
**TRANSLATION QUALITY OF *GOOGLE TRANSLATE* IN THE
ARTICLE ENTITLED “*VAGINAL BIRTH AFTER CAESAREAN*”
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Abstract

Google is a large company engaged in technology, besides that Google also provides software with advanced technology in the field of translation. This study discusses the quality of translation from Google Translate as one of the online translation engines that are widely used by users. There are several problems that arise in online translation machines, one of which is the aspect of equivalence of words in the target language. This research is a qualitative descriptive study, where the focus of the problem is aimed at analyzing the quality of the translation produced, while the source data is taken from an online English article. Validation of this research data in the form of level of assessment and acceptance was done by questionnaire method by distributing assessment questionnaires to rater, while for readability quality, the researcher used the interview method on the target readers. From the results of the study there were 21 accurate data, and 9 data were less accurate, while 20 data were received and 10 data were not acceptable, for readability 19 the data entered into high readability and 11 data entered into moderate readability. From the results of the study it can be concluded that technological sophistication is a solution to the problem of translation, but on the other hand it cannot be denied that the quality produced by online translation services is also not entirely accurate, acceptable and has high readability.

Keyword: *Online Translation, Translation Quality, Google Translate, Health Article*

Abstrak

Google merupakan perusahaan besar yang bergerak di bidang teknologi, selain itu Google juga menyediakan perangkat lunak dengan kecanggihan teknologi di bidang penerjemahan. Pada penelitian ini, akan dibahas mengenai kualitas terjemahan dari Google Translate sebagai salah satu mesin terjemahan online yang banyak digunakan oleh para pengguna. Terdapat beberapa permasalahan yang ditimbulkan pada mesin terjemahan online, salah satunya adalah aspek kesepadanan kata pada bahasa sasaran. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian diskriptif kualitatif, dimana fokus permasalahan ditujukan untuk menganalisa kualitas terjemahan yang dihasilkan, sedangkan data sumber diambil dari sebuah artikel online bahasa Inggris. Validasi data penelitian ini berupa tingkat penilaian kakuratan dan keberterimaan dilakukan dengan metode kuesioner dengan membagikan kuesioner penilaian kepada rater, sedangkan untuk kualitas keterbacaan, peneliti menggunakan metode interview pada target pembaca. Dari hasil penelitian terdapat 21 data akurat, dan 9 data

kurang akurat, sedangkan 20 data berterima dan 10 data kurang berterima, untuk keterbacaan 19 data masuk ke dalam keterbacaan tinggi dan 11 data masuk ke dalam keterbacaan sedang. Dari hasil penelitian dapat disimpulkan bahwa kecanggihan teknologi merupakan sebuah solusi dalam permasalahan penerjemahan, akan tetapi disisi lain tidak dapat dipungkiri bahwa kualitas yang dihasilkan oleh jasa terjemahan online juga tidak sepenuhnya akurat, berterima dan memiliki keterbacaan tinggi.

Kata kunci: *Penerjemahan online, kualitas penerjemahan, Google Translate, artikel kesehatan*

1. Introduction

Today's technological developments have begun to spread to several key sectors in the realm of education. Not only the ease of access that can be opened through a smartphone but in financial terms it does not require fees to drain the bag. One of the biggest manufacturers engaged in IT is the *Google Translate* company, where many users access to just search for any information according to their needs.

One of the Google pages that is usually accessed by service users is *Google Translate*, where users can easily access it only with a smartphone or Wi-Fi. The latest innovations offered by Google are a solution for translator users who have difficulty translating.

However, on the other hand a very important problem arises with regard to the quality of the translation produced by *Google Translate*. Translation will not have high value if the quality of the resulting translation is inaccurate, acceptable and legible. As stated by Nababan (2003, p.19-20) that translation not only diverts messages but also language forms, both translators of literary works or translators of scientific work need to consider not only the content of the news but also the form of language in translation because essentially every field of science have a style of language in revealing it. Furthermore Larson (1984, p.17) views "translation as a process of transferring the mandate from the source language text to the target language text by using a reasonable grammatical and lexical form of the target language." There are several obstacles to the success of MT including words with many meanings, sentences with many grammatical structures, uncertainty about pronouns that refer to who, and other grammatical problems. So that in the delivery of the message is not right, there is an addition or subtraction of information that results in poor translation quality. Therefore, this study focuses on the quality of the translation produced by *Google Translate*. The object of the study was taken from a health article entitled "Vaginal Birth After Caesarean" by Hannah Dahlen.

