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## APPENDICES

### APPENDIX A

#### DESCRIPTIVE TEXT (INDONESIAN TEXT)

##### **Alan Turing**

Lahir di London pada tahun 1912, Turing adalah putra seorang administrator kolonial Inggris berpangkat tinggi yang berbasis di India. Orang tuanya, bagaimanapun, tidak ingin anak-anak mereka dibesarkan di sana, jadi mereka meninggalkan mereka untuk dibesarkan oleh teman-teman keluarga. Menurut penulis biografi Andrew Hodges, dia adalah anak yang kesepian yang dibesarkan di "berbagai rumah Inggris di mana tidak ada yang mendorong ekspresi, orisinalitas, atau penemuan." Tetapi Turing muda memiliki pikiran yang unik dan cemerlang.

Di sekolah asrama, Turing remaja membentuk ikatan dekat dengan teman sekelasnya, Christopher Morcom, karena kecintaan mereka pada sains. Ketika Morcom meninggal secara tak terduga pada tahun 1930, dia hancur. Dalam surat kepada ibu Morcom, dia bertanya-tanya apakah pikiran Morcom mungkin bisa hidup tanpa tubuhnya.

Kehilangan mengubah Turing, menjerumuskannya ke dalam penyelidikan filosofis, matematika, dan ilmiah tentang pikiran manusia yang akan bertahan seumur hidup. Dia mengejar studi ilmiah dan matematika tingkat lanjut, menerima gelar dalam matematika dari Universitas Cambridge pada tahun 1934 dan gelar doktor dalam matematika dari Universitas Princeton pada tahun 1938.

Sebagai mahasiswa pascasarjana, Turing menulis bukti berpengaruh yang menantang teori matematikawan terhormat David Hilbert, yang menduga bahwa tidak ada yang namanya masalah matematika yang tidak dapat dipecahkan. Sebagai bagian dari bukti, Turing memaparkan eksperimen pemikiran yang menggambarkan perangkat yang sekarang dikenal sebagai "mesin" Turing. Perangkat hipotetis dapat membaca input dari pita yang sangat panjang dan memecahkan masalah sesuai dengan seperangkat aturan. Mesin Turing sejati tidak mungkin dibuat, tetapi konsepnya—mesin yang dapat direplikasi yang dapat diprogram, menyimpan informasi, dan melakukan perhitungan—mengatur panggung untuk komputer modern.

Meskipun kematiannya dinyatakan sebagai bunuh diri karena keracunan sianida, masih belum jelas apakah dia berniat untuk bunuh diri. Saat ini, sejarawan melihat Turing sebagai korban brilian dari bias eranya. Dan seiring waktu, kontribusinya terhadap upaya perang dan ilmu komputer modern menjadi lebih jelas.

## APPENDIX B

### GOOGLE TRANSLATE TRANSLATION

The screenshot shows the Google Translate interface. At the top, there are tabs for 'Text', 'Images', 'Documents', and 'Websites'. Below that, the language selection is set to 'INDONESIAN' on the left and 'ENGLISH' on the right. The main content area is split into two columns. The left column contains the Indonesian text, and the right column contains the English translation. The Indonesian text is a biographical paragraph about Alan Turing, detailing his birth in London, his parents' disapproval, his education at boarding school, his work at Bletchley Park, and his contributions to computer science. The English translation is a direct translation of the Indonesian text, capturing the same information in English. The interface includes a search icon on the left and a star icon on the right of the text area.

Alan Turing

Lahir di London pada tahun 1912, Turing adalah putra seorang administrator kolonial Inggris berpangkat tinggi yang berbasis di India. Orang tuanya, bagaimanapun, tidak ingin anak-anak mereka dibesarkan di sana, jadi mereka meninggalkan mereka untuk dibesarkan oleh teman-teman keluarga. Menurut penulis biografi Andrew Hodges, dia adalah anak yang kesepian yang dibesarkan di "berbagai rumah Inggris di mana tidak ada yang mendorong ekspresi, orisinalitas, atau penemuan." Tetapi Turing muda memiliki pikiran yang unik dan cemerlang.

Di sekolah asrama, Turing remaja membentuk ikatan dekat dengan teman sekelasnya, Christopher Morcom, karena kecintaan mereka pada sains. Ketika Morcom meninggal secara tak terduga pada tahun 1930, dia hancur. Dalam surat kepada ibu Morcom, dia bertanya-tanya apakah pikiran Morcom mungkin bisa hidup tanpa tubuhnya. Kehilangan mengubah Turing, menjerumuskannya ke dalam penyelidikan filosofis, matematika, dan ilmiah tentang pikiran manusia yang akan bertahan seumur hidup. Dia mengejar studi ilmiah dan matematika tingkat lanjut, menerima gelar dalam matematika dari Universitas Cambridge pada tahun 1934 dan gelar doktor dalam matematika dari Universitas Princeton pada tahun 1938.

