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Translation Acceptability Of Reduced Clause From English Into Indonesian In Google Translate

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ABSTRACT

Google Translate is one of the online translation services that is simple and easy to use but has its own advantages and great impact in translating. The quality of Google Translate continues to be improved so that positive and negative aspects need to be considered so that it can always be accepted by the target reader. Because the assessment of translation is an integral part in the context of translation research, this study aims to determine the acceptance of English to Indonesian translations on Google Translate and more specifically to translations that use the reduced clause. In this study, researchers used Guardian News to be translated using Google Translation from English to Indonesian. In deciding the data's acceptability, the Translation Acceptability Assessment Instrument was initiated by Nababan et al. (2012) was used. The results of this study indicate that Most of the reduced clauses translated using Google Translate are considered acceptable in line with the qualitative parameter. However, there are still some of the data which are considered as less acceptable and not acceptable according to the qualitative parameter.

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INTRODUCTION

There are plenty of online translation services that provide their own expertise in translating, and we can find them around us. People tend to look for something simple and easy to use, but they can get a big result and impact. Machine translation (MT) has become people's most popular choice, which can be used when the need is urgent. Any words, clauses, phrases, and sentences that evolve to be the material of MT. As time goes by, machine translation might be turned into a helper for people, as they can use it in every situation and condition.

Translation using Google Translate is considered the machine translation tool most often used by people all around the world. Because of its popularity, which is convenient and easy to access, people get the result of the translation at one time without having to wait too long. Furthermore, the service of Google Translate is regarded to be done within minutes, or even more like a real-time service. Most people are more familiar with Google Translation because they rely on it as a machine translation to help them finish their tasks and work quickly.

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Even though until now the translation using Google Translate has not reached its maximum accuracy, the translation quality from one of these translation machines continues to be improved. According to Bowker and Ciro (2019), machine translation is a highly difficult task in which many words have multiple meanings, the various possible interpretations of sentences, and the existence of grammatical structures in one language might be different or not clearly map to another language. It also applies to Google Translate as the machine translation, which has the possibility of not meeting the same grammatical rules or reaching the equivalent of the meaning and interpretation in translating the source language to the target language. It is necessary to evaluate the translation output in order to determine its acceptability.

In practice, dealing with clauses, especially those experiencing reduction in a text, is considered to be a matter that is often overlooked. Azar's statement of reduction in sentences in Hadi (2018) is that the reduction is shorter sentences with the same meaning. However, when translating a shortened clause, this might be a crucial issue for the translator. Furthermore, to what extent can machine translation produce equivalent results in the source language when the reduced clause is translated?

Recently, there are lots of researchers who put their attention to machine translation. Then, in conducting this research the researchers also reviewed some previous research. Ali (2020) in his study of quality and machine translation evaluation of English into Arabic text found the translation of Microsoft Bing was rated the best, Google's translation was found the least accurate due to the high percentage of fidelity and intelligibility errors detected in its translation output. Then, Ginger's translation was found slightly less accurate than that of Microsoft Bing, but remarkably better than Google's translation. In research conducted by Napitupulu (2017), he revealed there are 21 frequencies in terms of lexico semantic errors, 9 frequencies in terms of tense errors, 13 frequencies in terms of preposition error, 27 frequencies in terms of word order error, 15 frequencies in terms of distribution and use of verb group errors, 8 frequencies in terms of active and passive voice errors in analyzing Indonesia-English abstracts translation in the view of translation errors by Google Translate. Chen et al. (2016) conducted research on Google Translate's accuracy in translating diabetes educational material information from English to Spanish and English to Chinese. They found that Google's machine translation produced more accurate English to Spanish translation than English to Chinese translation. Also, the human translator of Chinese language provides more accurate translation compared to Google as the machine translation.

Research by Anindya (2018) evaluated the accuracy and readability of the translation of onomatopoeia, swearing words or phrases, and cultural words or phrases in The Maze Runner Novel. The result found that there are translations that are accurate but turn out to have low levels of readability. Also, there are translations that are intentionally inaccurate to obtain the high degree of readability. Finally, there are also translations that have a high degree of both accuracy and readability. The instrument that is used to determine the degree of accuracy and readability is the assessment instrument by Palawi (2014).

Lastly, Alawi (2019) conducted research on proverb translation from English into Indonesia using Google Translate to determine how similar and readable they are. The result found that there are some proverbs that are also translated into proverbs again in Bahasa Indonesia. Also, there are proverb translations that are understandable, although they are not the proverbs, and there are proverb translations that are difficult to understand in the target language.

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While this present research analyzes the translation result of Google Translate as a machine translation, it focuses on acceptability assessment, which is different from some previous studies that focus on accuracy, readability, and matching assessment. This present research uses reduced clauses to be more specific from English into Indonesian by using some news on the platform of Guardian News. Then, for the assessment instrument of this present research, use Nababan's Translation Acceptability Assessment Instrument.