2. Methodology

The research used descriptive-qualitative approach with case study design for single case. The data used in this research was an online article entitled "*Vaginal Birth After Caesarean*". The objective data were collected using a selective note taking technique (criterion-based selection). Affective data collected through the provision of questionnaires to informants with interviews. There is a scale of assessment on the questionnaire distributed to the rater, in which a rater must provide an assessment scale supplemented by the reasons underlying the assessment. In addition, the assessment of translation quality used scale assessment (Nababan, 2010). There are three types of questionnaires used, namely: (1) Accuracy Rating Instrument to measure the accuracy of messages, (2) Acceptability Rating

Instrument to measure the acceptability level of translation, and (3) Readability Rating Instrument, to measure the level of translation legibility.

3. Discussion

From the assessment results obtained from Rater regarding the quality of accuracy, acceptability and quality of readability obtained from the target reader or target audience, it can be explained through the table of Data Quality as seen below:

Quality	Total	Percentage
Accurate	21	70 %
Less of accurate	9	30 %
Acceptable	20	66,6 %
Less of acceptable	10	33,4 %
High readable	19	63,3 %
Less readable	11	36,7 %

Divided into 42 sentence data which is then analyzed into 30 research data, each research data can be in the form of sentence, phrase and word level. 21 data including accurate translation, while the time 9 data entered into translation is less accurate. For acceptance there are 20 data received and 10 data are not acceptable. Readability assessment there are 19 data that have a high level of readability and 11 data have moderate readability.

3.1 Accuracy

A translation text can be declared quality if the text is able to convey the message equally. The meaning between BSu and BSa is commensurate in the proper sense and the message is conveyed correctly. Messages in BSu do not deviate or share information. In the discussion of accuracy only found two categories, namely accurate and less accurate data. A total of 21 data entered into accurate data with an average rating of 3 to 2.6.

a. Accurate

Here are accurate data from *Google Translate*: Data 4/8, Data 4/9, Data 4/10, Data 6/13, Data 6/14, Data 7/15, Data 9/17, Data 10/18, Data 10 / 19, Data 11/20, Data 14/23, Data 14/24, Data 15/25, Data 17/26, Data 18/27, Data 19/28, Data 20/29, Data 21/30, Data 22 / 31, Data 25/33, Data 26/34, Data 28/37, Data 30/38, Data 32/40, Data 33/41, Data 34/42 The following is an example of the discussion of accuracy in *Google Translate* translations on 4/8 Data, 4/9 Data, 4/10 Data:

Bsu	Bsa
The Continenence Foundation of Australia, which commissioned the research, today launched a national campaign to raise awareness of the importance of prevention and better management of incontinence among mothers	<i>The Continenence Foundation of Australia, yang menugaskan penelitian tersebut, hari ini meluncurkan kampanye nasional untuk meningkatkan kesadaran akan pentingnya pencegahan dan pengelolaan inkontinensia yang lebih baik di antara para ibu</i>

There is a sentence that is not translated into Bsa “The Continenence Foundation of Australia” which makes translation quality more accurate by keeping Bsu in Bsa. Accuracy

with the use of Borrowing or borrowing techniques makes Bsa's translation do not feel rigid. Another medical term that is still maintained into Bsa is the word "incontinence", which means the inability to hold urine.