Sebagai mahasiswa pascasarjana, Turing menulis bukti berpengaruh yang menantang teori matematikawan terhormat David Hilbert, yang menduga bahwa tidak ada yang namanya masalah matematika yang tidak dapat dipecahkan. Sebagai bagian dari bukti, Turing memaparkan eksperimen pemikiran yang menggambarkan perangkat yang sekarang dikenal sebagai "mesin" Turing. Perangkat hipotetis dapat membaca input dari pita yang sangat panjang dan memecahkan masalah sesuai dengan seperangkat aturan. Mesin Turing sejati tidak mungkin dibuat, tetapi konsepnya—mesin yang dapat direplikasi yang dapat diprogram, menyimpan informasi, dan melakukan perhitungan—mengatur panggung untuk komputer modern.

Meskipun kematiannya dinyatakan sebagai bunuh diri karena keracunan sianida, masih belum jelas apakah dia berniat untuk bunuh diri. Saat ini, sejarawan melihat Turing sebagai korban brilian dari bias eranya. Dan seiring waktu, kontribusinya terhadap upaya perang dan ilmu komputer modern menjadi lebih jelas.

Alan Turing

Born in London in 1912, Turing was the son of a high-ranking British colonial administrator based in India. The parents, however, did not want their children to be raised there, so they left them to be raised by family friends. According to biographer Andrew Hodges, he was a lonely child who grew up in "various English homes where nothing encouraged expression, originality, or invention." But young Turing had a unique and brilliant mind.

At boarding school, teenage Turing forms a close bond with classmate Christopher Morcom because of their love of science. When Morcom died unexpectedly in 1930, he was devastated. In letters to Morcom's mother, he wondered if Morcom's mind might be able to live without his body.

Loss changed Turing, plunging him into a philosophical, mathematical, and scientific investigation of the human mind that would last a lifetime. He pursued advanced scientific and mathematical studies, receiving a degree in mathematics from the University of Cambridge in 1934 and a doctorate in mathematics from Princeton University in 1938.

As a graduate student, Turing wrote a powerful proof that challenged the theories of the esteemed mathematician David Hilbert, who surmised that there was no such thing as an unsolvable mathematical problem. As part of the proof, Turing presented a thought experiment describing the device now known as a Turing "machine". A hypothetical device could read input from a very long band and solve problems according to a set of rules. A true Turing machine was impossible to build, but the concept—a replicable machine that could program, store information, and perform computations—set the stage for modern computers.

Although his death was ruled a suicide due to cyanide poisoning, it is still unclear whether he intended to kill himself. Today, historians see Turing as the brilliant victim of his era's biases. And over time, his contributions to the war effort and modern computer science have become more apparent.

## APPENDIX C

### STUDENTS TRANSLATIONS

Picture 1: Student 1 (S1) Translation

Alan Turing

Born in London in 1912, Turing is the son of England's high degree administration colonial that based in India. His parents, yet didn't want their children to raised there, so they left to be raised by family friends. According to Andrew Hodges's biography writer, He's the kid who felt lonely that raised in "various houses in England where there's nothing encourages expressions, originality, or discovery". Yet young Turing has a unique and a bright mind.

In At boarding school, Teenage Turing form close bonds with his classmate, Christopher Morcom, for their love on science. When Christian Morcom died unexpectedly in 1930, he was broken. In a letter to Morcom's mother, he was wondering if Morcom's mind could possibly live without his body. Loss changed Turing, plunging him into philosophy, math, and scientific about human's mind that will last a lifetime. He pursued advanced scientific and mathematical studies, received a degree in mathematics from Cambridge University in 1934 and doctorate degree in mathematics from Princeton University in 1938.

As a graduate student, Turing wrote influential proofs that challenged the theories of the esteemed mathematicians, David Hilbert, who expect that there's no such a thing as an unsolved math problem. Part of the evidence, Turing explained mind experiment that describe a device that know is known as a 'Turing's machine'. A hipoti hypothesis device that could read input from a very long band and solved problem <sup>that</sup> suited with a set of rules. True Turing machine could not possibly made, but the concept - machine that could be replicated, ~~that~~ can be programmed, saving information, and do a calculation - setting a stage for modern computer.

Even though his death was stated as suicide due to cyanide poisoned, It is still unclear whether he intended to commit suicide. today, historian see Turing as a victim of a brilliant bias in his era. And Along with time, his contribute to the modern computer science became more clear.

