kindly approved a thesis by Rezky Putri Andriyati (F041191020) entitled *Comparative Study Between Students Translation and Google Translate Translation on Parts of Speech (A Study of Third Year Students of SMAN 1 MAKASSAR)* submitted in fulfillment of one of the requirements to obtain Sarjana Degree in English Literature Study Program, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Hasanuddin University.

Makassar, 12nd June 2023

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The thesis by Rezky Putri Andriyati (F041191020) entitled *Comparative Study Between Students Translation and Google Translate Translation on Parts of Speech (A Study of Third Year Students of SMAN 1 MAKASSAR)* has been revised as advised during the examination on 9th June 2023 and is approved by the Board of Undergraduate Thesis Examiners:

1. Dr. Abidin Pammu, M. A., Dipl. TESOL   First Examiner   1. ....
2. Hidayatullah Yunus, S.S., M.TESOL   Second Examiner   2. ....

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I, the undersigned,

Name   : Rezky Putri Andriyati

ID Number   : F041191020

Department   : English Literature

Hereby, the writer declares that this thesis entitled:

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If in the future it is proven that there is a part or all of the contents of this thesis are plagiarized, the author is willing to accept the sanction for her action.

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Rezky Putri Andriyati

NIM. F041191020

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With reference to the letter of the dean of Faculty of Cultural Sciences Hasanuddin University No.1731/UN4.9.1/KEP/2022 regarding supervision, we hereby confirm to approve the undergraduate thesis draft by Rezky Putri Andriyati (F041191020) to be examined at the English Literature Study Program of Faculty of Cultural Sciences.
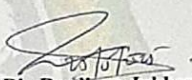
Makassar, 22nd May, 2023

Approved by

First Supervisor   Second Supervisor

Dra. Nasmilah, M.Hum, Ph.D   **Dra. Ria Rosdiana Jubhari, M.A.,Ph.D.**
NIP. 196311031988112001   NIP. 196602071991032003

Approved by the Execution of Thesis Examination by
The Thesis Organizing Committees

On Behalf of Dean
Head of English Literature Study Program

Dra. Nasmilah, M.Hum, Ph.D
NIP. 196311031988112001

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This thesis was written to qualify for an S1 degree at the Department of English Literature, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Hasanuddin University, Makassar. In preparation for the completion of this thesis, the writer received help, advice, guidance, and prayers from several people. To all these people, the writer would like to express my deepest gratitude to:

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Recognizing that this study is inherently flawed and imperfect, the author remains open to receiving valuable feedback, constructive criticism, and insightful suggestions from readers.

Makassar, 18th May, 2023

Rezky Putri Andriyati

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ABSTRACT

Rezky Putri Andriyati (2023), "A Comparative Study between Student Translations and Google Translate Translations on Parts of Speech: A Study of Third Year Students OF SMAN 1 Makassar" (supervised by **Namilah** and **Ria Rosdiana Jubhari**)

This research aims to determine the differences between student translations and Google Translate translations based on the use of parts of speech, particularly pronouns, and the typical errors made by students in the use of word classes, especially pronouns.

The study was conducted at SMAN 1 Makassar, with a population of third year students with the highest scores based on the mid-term exam and a sample size of 15 students. The researcher used a qualitative descriptive method, employing descriptive texts that would be translated from Indonesian to English by the students and Google Translate.

The results of the study show that students made errors, including the use of singular or plural words, past verb tense, and inappropriate preposition usage. However, Google Translate produced clear and accurate translations, devoid of such errors, targeting the intended language. It can be concluded that the errors made by students are influenced by factors such as mother tongue interference, faulty application of rules in the target language, and false concept hypothesized.

Keywords: Comparative Study, Students, Google Translate, Translation, Parts of Speech, Pronouns.

ABSTRAK

Rezky Putri Andriyati (2023), "Studi Perbandingan Antara Terjemahan Siswa dan Terjemahan Google Translate Pada Kelas Kata: Studi Siswa Tahun Ketiga SMAN 1 Makassar" (dibimbing oleh **Nasmilah** dan **Ria Rosdiana Jubhari**)

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui perbedaan antara terjemahan siswa dan terjemahan Google Terjemahan berdasarkan penggunaan kelas kata terutama pada kata ganti dan kesalahan umum yang ada pada siswa dalam penggunaan kelas kata terutama pada kata ganti.

Penelitian ini dilakukan di SMAN 1 Makassar dengan populasi siswa kelas 3 dengan nilai tertinggi berdasarkan nilai ujian terngah semester dan sampel berjumlah 15 orang. Peneliti menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif dengan menggunakan deskriptif teks yang akan diterjemah dari Bahasa Indonesia ke Bahasa Inggris oleh siswa dan Google Translate.