b. Less accurate

Inaccurate translations refer to translations in which some of the words, terms, technical, phrases, clauses or sentences of Bsu have been accurately transferred into Bsa, but there is still a distortion of meaning or multiple translations (taxa) or there are also omissions of meaning that interfere with the integrity of the message. There are 9 inaccurate data on *Google Translate* translation quality. Data entered into translation is less accurate: Data 1 / Bsa / GT / 1 Data 2 / Bsa / GT / 2 Data 2 / Bsa / GT / 3 Data 2 / Bsa / GT / 4 Data 3 / Bsa / GT / 4 Data 3 / Bsa / GT / 6 Data 3 / Bsa / GT / 7 Data 5 / Bsa / GT / 11 Data 5 / Bsa / GT / 12 Data 8 / Bsa / GT / 16 Data 12 / Bsa / GT / 22 Data 25 / Bsa / GT / 33 Data 27 / Bsa / GT / 35 Data 27 / Bsa / GT / 36 Data 31 / Bsa / GT / 39

Example Table. Less accurate translations can be seen in this example table as follows:

Bsu	Bsa
Pure Profile research conducted the national research in March 2014 (30); involving 1000 women aged 20 to 45. 14 per cent of respondents were pregnant and 86 per cent had one or more children.	<i>Penelitian Profil Murni melakukan penelitian nasional pada bulan Maret 2014 (30); Melibatkan 1000 wanita berusia 20 sampai 45 tahun. 14 persen responden hamil dan 86 persen memiliki satu atau lebih anak.</i>
Women are more likely to be incontinent than men (35) – with the life stages of pregnancy and menopause a major contributing factor (36).	<i>Wanita lebih cenderung tidak berdaya daripada pria (35) - dengan tahap kehidupan kehamilan dan menopause merupakan faktor utama. (36)</i>

From the table above, it can be seen that the sentences of Pure Profile research conducted by the national research in March 2014 translated into "Pure Profile Research conducted national research in March 2014". Where Bsa feels stiff, and there is a grammatical shift in Bsa, from DM Bsu to become MD in Bsa. In the second example, the translation of Bsa is taken literally, which results in Bsa's translation feeling stiff and lacking in words in Bsa. The phrase "tidak berdaya" will be more appropriate if translated into "lemah" so that the style of language produced in Bsa does not feel stiff.

3.2 Acceptance

Acceptable translation text can be characterized by writing that is no longer like a translation text. Acceptance here means that a translation product that is in accordance with the norms, rules and culture of the target language. As with the accuracy aspect, acceptability also has two categories: acceptable and less acceptable categories

a. Accept

Data included in this category include: Data 4/8, Data 4/9, Data 4/10, Data 6/13, Data 6/14, Data 7/15, Data 9/17, Data 10/18, Data 10/19, Data 11/20, Data 14/23, Data 14/24, Data 15/25, Data 17/26, Data 19/28, Data 22/31, Data 23/32, Data 25/33, Data 26 / 34, 27/35 data, 27/36 data, 30/38 data, 31/39 data, 32/40 data, 33/41 data, 34/42 data.

Acceptable translations found in the quality of *Google Translate* translations with a total of 20 data. As an example the discussion of translation is accepted:

Table of Acceptable Data

Bsu	Google Translate
An estimated 70 per cent of people affected by incontinence do not discuss the issue with anyone, including their GP. (38)	<i>Diperkirakan 70 persen orang yang terkena inkontinensia tidak membahas masalah ini dengan siapa pun, termasuk dokter umum mereka. (38)</i>
The Continence Foundation of Australia, which commissioned the research, today launched a national campaign to raise awareness of the importance of prevention and better management of incontinence among mothers	<i>The Continence Foundation of Australia, yang menugaskan penelitian tersebut, hari ini meluncurkan kampanye nasional untuk meningkatkan kesadaran akan pentingnya pencegahan dan pengelolaan inkontinensia yang lebih baik di antara para ibu</i>

The GP translation can be translated as a general practitioner, so that the quality of the Bsa translation feels familiar and does not sound foreign to Bsa so that the reader easily understands the message delivered. GP is a medical term that stands for General Practitioner in English which is then translated as general practitioner so that it has the right equivalence and the message is well conveyed.