## Picture 2: Student 2 (S2) Translation

He was born in London 1912, Turing is son of British colonial administrator high ranking in India. His parents, however, didn't want their kids raised there, so they left them to be raised by their friend family. According to biographer Andrew Hodges, he is lonely kids who rise at various home at British where no one ~~push~~ encourage expression, originality, or discovery" but ~~from~~ young Turing have unique & clever mind.

at boarding school, ~~from~~ young Turing made a close bond with his classmate Christopher Morcom, because their ~~for~~ ~~the~~ love to Sains, when Morcom died unexpectedly in 1930, he's wrote a letter to Morcom mother, he's asking could Morcom ~~the~~ ~~thing~~ think live without his body

lost change Turing, dive into research philosophy, math, & sciences about human mind will survive lifetime. He pursue advanced scientific & mathematical studies, have degree at ~~math~~ in Cambridge University at 1934 & doctor at math from Princeton university at 1938

as graduate student, Turing write prove influential which against mathematician theory David Hilbert, who surmised that there was no such thing as an unsolvable mathematical problem as part of the proof, Turing presented a thought experiment describing the device could read input from a every long band & solve problems according to set of rules. A true Turing machine was impossible to build, but the concept of replicable machine that could program, store information, & perform calculation - see the stage for modern computers

Although his death was ruled a suicide due to cyanide poisoning, it is still unclear whether he intended to kill himself. Today historians see Turing as the brilliant victim of his era biases, & over time, his contribution to the war effort & modern computer science have become more apparent.

### Picture 3: Student 3 (S3) Translation

#### Alan Turing

He was born in London in 1912, Turing is a son of a colonial administrator who was based in India. His parents didn't want their children to grow up there, so they left their children in their family and friends. According to writer Andrew Hodges, he is a lonely boy who grows up in "Every House in England where no one encourages expression, originality, or invention." But young Turing has a unique and clever mind.

In 1930, young Turing built a relationship with his classmate, Christopher Morcom. Because they both loved science, when Morcom died unexpectedly in 1930, he was broken. In a letter that he gave to Morcom's mother, he is wondering what if Morcom thought that he can't live without his body.

Later on, Turing plunged him into philosophical, math, and science inquiry about human thoughts that will last a lifetime. He pursued advanced scientific and mathematical studies, receiving a degree in mathematics from Cambridge University in 1934 and a doctorate in mathematics from Princeton University in 1938.

As a postgraduate student, Turing wrote an influential evidence that challenged mathematicians' theories. Mr. David Hilbert, who thought that there was no such thing as an unsolvable math. As part of the evidence, Turing presented a thought experiment that illustrated the device now known as the Machine.

Hypothetical devices can read input from very long tapes and troubleshoot according to a set of rules. Truly Turing Machine impossible to create, but the concept—replicable machines that can be programmed, store information and perform calculations—set the stage for modern computers.

Although his death was ruled a suicide due to cyanide poisoning, it is still unclear whether he intended to commit suicide. But now historians see Turing as a brilliant victim of Enigma. And as time went on, his contribution to the war effort and modern computer science became more apparent.



## Picture 4: Student 4 (S4) Translation

Alan Turing ~~British~~  
Born in London in 1912, Turing is a son of ~~England~~ ~~administrator~~ ~~Colonial~~ high ranking British Administrator Colonial based in India. His parents, however, ~~want~~ don't want their kids raised in there, so they ~~live~~ <sup>leave</sup> them to be raised by their ~~rest~~ family.

According to the Author of Andrew Hodges biography, he is a lonely kid that raised in "various English houses where no one pushed ~~expression~~ expression, originality, or invention". But the young Turing has a unique and brilliant thought.

~~In Board school~~. In boarding school, teen Turing form a close bond with his classmates, Christopher Morcom, because their love in science. when ~~Christopher~~ Morcom died unexpectedly in 1930, he's broken. In a letter to Morcom's mother, he asked if Morcom's mind might be able to live without her body.

Lost chance to Turing, plunge him ~~to~~ into a philosophical, mathematical and scientific investigation of the human mind that would last a lifetime. He ~~was~~ taught advanced scientific studies and mathematics, received a degree in mathematics from Cambridge University in 1934 and a doctorate in mathematics from Princeton University in 1938.

As a graduate student, Turing wrote a powerful proof that challenged the theories of the esteemed mathematician David Hilbert, who surmised ~~that~~ there was no such thing as an unsolvable mathematical problem. As part of the proof, Turing presented a thought experiment describing the device now known as a Turing "machine" - A hypothetical device could read input from a very long band and solve problems according to a set of rules. A true Turing machine was impossible to build, but his concept - a replicable machine that could program, store information, and perform calculations - set the stage for modern computers.

Although no death was ruled a suicide due to cyanide poisoning, it is still unclear whether he intended ~~to~~ kill himself. Today historians see Turing as the brilliant victim of his era's biases. And over time, his contributions to the war effort and modern computer science have become more apparent.