The fact that there are certainly positive and negative aspects that need to be considered in the use of Google Translation as a machine translation is certainly a fact. The challenges should be known for the negative aspects to be noticed by people, as stated by Bowker and Ciro (2019), which are about: (1) homonymy and polysemy; (2) word category ambiguity; (3) structural ambiguity; (4) anaphora, idioms, and so on. Not to forget to mention, there is some complexity to the translation material to be translated in the MT; one of them is reduced clauses. As explained by Larson (1984), since the goal of the translation is to be accepted by the target readers, the translation consists of transferring the meaning of the source language into the receptor language.

The concern is to be more closely in this research to know the target readers' level of acceptability in obtaining the translation of reduced clauses processed by machine translation. Therefore, because the assessment of translation is an inseparable part in the context of translation research, the researchers try to find out the acceptability level of English into Indonesian translations involving reduced clauses in Google Translate. In addition, the researchers use an English news portal that is Guardian News with the lifestyle category to more specifically look for the reduced clauses on it to be translated using Google Translation from English to Indonesian.

THEORY AND METHOD

The construction of a sentence can be varied with the type of clause with its grammatical rules. It means that a clause as a part of grammar has its function if it is used in a sentence. Simon (1997) states that function grammar has functional relations at the level of semantic functions, syntactic functions, and pragmatic functions. This concern is also associated with text writing in a news portal since the news presents critical information to the readers. Furthermore, there is a clause undergoing a deletion process, namely a reduced clause.

Reduced Clause

Chafe (1970) explains when reduction may be applied in a relative clause, that is when both S-form and P-form reduction are considered as 'postsemantic' processes and reduction is considered as an option and not a syntactic requirement. In line with Bruthiaux's (1996) statement that all simple language is supported by complex form, there is no previous cause to be assumed from which simpler texts are derived directly to the deletion of unnecessary content. This means a clause that is being reduced with no specific reason to apply an omission process. The reduction happens because of the decisions of the text writer itself in using the reduced clause due to some condition or situation emerging in their writing.

According to Master (2002), the deletion of certain elements of a relative clause is a relative clause reduction, and the result does not change the meaning of the clause in any way. He also mentions that there are two basic types of operations in the reduction:

a. Deletion of Element. Firstly, it removes the relative pronoun by itself. Secondly, remove *be* along with the relative pronoun.

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b. Deletion of Element Syntactic Alteration. First, replace the relative pronoun plus *be* with *–ing* form of the verb. Second, places the relative pronoun and the verb *have* with the preposition *with*.

Process of Translation

Nida and Taber (1982) present two different systems of translation process which is one of the systems in translating. Below is one of the systems shown as a diagram consists of three stages.

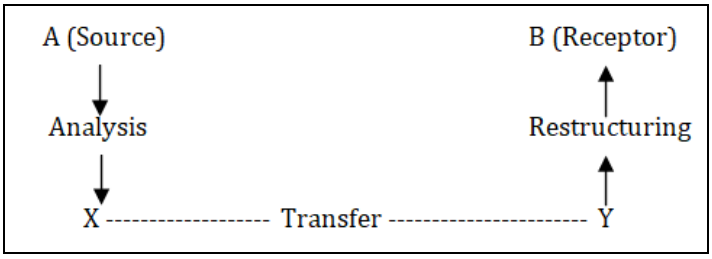


Figure 1. *Nida and Taber's Process of Translation*

The process of translation according to the diagram above consists of three steps: (i) Analysis, in which the message and or information given is analyzed in terms of the grammatical relationships and meaning of the words; (ii) Transfer, in which the analyzed material is being transferred in the translator's mind from language A to language B; and (iii) Restructuring, in which the transferred material is being restructured in order to make the final message and or information fully acceptable in the receptor language.

Acceptability in Translation

According to Larson (1984), there are three conditions for a translation considered acceptable: firstly, if it uses the normal language forms of the target language, Secondly, as much as possible, it can be communicated to the target the same meaning that is understood by speakers of the source language. Thirdly, it can maintain the dynamic of the original source language text. Additionally, Nababan et al. (2012) present three quality parameters of translation, which focus on accuracy, acceptability, and readability. Then, it makes the approach by Larson on translation acceptability supported with one aspect of the quality parameter of translation by Nababan et al. In particular, Nababan et al. (2012) explain that the aspect of translation acceptability is that the expressed translation deals with the applicable rules, norms, and culture of the target language both at the micro and macro level. Both points of view are fully oriented to the target language. The translation result needs to be accepted by the target audience by paying attention to some conditions mentioned in the theories before, such as using normal language forms, maintaining the original source language, and following the applicable rules, norms, and culture of the target language. So, the translation can produce the same communicative result in the target language that provides the same meaning as in the source language.

Research Designs

This study was a qualitative descriptive study; the researchers classified and analyzed the data served in the form of words. According to Creswell (2014), the use of data in qualitative research relies on text and image data. This study was content analysis and the subject of the study used English news, namely Guardian News, with the lifestyle category, to more specifically translate all reduced clause sentences using Google

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Translation into Indonesian. However, since this study also went through spreading questionnaires, the obtained result data is qualitatively.