The Continence Foundation of Australia, Google does not translate literary, Google faster to capture the term in a foreign language that does not need to be translated into the target language. The translation feels inaccurate and unacceptable to the translations produced by the SDL Free translation, which is translate into “*dalam pengekangan diri dasar Australia*”

b. Less acceptable

Inaccurate translations lead to translations that feel less natural and less familiar to the reader both in terms of words, phrases, and sentences that have been adapted to the norms and rules contained in the Code. There are 10 data classified as translation less acceptable. Data 1/1, Data 2/2, Data 2/3, Data 2/4, Data 3/4, Data 3/6, Data 3/7, Data 5/11, Data 5/12, Data 8/16, Data 12/22, Data 18/27, Data 20/29, Data 21/30, Data 28/37.

Table of Inaccurate Data

Bsu	Bsa
“For mums juggling work, kids, appointments and a social life (16), exercising your pelvic floor three times a day might seem a lot, but they don’t take long, can be done anywhere, and are the simplest method to either cure or better manage incontinence,” she said.	<i>“Bagi ibu yang bekerja menyulap, anak-anak, janji temu dan kehidupan sosial (16), melatih dasar panggul Anda tiga kali sehari mungkin tampak banyak, tapi tidak butuh waktu lama, dapat dilakukan di mana saja, dan merupakan metode paling sederhana untuk menyembuhkan atau memperbaiki keadaan. Mengelola inkontinensia, “katanya.</i>

The word “juggling” dictica into Bsa becomes “juggle”, resulting in a less commensurate translation of Bsa, which literally means here is a figure of the role of a working mother who does not have free time for pelvic floor training during pregnancy. It would be more acceptable if the word juggle was removed, while meeting children’s promises would be less acceptable to the Bsa culture rules, it would be more appropriate if the sentence composition was translated according to Bsa rules so that it became a sentence “*Bagi ibu-ibu yang bekerja dan memiliki banyak aktifitas dengan anak-anak* “. Contextually, it has the understanding that mothers with a myriad of activities can still follow pelvic floor training to reduce the risk when giving birth later.

3.3 Readability

The last aspect of the assessment of translation quality is the legibility aspect, which is done by involving the target reader as a readability quality assessment. As with accuracy and acceptability, the readability quality also has two categories in its assessment, namely a high level of readability and moderate readability.

High Readability

Based on the assessment of a number of questionnaires obtained translation which on average has a high level of legibility because in words, terms, technical, phrases, kalusa and sentences the translation can be easily understood by the reader. There are 19 data with a high level of readability: Data 6/13, Data 6/14, Data 7/15, Data 9/17, Data 10/18, Data 10/19, Data 11/20, Data 14/23, Data 14 / 24, Data 15/25, Data 17/26, Data 19/28, Data 23/32, Data 25/33, Data 26/34.

Table of Readability Data

Bsu	Bsa
By 2030, the prevalence is estimated to increase to 6.5 million Australians. (34)	<i>Pada tahun 2030, prevalensi diperkirakan meningkat menjadi 6,5 juta orang Australia.(34)</i>
An estimated 70 per cent of people affected by incontinence do not discuss the issue with anyone, including their GP. (38)	<i>Diperkirakan 70 persen orang yang terkena inkontinensia tidak membahas masalah ini dengan siapa pun, termasuk dokter umum mereka.(38)</i>

From the table data above, *Google Translate* translates literally by paying attention to the grammatical aspects and equivalence of Bsa by adding objects in Bsa in the form of “people”, which makes the target reader easy to understand text reading.

The GP translation can be translated as a general practitioner, so that the quality of the Bsa translation feels familiar and does not sound foreign to Bsa so that the reader easily understands the message delivered. GP is a medical term that stands for General Practitioner in English which is then translated as general practitioner so that it has the right equivalence and the message is well conveyed.

a. Less Readability

The next quality discussion is less readability with an average rating of 2 to 2.5, there are 11 data having less readability: Data 1/1, Data 2/2, Data 2/4, Data 3/4, Data 3/6, Data 3/7, Data 4/8, Data 4/9, Data 4/10, Data 5/11, Data 5/12, Data 8/16, Data 9/17, Data 12/22, Data 18/27, Data 20/29, Data 21/30. The following is a discussion of Less Readability, Less Readability translations on Google