## Picture 5: Student 5 (S5) Translation

Alan Turing

Born in London on 1912, Turing is the son of England's high degree administration colonial that based in India. His parents, yet didn't want their children to raised there, so they left to be raised by family friends. According to Andrew Hodges, he was a lonely child who grew up in various English homes where there was nothing to encourage expressiveness, originality, or invention. But young Turing had a unique and brilliant mind.

At boarding school. Teenage Turing forms a close bond with classmate Christopher Morcom because of their love of science. When Morcom died unexpectedly in 1930, he was devastated. In letters to Morcom's mother, he wondered if Morcom's mind could possibly live without his body.

The loss changed Turing, plunging him into research philosophical, mathematical, and scientific about the human mind that will survive lifetime. He pursued advanced scientific and mathematical studies, received a degree in mathematics from the University of Cambridge in 1934 and a doctorate in Mathematics from Princeton University in 1938.

As a graduate student, Turing wrote an influential proof that challenged the theories of the respected mathematician David Hilbert, who surmised that there was no such thing as an unsolvable mathematical problem. As part of the proof, Turing presented a thought experiment that described the device now known as the Turing "machine". could hypothetically read input from a very long tape and solve problems according to a set of rules. A true Turing machine was impossible to create but the concept - a replicable machine that could program, store information, and perform calculations set the stage for modern computers.

Although his death was ruled a suicide by cyanide poisoning, it remains unclear whether he intended to commit suicide. Today, historians see Turing as the brilliant victim of the biases of his era. And over time, his contributions to the war effort and modern computer science have become more apparent.

## Picture 6: Students 6 (S6) Translation

### Alan Turing

Born in London on 1912, Turing is a son of a high-ranking British colonial administrator based in India. His parents, however, didn't want to their children to be raised there, so they left them to be raised by family friends. According to biographer Andrew Hodges, he was a lonely child who grew up in "various English homes where nothing encouraged expression, ingenuity, or invention." But young Turing had a unique and clever mind.

At boarding school, teen Turing makes a close bond with classmate Christopher Morcom, because of their love of science. When Morcom died unexpectedly on 1930, he was devastated. In letters to Morcom's mother, he wonders if Morcom's mind might be able live without his body.

Loss changes Turing, plunging him into an investigation philosophical, mathematics, and scientific about human mind that will survive lifetime. He pursued advanced scientific and mathematical studies, received a degree in mathematics of University Cambridge in 1934 and a doctorate in mathematics of University Princeton on 1938.

As a fresh graduate student, Turing wrote a powerful proof that challenged the theorems of the esteemed mathematician David Hilbert, who surmised that there was no such thing as an unsolvable mathematical problem. As part of the proof, Turing presented a thought experiment describing the device now known as a Turing "machine". Solve problem according to a set of rules. A true Turing machine was impossible to build, but his concept a replicable machine that could program, store information, and perform calculations set the stage for modern computers.

Although his death was ruled a suicide due to cyanide poisoning, it's still unclear whether he intended to kill himself. Today, historians see Turing as the brilliant victim of his era. In 1956, his contributions to the war effort and modern computer science have become more apparent.

## Picture 7: Student 7 (S7) Translation

### ALAN TURING

Born in London in 1912, Turing is a son of British colonial high ranking British colonial administrator based in India. His parents, how ever, did want their kids to be raised there, so they leave him to be raised by their family. According to the author of the biography, Andrew Hodges, he is a lonely kid who raised in "various English houses where no one push expression, creativity, or invention." But the young Turing has a unique and brilliant thought.

In boarding school, Turing form bonds with his class mate, Christopher Morcom, because their love of science. When Morcom died unexpectedly in 1930, he was shocked. In a letter to Morcom's mother, he was wondering if Morcom's mind could possibly live without him.

Lost change Turing, plunges him into a philosophical, mathematical and scientific investigation of the human mind that would last a lifetime. He taught advanced scientific studies and mathematics, received a degree in mathematics from Cambridge University in 1934 and a doctorate in mathematics from Princeton University in 1938.

As a graduate student, Turing wrote a powerful proof that challenged the theories of the esteemed mathematician David Hilbert, who surmised that there was no such thing as an unsolvable mathematical problem. As part of the proof, Turing presented a thought experiment describing the device now known as a Turing "machine". A hypothetical device could read input from a very long band and solve problems according to a set of rules. A true Turing machine was impossible to build, but his concept - a replicable machine that could program, store information, and perform calculations, set the stage for modern computers.

At

Although his death was ruled a suicide due to cyanide poisoning, it is still unclear whether he intended to kill himself. Today, historians see Turing as the brilliant victim of his era's biases. And over time, his contribution to the war effort and modern computer science have become more apparent.