Hasil dari penelitian menunjukkan ada kesalahan yang dihasilkan siswa meliputi penggunaan kata tunggal atau jamak, penggunaan kata kerja dalam bentuk lampau, dan penggunaan preposisi yang tidak sesuai. Namun, terjemahan Google Translate menghasilkan terjemahan yang jelas dan akurat, tanpa kesalahan seperti itu, yang ditujukan kepada bahasa target. Dapat disimpulkan bahwa error yang dihasilkan siswa disebabkan oleh faktor bahasa ibu, penerapan aturan yang salah pada bahasa target, dan dan konsep yang keliru dihipotesiskan.

Kata Kunci: Studi Perbandingan, Siswa, Google Translate, Terjemahan, Kelas Kata, Kata Ganti.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1. Background

English is the international language of the world. Numerous countries in the world use English as their second language. In Indonesia, English is the third language after the local language, and Bahasa Indonesia. Furthermore, in Indonesia academic fields utilize the English language, English has been taught from elementary up to the university level.

Many textbooks for higher education frequently use English. Language barriers can make it challenging for students to translate words from English textbooks. Due to widespread use of current technology, it is now easier to translate words from English textbooks. Due to the widespread use of current technology, it is now simple to translate a word or sentence. One of quick solution is use Google Translate as a translation machine.

Translation strategies are necessary when learning English, especially when it comes to writing. In learning English, translating is a necessary skill because from translating we learn to understand words or sentences from the target language. In today's era, translation is done using a translator machine so that translating activities become easier and can be done anywhere.

One of the frequently used machine translators is Google Translate. Google Translate is a digital dictionary developed by Google to translate one language into another. Google Translate has many good things to offer to its users, apart from the application that is free to download, Google Translate is also considerably easy to operate. Therefore, Google Translate can be utilized by students to develop their skills.

Behind the many uses of Google Translate, some people also use translations done by humans or without the help of machines. While Google Translations is carried out by a translation engine, human translation is carried out by a human translator. A professional linguist or translator is needed for the translation process; typically, this worker has studied the target language in-depth. However, if translation fits the criteria for quality good translations, it can be done at the student level.

The translations produced by Google Translate and produced by humans have been compared in numerous studies. The study compared the pros and cons of the two translations. Setiawati et al., (2020) The outcome of Google's translation was classified as a translation that is more understandable compared to human translation. However, Brazill (2016) stated that human translation is more accurate than Google Translate. Syntax and translation are two distinct by equally significant aspects of language use. Rules are required to serve as a benchmark for determining whether a translation is good or not, specifically by using syntax. Because

of this, the researcher seeks to compare human translation with Google Translate translation based on the use of parts of speech.

Syntax is the study of language sentences in linguistics. According to Gleason (1961) syntax refers to the rules for building structures of various types using procedures of word derivation and inflection. Based on the understanding above, it can be concluded that words, phrases, and clauses are arranged in a way related to syntax to build sentences and other bigger structures that follow grammatical rules.

The researcher constructed a study to analyze the parts of speech used in two translations of an Indonesian-English text, comparing Google Translate (GT) and Students Translation (ST). The study compared the various uses of parts of speech and explored typical errors made by students. Additionally, the study aimed to examine the English writing competence of advanced-level students at SMAN 1 Makassar.

2. Research Questions

This research tried to answer several research questions that have been compiled from the statement of the problem. The research questions for this study are:

1. What are differences between student translations and Google Translate translations based on their use of parts of speech especially on pronouns?

2. What are the typical errors in the use of parts of speech especially on pronouns found in student translations and Google Translate translations?

3. Objective of The Study

The study aimed to:

1. Investigate the differences between student translations and Google Translate translations based on their use of parts of speech, especially on pronouns.

2. Analyze typical errors in the use of parts of speech, especially on pronouns, produced between student translations and Google Translate translations.

4. Scope of The Problem

In this study, the researcher focuses on understanding the differences and errors produced on the translations between student translations (ST) and Google Translate translations (GT). This study will be conducted in senior high school using final-year students with an advanced English background as its subjects.

5. Significance of Research

This research is expected to be useful and valuable, especially for the students and the English teacher at SMAN 1 Makassar. This study findings are expected to give information about the strengths and weaknesses of students in translating from Indonesia to English. On the

other hand, the researcher expects teachers can optimize teaching techniques for translations skill based on the level of students.

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

1. Previous Study

There are some researches related to this topic. First, Hijazi (2013) conducted research on how well Google Translate translated legal texts, the results found that there were some lexical and syntactic problems. It happens because of the system's inability to distinguish between multiple senses in a legal context.

Second, Suprato (2014) discovered that some identifiers such as language style and use of tenses from Indonesia to English could not be translated by software. It is automatically translated into standard English for machine translation. Compared to translator's translation, machine translation offers a more nuanced literary worth. Additionally, the machine only translated words, phrases, and sentences so that the results are standard. Inaccurate words are also produced by machine translation. Meanwhile, translators employ comprehensible language.