Table of Less Readability Data

Bsu	Bsa
The prevalence of incontinence was greater for women who had had multiple births, with 80 per cent of women with three or more children experiencing unwanted leakage (27).	<i>Prevalensi inkontinensia lebih besar pada wanita yang memiliki banyak kelahiran, dan 80 persen wanita dengan tiga atau lebih anak mengalami kebocoran yang tidak diinginkan.(27)</i>

The translations produced by *Google translate*, “80 percent of women with three or more children experience unwanted leakage”. The translation of the phrase “unwanted leakage” is indeed easy to understand but the target reader must repeat it up to two or even more in understanding the contents of the message delivered to Bsa. The target audience is

able to understand the message delivered but they must repeat the reading to understand the message delivered to Bsa.

b. Impact of Translation Quality

Where after going through several research processes and finding and collecting the data obtained in the research findings above, then in the second sub-section will present some of the discussion that will examine in more detail the impact of the quality of the resulting translation.

Before the main discussion, there are reviews in the form of conclusions that are realized in a diagram. The following is a translation of the translated quality data in terms of accuracy, acceptability and legibility.

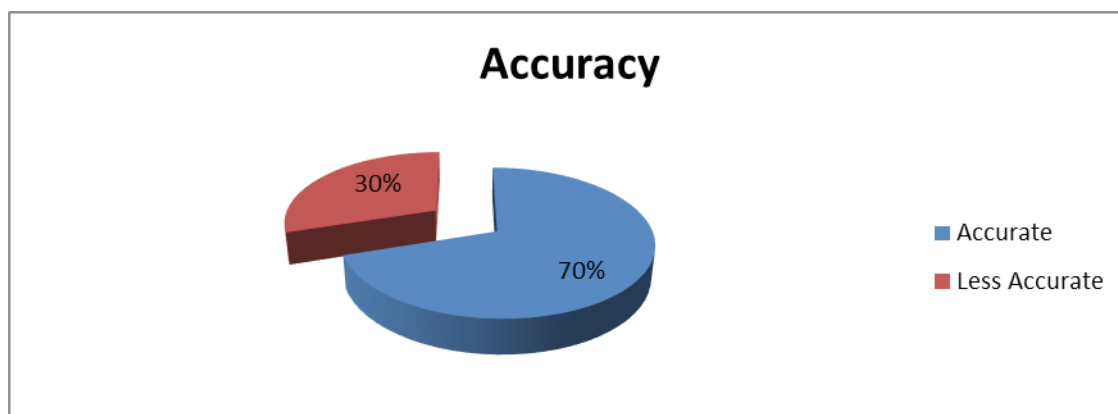


Diagram of Accuracy in translation

From the chart above there are 21 accurate data compared to 9 data that are less accurate, this is because Google has the capacity and quality in word processing, phrases and sentences that are increasingly enhanced and adapted to the target language. With memory storage capacity owned by the Google company, Google is growing.