## Picture 8: Student 8 (S8) Translation

### Alan Turing

Born in London in 1912, Turing was a son of an administrator a high rank British colonial in India. Her parents, however, not wanting their children to be raised there, so they leave them to be raised by family friends. - According to biographer Andrew Hodges, he was a lonely child grew up in "various English homes where no one pushed expression, originality, or invention". But young Turing had a mind unique and brilliant.

At boarding school, the teenage Turing forms close bond with friend classmate, Christopher Morcom. For their love of science. When Morcom died unexpectedly in 1930, he was devastated. In letters to Morcom's mother, he wonders if Morcom's thoughts might be able to live without his body.

Loss changes Turing, pushing him into an investigation philosophical, mathematical, and scientific and mathematical studies, receive a degree in mathematics from the University of Cambridge in 1934 and a doctorate in mathematics from Princeton University in 1938.

As a graduate student, Turing wrote an influential proof that challenged the theory of respect mathematician David Hilbert, who conjectured that there is no such thing as an unsolvable math problem. As part of the proof, Turing presented a thought experiment which described the device now known as a Turing "machine". A hypothetical device could read input from a very long band and solve problems according to a set of rules. A true Turing machine impossible to manufacture, but the concept, a replicable machine that is programmable, stores information, and performs calculations set the stage for the modern computer.

Although his death was declared a suicide by poisoning cyanide, it is still unclear whether he intended to kill himself. At the moment, historians see Turing as the brilliant victim of his era's biases. And over time, his contribution to war and modern computer science became clearly.

## Picture 9: Student 9 (S9) Translation

ALAN TURING

Was born in London in 1912. Turing was the son of a administrator of a high ranking British colonial based in India. His parents, however, doesn't want their children to be born there so they leave them to be grow up by his family friends. According to biographer Andrew Hodges, he is a lonely child grow up in various English homes where no one controlled expression, <sup>creativity</sup> or invention. But young Turing had a unique and brilliant mind.

At boarding school, <sup>people</sup> Turing <sup>made a friend relationship/classmate</sup> ~~was close~~ <sup>with friends</sup>, Christopher Morcom, became both of them love science. When Morcom died unexpectedly in 1930, he broke. In a letter <sup>from</sup> ~~to~~ Morcom's mother, he <sup>wondered</sup> ~~asked~~ if Morcom's thoughts might be can live without his body.

Lost change Turing, plunging him into an investigation philosophical, mathematical and <sup>scientific</sup> ~~scare~~ about the human mind that will survive lifetime. He pursue advanced scientific and mathematics studies and received a degree in mathematics from Cambridge University in 1934 and a doctorate ~~in~~ <sup>in</sup> mathematics in Princeton University ~~in~~ <sup>in</sup> 1936.

As a graduate student, Turing wrote an influential proof that challenged the theory of the respected mathematician David Hilbert, who conjectured that there is no such thing is an unsolvable math problem. As part of the proof, Turing showed a thought experiment which described the device now known as "Turing machine". A hypothetical device could read input from a very long band on solve problems according to a set of rules. A true Turing machine impossible to manufacture but the concept — a replicable machine that is programmable, stores information and perform calculations — set the stage for modern computer.

Although his death was declared a suicide due to poisoning cyanide, it is still unclear whether he intended to kill himself. Now, historians see Turing as the brilliant victim of his era's biases and along time, his contribution to the war effort and modern computer science become clearer.

## Picture 10: Student 10 (S10) Translation

### ALAN TURING

Born in London 1912, Turing was the son of an administrator high-ranking British colonial based in India. His parents, however, not wanting their children to be raised there, so they left them to be raised by family friends. According to biographer Andrew Hodges, he is a barely led who raised in "various British House where nobody encourage expression, originality, or invention" but young Turing have ~~an~~ unique and brilliant mind.

At boarding school, teenage Turing made a bond with his classmate, Christopher Morcom, because of their love for science. When Morcom died unexpectedly in 1930, he was proven in the letter to Morcom's mom, he asked he wonders if Morcom's thought might be alive without his body.

lost changes Turing, plunged him into an investigation philosophy, mathematics, and scientific <sup>investigation</sup> about human's thought that last a lifetime. he pursue scientific studies and advance math. receiving degree in math from Cambridge University in 1934 and doctor title in math from Princeton University in 1936.

as graduate student, Turing writes influential evidence that oppose mathematician theory David Hilbert, who conjectured <sup>respectable</sup> that there is no such thing as unsolved math problem. as a part of the proof, Turing present a thought experiment which described a device now known as "<sup>Turing's</sup> machine " ~~Turing~~.