The third study conducted by Karami (2014) talked about the many models that Google Translate uses. He concentrated on two important engines that Google Translate uses and attempted to evaluate the benefits and drawbacks of each engine independently. He came to the conclusion that rule-based models are simpler and more effective for machine translation of simple linguistically and rule-based languages. He thinks the quality of translated texts depends on the data given to the machine and the

pair of languages used in the translation process for a machine translation like Google Translate, which supports 90 languages and uses statistical models.

Another study that discussed comparing translation was conducted by Purwaningsih (2016). She compared the translations of professional translators with Google Translate translations. She discovered that some words from the source language are translated into the target language in an unsuitable and unnatural way. As a machine, Google Translate cannot maximally produce accurate, acceptable, and readable translation because Google Translate does not have translation competence which are very important in translating a text.

Setiawati et al. (2020) also tried to find out readability of translation between Google Translate and Human Translation in the medical book. They find out the result of Google's translation was categorized as a more readable translation rather than human translation. This proves that the result of Google's translation is almost as natural as the human translation and makes it easier to understand.

The difference between all the research above and this research lies in the methodology. The researcher carries out the comparison based on part of speech to look at the various uses of parts of speech and explore the typical errors use of parts of speech between students who have an advanced level in English and Google Translate.
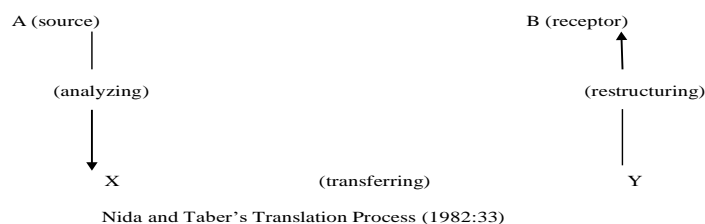
2. Theory

2.1 Translations

Definitions of Translation and Translation Processes

According to Larson (1984), translations are processes of transferring the meaning from the source language into the target language. This is accomplished by using semantic structure to transition from a first language to a second language. In a general way, translation is a kind of communication that enables the target audience to access the knowledge presented in the text.

Semenov (2005) stated that translation is activity of a translator which message in one language transferred into a message with the same meaning in a different language. Translation's outcome of this activity, such as an oral or written language utterance. According to (Bassneet 2002), translation is a process of negotiating between texts and cultures as well as the transfer of texts from one language into another. This means that translation involves not only transferring a language, a meaning, and a message, but also a cultural aspect of the target language. Translation processes can be described in the following diagram:

A (source)   B (receptor)

(analyzing)   (restructuring)

X   (transferring)   Y

Nida and Taber's Translation Process (1982:33)

Nida and Taber (1982) divided the translation process into three stages: (1) analysis, which the surface structure is examined in terms of the meaning of the words and word combination; (2) transfer, during which the analyzed material is transferred from language A to language B in the translator's mind; and (3) restructuring, during which the transferred material is reorganized in order to make the final message clear.

Google Translate

Google Translate is a free global machine translation tool created by Google that allows users to translate text, sounds, images, websites, and real-time video from one language to another. Pujiati (2017) said that Google Translate can translate words, phrases, clauses, and speech. Furthermore, Medvedev (2016) wrote that Google Translate is free, instant, offers a choice of input and output languages, supports voice recognition, and can translate full web pages and files by uploading them.

Another Google Translate definition by Arifatun (2012) Google Translate is a machine translation tool with a number of drawbacks. It can help readers in comprehending the basic content of foreign language writings, but it does not provide accurate translations. As a translator, Google translate has various advantages. This is a main objective, namely functioning as an internet translator, particularly Google Translate Indonesian English, which is often used in Indonesian English translation. According to Bayu (2020), Google Translate is a technology that helps in

vocabulary development because it can be used immediately and realistically without the need for an English book dictionary.

Afterward, Google Translate provides machine translations that are produced entirely by technology, without human participation. More than 500 million people use Google's powerful statistical machine translation technology. Google Translate work is based on statistical analysis rather than traditional rule-based analysis, which means it frequently contains seemingly illogical and evident errors. For instance, a poetic or literary text may lose its artistic beauty and depth when translated by Google Translate. Similarly, a heartfelt message may come across as robotic and impersonal, lacking the emotional resonance that a human translator could convey. While human translations possess the cultural understanding, creativity, and empathy necessary to accurately convey the meaning and intent of a message.

Human Translations

According to (Whyatt, 2012), the issue of translation as a human skill is broad and complex. It can be described from a variety of angles, and each one will yield useful insights. The number of potential translators must be impressive given the variety of languages spoken in the world and the current trend of more people speaking at two languages. Translation is still a phenomenon that society misunderstands, though. One the one hand, anyone who is able to communicate in both languages is expected to be able to translate from one language into the other.