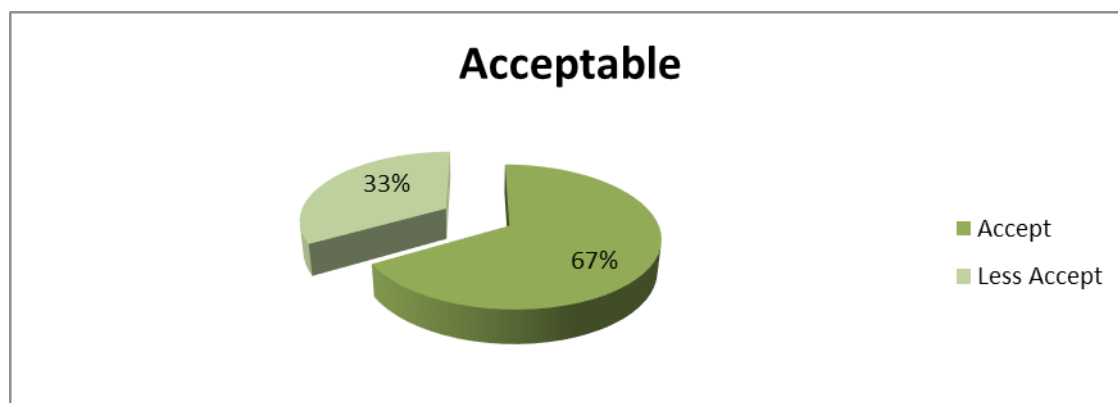


Diagram of Acceptability

The level of acceptance of Google in the table above shows higher than the level of unacceptability; this can be indicated by the level of comparison of the data found to be 20 data acceptable and 10 data less acceptable. Google has an acceptable translation text that is characterized by writing that is almost no longer like the Bsu text. In addition, the method of medical terms is not translated literally into Bsa, making the text of Bsa seem natural without reducing the essence or context of the message that is the medical world article.

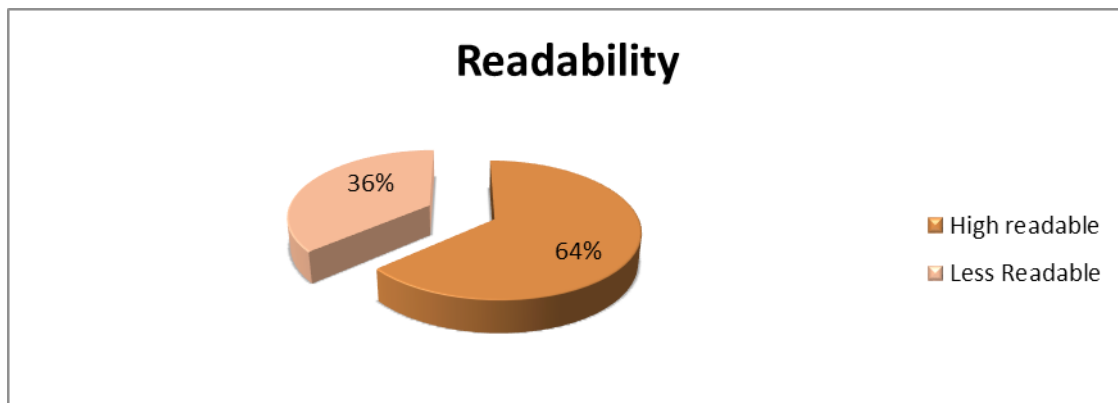


Diagram of Readability

Google has data with a high level of readability of 19 data and has a moderate level of readability of 11 data. It can be concluded that the quality of readability produced by Google still has a high readability compared to moderate readability. With the target reader, researchers are able to conclude that Google translation can still be read for the general public even though not all readers understand the medical text.

The impact of this study is the level of quality comparison produced, in terms of accuracy, acceptability, and legibility. Although in the era of technology that is growing rapidly, which makes it easy for users of translation to surf in cyberspace, it needs to be ascertained and aware of the quality of the translation produced. Funds that are almost unused, the speed of the results obtained, up to a very short time make translator users prefer to use online services in translating. Therefore, a policy is needed regarding improving the quality of the resulting translation. A license from a survey institution can also complement and make an online translation service have its own assessment. The absence of suggestions and criticisms on the translation site makes the lack of quality values included in the translation produced.

4. Conclusion

From the results of research *Google Translate* has a balanced translation quality assessment in terms of accuracy, acceptability and legibility. This is based on the findings of the study with an average value of accuracy of 8.01%, 21 data entered into accurate translation, 9 translation data is less accurate, 20 data is acceptable and 10 data is less acceptable, 19 data has high readability and 11 data has moderate readability.

Although in the era of technology that is growing rapidly, which makes it easy for users of translation to surf in cyberspace, it needs to be ascertained and aware of the quality of the translation produced. For translation service users, this can be an additional reference if using *Google translation* services, it would be better for users to re-check the translation, both in terms of grammar, placement of phrases, and equivalence aspects of sentences and words on Bsa. So that service users can not only access convenience but also have good translations.

5. Reference

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