A hypothetical device can read input from a very long ribbon and solve problems according to a set of rules. A true Turing's machine ~~that~~ is impossible to be made. but the concept - a replicable machine that can be program, store information, and do calculations - set the stage for modern computer. Although his death was declared as suicide due to poisoning cyanide, it is still unclear whether he intended to kill himself. at the moment, historian saw Turing as the brilliant victim of his era's biases. →

and along time, his contribution to user effort and modern computer science become clearer.

## Picture 11: Student 11 (S11) Translation

### Alan Turing

Born at 1912, Turing was the son of administrator from colonial with a high rank parents, who does did not want kids to be so they left them to be raised by their mother's family. From the biography wants Andrew Hodges, he was a lonely kid raised every British house who pushes no expression originality or innovation, but young Turing had a unique brilliant idea.

In his ~~form~~ <sup>boarding school</sup>, teenager Turing had a close relationship with his classmate, Christopher Morcom, because their passion in sciences. When Morcom died suddenly around 1930, he's broken. In his letter to Morcom's mother, he was questioning what if Morcom's mind consciousness could be without his body.

The loss changed Turing. He fell into his thinking in philosophy, math knowledge about a human mind who lives immortally. He studied them in college, earning his degree in math at University of Cambridge at 1934, and earning his doctor degree in mathematics at University of Princeton at 1938.

As a fresh graduate, Turing wrote the evidence involved that challenge mathematician theory of David Hilbert, who knew there is a math problem that can't be solved.

As part of the evidence, Turing tells about his ideas which tell the device that was called "machine" Turing. Device hypothesis that could input from a long ribbon solving the problem following a sequence of machine Turing program can't be made, but the program keeping information and does calculation.

### Staging the modern computer

Even his death was sentenced as suicide because of cyanide poisoning.

It still not clear why he wants to suicide. Right now, historians look at Turing as a victim of a brilliant idea from his brain area.

And some time later, his contribution about the war + computer science will be cleared.



## Picture 12: Student 12 (S12) Translation

### Alan Turing

Born at 1912, Turing was the son of an administrator from British colonial with a high rank based in India. His parents, whoever, did not want kids to be raised there, so they left them to be raised by their maternal family. From the biography writer Andrew Hodges, he was a lonely kid raised in "every British house who wishes no expression, originality or invention". But young Turing have a unique & brilliant idea.

In his <sup>boarding</sup> school, Teenager Turing bond a close relationship with his classmate, Christopher Morcom, because their passion in science. When Morcom died suddenly around 1930, he's broken. In his letter to Morcom's mother, he was questioning what if Morcom's mind / consciousness could live without his body.

The loss changed Turing, he fell into his finding in Philosophy, Math & Knowledge about a human mind who lives immortal. He studied them in college, earning his degree in math at University of Cambridge at 1934 & earning his doctor degree in mathematics at University of Princeton at 1938.

As a fresh graduate, Turing write the evidence involved that challenge mathematician theory of David Hilbert, who knew that there is a math problem that can't be solved.

As part of the evidence, Turing tells about his ideas which tell the device that was called "Machine" Turing. Device hypothesis that could input from a long ribbon & solving the problem following a certain rule. Machine Turing purely can't be made, but the concept - Machine that could replicate their program, keeping information & does calculation - Staging the modern computer.

Even his death was sentenced as suicide because of Cyanide poisoning, it still not clear why he wants to suicide. Right now, historian looks at Turing as a victim of a brilliant idea from his brain area. And some time later, his contribution about the war & computer science will be cleared.

Picture 13: Student 13 (S13) Translation

### Alan Turing

Born in London in 1912, Turing was the son of an administrator a high-ranking British colonial based in India. His parents, however, not wanting their children to be raised there, so they leaving them to be raised by family friends. According to biographer Andrew Hodges, he was a lonely child grow up in "various English homes where no one pushed expression, originality, or invention". But young Turing had a mind unique and brilliant.

At boarding ~~sch~~ school, the teenage Turing forms close bonds with friend classmate, Christopher Marcom, for their love of science. When Marcom died unexpectedly in 1930, he was devastated. In letters to Marcom's mother, he wonders if Marcom's thoughts might be can live without his body.

Loss changes Turing, plunging him into an investigation philosophical, mathematical ~~studies~~, and scientific about the human mind that will survive lifetime. He pursued advanced scientific and mathematical ~~from the~~ studies, received a degree in mathematics from the University of Cambridge in 1934, and doctorate in mathematics from Princeton University in 1938. As a graduate student, Turing wrote an influential proof that challenged the theory of the respected mathematician David Hilbert, who conjectured that there is no such thing as an unsolvable math problem. As part of the proof, Turing presented a thought experiment which describe the device now known as a Turing machine. A hypothetical device could read input from every long band and solve problems ~~to~~ according to a set of rules. A true Turing machine impossible.