2.2 Syntactical – Parts of Speech

In linguistics, syntax refers to the body of rules, precepts, and procedures that regulate the word and overall sentence structure of a language. In other words, syntax is the study of word placement within a sentence in accordance with a predetermined rule. Studying these principles and procedures is referred to as studying syntax. Finding the syntactic norms that apply to all languages is a common goal for syntacticians.

a. **Words**

Chaer (2009) stated that the word has two grammatical statuses. As the biggest unit at the morphological level and the smallest at the syntactic level. The simplest component of a sentence is a word, thus knowing the names of all the world classes is required to better identify it. It is incorrect to only consider a word's form or meaning when determining the word class of that word; instead, consider how that word functions in the phrase, clause, or even sentence in which it appears. According to Chakravarty (2004), a word can take on one of eight roles in a sentence. It may be either: a noun, a pronoun, a verb, an adverb, an adjective, a preposition, a conjunction, and an interjection.

1. Noun

Nouns are words that identify a specific person, place, thing, or concept. Both the subject and the object of a verb can be nouns in sentences.

2. Pronouns

Pronouns are words that are used in place of one or more nouns. Pronouns are used to refer to nouns (called its antecedent). They are she, he, they, them, my, etc.

3. Verbs

A verb is a word that expresses the actions, procedures, contexts, or states of something or someone. For example: work, wash, sleep, etc.

4. Adverbs

Adverbs can define as word from one of the major form classes that usually modifies a verb, adjective, another adverb, preposition, phrase, clause, or sentence to express some relation of manner or quality, place, time, degree, number, cause, opposition, affirmation, or denial.

5. Adjectives

Adjectives are one of the parts of speech that are used to describe a noun or pronoun, which can be a thing, place, animal, or other thing.

6. Preposition

A preposition is a word used to describe how a noun or pronoun is related to another word in a phrase. They are in above, behind, under, etc.

7. Conjunctions

A word or group of words that joins them together is known as a conjunction. A coordinating conjunction is one word that connect two sentences. For, and, nor, but, or, yet, and so make up these seven words.

8. Interjection

An interjection is a word or phrase used to convey emotion or to request or demand something. Interjections are a normal part of speech, but they are not grammatically connected to other sentence components.

b. Pronouns

According to Hornby (1991), students who desire to speak and write English properly must be conscious of grammatical accuracy. Thus, grammar is essential to communication. A pronoun is a word that is used in place of a noun (Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary, 1991). Since they cannot typically occur with determiners like the definite article or pre-modification, pronouns 'replace' nouns or rather full noun phrases. In order to be more effective, pronouns are employed.

Verspoor and Sauter (2000) mention nine different kinds of pronoun:

Personal pronoun, are always independent and refer to people or things, such as I/me, she/her, we/us, and so on.

Possessive pronoun, it used for express ownership. There are dependent and independent ones. Dependent like my, your, his, its, etc. and independent like mine, yours, hers, ours, and so on.

Relative pronoun, such as who, whom, whose, which, and that. Relative pronouns have a double function they are pronouns because they create a dependent clause while also referring to a person or thing and they serve as an introducing clause in the clause they introduce.

Interrogative pronoun, which used to ask a question such as: who, whom, whose, which, and what.

Demonstrative pronoun, is pronoun which highlight someone or something like: this, that, these, and those to plural ones. Demonstrative pronouns can be used independently and dependently.

Reflexive pronoun, is a pronoun that is made up of the words self and selves followed by a personal or possessive pronoun, such as: myself, herself, and so on.

Reciprocal pronoun, are *each other* and *one another* that always independently stand.

Indefinite pronoun, refer to indefinite person or thing like: some, every, no, or any. They can be used independently, they extremely similar to personal pronouns but have a broader meaning.

The unnamed type of pronoun, or "so," is the ninth and final pronoun mentioned by Verspoor and Sauter. It is used independently to refer to an entire event.

2.3 Descriptive Text

Tompkins (1994) described descriptive text like using words to create visuals. It implies that the students describe many entities, including objects, people, animals, and places. Students are required to describe objects in detail in descriptive texts based on how they appear. According to Kane (2000), a description is a statement about the senses—how something feels, sounds, and appears. Although primarily focused on the visual experience, description also touches on other senses of perception. Additionally, descriptive writing is a type of text that aims to give information.

According to Wardiman et al. (2008), the introduction and description make up the generic structure of a descriptive text. This demonstrates that a descriptive text contains two components: a specific element to describe a phenomenon (identification), and a second element (description) to illustrate its pieces, features, or characteristics. The students therefore must create descriptive texts using generic structure.

Based on the definition provided above, it can be inferred that this descriptive text is one that specifically describes a person or thing, including its form, properties, amounts, and other details.