Although his death was declared a suicide due to poisoning cyanide, it is still unclear whether he intended to kill himself. At the moment, historians see Turing the brilliant victim of his era's bias. And along time, his contribution to the war effort and a modern computer science become clear.

### Picture 14: Student 14 (S14) Translation

Born in London on 1912, Turing was the son of a high ranking British colonial administrator based in India. The parents, however, did not want their children to be raised there, so they left them to be raised by family friends. According to biographer Andrew Hodges, he was a lonely child who grew up in "various English homes where nothing encouraged expression, originality, or invention." But young Turing had a unique and brilliant mind.

At boarding school, teenage Turing forms a close bond with classmate Christopher Morcom because of their love of science. When Morcom died unexpectedly in 1930, he was devastated. In letters to Morcom's mother, he wondered if Morcom's mind might be able to live without his body.

Loss changes Turing, plunging him into an investigation philosophical, mathematical, and scientific about the human mind that will survive lifetime. He pursued advanced scientific and mathematical studies, received a degree in mathematics from the University of Cambridge in 1934 and a doctorate in mathematics from Princeton University in 1938.

As a graduate student, Turing wrote a controversial proof that challenged the theories of the esteemed mathematician David Hilbert, who surmised that there was no such thing as an unsolvable mathematical problem. As part of the proof, Turing presented a thought experiment describing the device now known as a Turing "machine." A hypothetical device could read input from a very long band and solve problems according to a set of rules. A true Turing machine was impossible to build, but his concept a replicable machine that could program, store information, and perform calculation set the stage for modern computers.

Although his death was ruled a suicide due to cyanide poisoning, it is still unclear whether he intended to kill himself. Today, historians see Turing as the brilliant victim of his era's biases. And over time, his contributions to the war effort and modern computer science have become more apparent.

### Picture 15: Student 15 (S15) Trans

He was Born In London At 1912 FH, Turing is ~~son~~ The son an administration Colonial British High rank based in India, so they leaving them to raised by their friend family. According to writer Biography Andrew Hodges, He was a ~~lonely~~ lonely child who grew up in "various ~~empty~~ British homes where nothing encouraged expression, oricity, or investment." But Turing young had a unique and brilliant mind.

At Boarding school teenage Turing forms a close bond with classmate, Christopher Morcom because of their loving on a same. When Morcom died unexpectedly in 1936, He brought in letter to Morcom mother, he ~~asked~~ ~~if~~ was thinking if Morcom mind might be able to live without his body.

Loss changed Turing, pushing him to into a philosophical, mathematical, and scientific investigation of the human mind that would last a life time. He pursued ~~advanced~~ advanced scientific and mathematical studies from the University Cambridge in 1934 and a doctorate in mathematics from University Princeton in 1938.

As a graduate student, Turing with a powerful proof that challenged the thesis of the eminent mathematician David Hilbert, who surmised that there was no such thing as an unsolvable mathematical problem as part of the proof Turing presented mathematical problem. As part of the ~~proof~~

## APPENDIX D

### STUDENTS HIGHEST SCORE (INITIALIZED NAME)

**Picture 1: XII MIPA 3 Students Score**

SMA NEGERI 1 MAKASSAR						
DAFTAR NILAI TENGAH SEMESTER GANJIL						
TAHUN PELAJARAN 2022/2023						
KELAS : XII MIPA 3						
SEMESTER Ganjil 2022						
NOMOR		NAMA PESERTA DIDIK	3,1	3,2	3,3	RATA - RATA
Urt	NDU					
1		AB	65	65	65	65
2		AF	65	65	65	65
3		AS	90	93	92	92
4		AN	90	78	90	86
5		AN	90	93	90	91
6		Aa	90	88	90	89
7		AE	65	65	65	65
8		AP	85	93	78	85
9		AI	85	75	90	83
10		AD	75	85	85	82
11		BA	90	93	93	92
12		DS	65	65	65	65
13		FB	80	85	80	82
14		FR	90	93	93	92
15		FW	65	65	65	65
16		JA	90	85	87	87
17		KA	85	93	92	90
18		LA	88	78	80	82
19		MF	85	75	75	78
20		MG	90	78	88	85
21		MD	85	88	93	89
22		MA	65	60	75	67
23		MR	85	88	85	86
24		MS	65	65	65	65
25		MA	90	88	90	89
26		NN	85	93	85	88
27		NF	80	80	80	80
28		NA	90	93	90	91
29		NH	85	90	85	87
30		NR	90	88	93	90
31		PR	90	93	93	92
32		RD	80	88	85	84
33		RJ	73	65	65	68
34		SP	85	85	85	85
35		WL	92	93	95	93
36		ZG	85	75	85	82

  

Catatan

- 1 Nilai Sikap diisi oleh semua guru mapel dalam bentuk Kriteria Baik Sekali (BS), Baik
- 2 Jika Penugasan lebih dari tiga kali maka nilai penugasan digabungkan ke dalam kolom
- 3 Nilai Ket/Praktik hanya diisi oleh guru mapel yang melaksanakan praktik, jika tidak ada

Picture 2: XII MIPA 4 Students Score

SMA NEGERI 1 MAKASSAR						
DAFTAR NILAI TENGAH SEMESTER GANJIL						
TAHUN PELAJARAN 2022/2023						
KELAS : XII MIPA 4						
SEMESTER Ganjil 2022						
NOMOR		NAMA PESERTA DIDIK				RATA - RATA
Urt	INDUK		3,1	3,2	3,3	
1		AP	85	85	90	87
2		AM	85	82	88	85
3		AA	83	83	84	83
4		AA	90	92	90	91
5		AP	85	80	86	84
6		AC	94	92	95	94
7		AA	92	93	91	92
8		AM	87	88	90	88
9		CA	85	88	88	87
10		DB	90	93	93	92
11		GG	70	70	70	70
12		HM	85	80	85	83
13		IA	85	88	90	88
14		KA	90	90	93	91
15		MM	80	80	90	83
16		MR	88	90	90	89
17		MA	85	88	90	88
18		MA	85	83	84	84
19		NS	75	70	73	73
20		NZ	83	83	84	83
21		NZ	85	83	85	84
22		NN	88	85	90	88
23		NB	83	82	85	83
24		NA	90	90	92	91
25		NP	80	73	73	75
26		ND	90	88	93	90
27		RA	75	70	73	73
28		SV	93	93	93	93
29		SL	85	88	90	88
30		SG	94	93	94	94
31		TR	80	78	75	78
32		TK	83	83	88	85
33		VR	85	93	90	89
34		WI	88	93	92	91
35		WN	85	88	85	86
36		ZS	85	83	85	84
37						
38						
39						
40						
41						
42						
43						
44						
45						
46						
47						
48						
49						
50						
51						
52						
53		Catatan				
54	1	Nilai Sikap diisi oleh semua guru mapel dalam bentuk Kriteria Baik Sekali (BS), Baik (B), Cukup (C), dan Kurang				
55	2	Jika Penugasan lebih dari tiga kali maka nilai penugasan digabungkan ke dalam kolom pada tugas 3				
56	3	Nilai Ket/Praktik hanya diisi oleh guru mapel yang melaksanakan praktik, jika tidak ada praktik dapat				
57						
58						
59						
60						
61						
62						

Picture 3: XII MIPA 5 Students Score

SMA NEGERI 1 MAKASSAR						
DAFTAR NILAI TENGAH SEMESTER GANJIL						
TAHUN PELAJARAN 2022/2023						
KELAS XII MIPA 5						
SEMESTER Ganjil 2022						
NOMOR		NAMA PESERTA DIDIK				RATA - RATA
Urt	IDU		3,1	3,2	3,3	
1		MI	85	78	80	81
2		DA	76	75	75	75
3		LF	90	93	90	91
4		AA	73	73	73	73
5		SR	90	78	85	84
6		F	90	93	93	92
7		NS	85	83	85	84
8		AK	90	78	78	82
9		RZ	90	80	84	85
10		Z	93	93	93	93
11		AA	90	93	93	92
12		PP	90	78	85	84
13		BP	75	75	78	76
14		RR	85	88	93	89
15		SP	92	93	94	93
16		AM	85	90	90	88
17		SD	90	93	93	92
18		S	90	88	88	89
19		NI	85	90	93	89
20		RS	90	88	88	89
21		RZ	88	85	88	87
22		FM	90	88	88	89
23		DH	87	87	88	87
24		AP	85	78	85	83
25		ZF	91	93	93	92
26		RR	91	92	92	92
28		WP	91	90	93	91
29		AH	90	90	91	90
30		AA	90	93	93	92
31		MR	91	89	89	90
32		S	93	93	94	93
33		RA	90	88	87	88
34		NA	90	90	93	91
35		NN	93	93	94	93
36		Ln	90	88	87	88

  

Catatan	
1	Nilai Sikap diisi oleh semua guru mapel dalam bentuk Kriteria Baik Sekali (BS), Baik (B), Cukup (C), dan Kurang (K)
2	Jika Penugasan lebih dari tiga kali maka nilai penugasan digabungkan ke dalam kolom pada tugas 3
3	Nilai Ket/Praktik hanya diisi oleh guru mapel yang melaksanakan praktik, jika tidak ada praktik dapat diisi

**APPENDIX E**

**DOCUMENTATIONS**