Research Procedures

This research started with collecting reduced clauses in Guardian News. In collecting the data, the researchers directly translated the data using Google Translation as its machine translation from English to Indonesia. In analyzing the data, in order to check the acceptability of reduced clause data translation, *Cambridge Dictionary*, *Oxford Dictionary*, and *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (KBBI)* were used. Furthermore, the researchers gained information about words or phrases from some sources, such as books, the internet, and cross-checking from native or expert speakers. After getting information about the meaning in the source language and target language, both the source language and the target language were compared.

In deciding the data's acceptability, the Translation Acceptability Assessment Instrument initiated by Nababan et al. (2012) in Table 1 was used.

Table 1. Translation Acceptability Assessment Instrument

Translation Categories	Score	Qualitative Parameter
Acceptable	3	Translation feels natural; technical terms used are commonly used and familiar to readers; The phrases, clauses and sentences used are in accordance with Indonesian language rules.
Less Acceptable	2	In general, the translation feels natural; however, there was a slight problem with using technical terms or a slight grammatical error.
Not Acceptable	1	Translation does not feel natural or like a translation work; technical terms used are not commonly used and are not familiar to the reader; The phrases, clauses and sentences used are not in accordance with Indonesian language rules.

This study also used quantitative data obtained from the results of the questionnaire handed out to classmates who have an academic background majoring in English. This quantitative data was used to determine the level of acceptability and also as a tool to test the validity and reliability of the Translation Acceptability Assessment Instrument used in this study. Finally, the researchers draw conclusions and make requests for advice.

Result and Analysis

At this point, the author describes the results of the questionnaire handed out to classmates who have an academic background majoring in English. The results are described by calculating the percentage of each score from the Translation Acceptability Assessment Instrument. These percentages are described in the following table.

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Table 2. The Percentage of Each Score from The Translation Acceptability Assessment Instrument

Data	Score 3	Score 2	Score 1
1	5	5	0
2	3	7	0
3	5	4	1
4	2	4	4
5	6	2	2
6	7	3	0
7	8	1	1
8	5	5	0
9	9	1	0
10	5	2	3
11	3	6	1
12	5	4	1
13	3	5	2
14	8	0	2
15	3	2	5
16	7	3	0
17	1	6	3
18	6	3	1
19	7	3	0
20	9	1	0
21	2	5	3
22	6	4	0
23	6	3	1
24	3	5	2
25	3	4	3
26	7	2	1
27	5	3	2
28	2	5	3
29	3	5	2
30	1	8	1
31	2	7	1
32	4	3	3
33	2	2	6
34	5	2	3
35	7	2	1
36	2	7	1
37	7	2	1
38	9	1	0
39	8	2	0
40	6	3	1
Total (%)	49.25%	35.50%	15.25%

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From the results obtained, the acceptance assessment with a score of 3 is the highest percentage compared to the other two scores. This is in line with what was initiated by Lawson (1984) which stated that a translation requirement that was considered as acceptable was if it translated using normal language forms that were in accordance with the target language, it was able to be communicated to speakers of the target language because it had the same meaning with the source language, and it can maintain the dynamics of the authenticity of the source language. Thus, the reduced clause translation using Google Translate is appropriate and accurate.

The analysis and description of the table 2 are as follows:

(1) ST : soaked in tequila (No. 9)
TT : yang direndam dalam tequila
Context : Basically a ton of chopped chillies **soaked in tequila** and then boiled in orange juice, this makes a great accompaniment to all sorts of dishes.
*(Pada dasarnya satu ton cabai cincang **yang direndam dalam tequila** dan kemudian direbus dalam jus jeruk, ini menjadi pelengkap yang bagus untuk semua jenis hidangan.)*



Picture 1. The percentage of people who responded to data no. 9

(2) ST : sorted by month (No. 20)
TT : yang diurutkan berdasarkan bulan
Context : She keeps track of their correspondence using a binder system **sorted by month**.
*(Dia melacak korespondensi mereka menggunakan sistem pengikat **yang diurutkan berdasarkan bulan.)***



Picture 2. The percentage of people who responded to data no. 20

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(3) ST : sitting in front of me (No. 38)
TT : duduk di depan saya
Context : There was a guy **sitting in front of me**, he moved to the right.
*(Ada seorang pria **duduk di depan saya**, dia pindah ke kanan.)*



Picture 3. The percentage of people who responded to data no. 38

According to the results of statistical calculations, 90% of respondents stated that the data (1), (2), and (3) are acceptable data, which means the translation in the TT feels natural in accordance with the Indonesian language rules. When data (1) and (2) are analyzed, *soaked in tequila*, and *sorted by month*, translated into *yang diurutkan berdasarkan bulan*, both data are reduced to clauses in passive form. In contrast to the data (3) analyzed, *sitting in front of me* translated to *duduk di depan saya*, the data is a reduced clause of active form. However, the three data points have an equivalent translation of ST into TT. Therefore, the translation of data (1), (2), and (3) is categorized as acceptable reduced clauses. The use of Google's machine translator in this translation has chosen the right word equivalents so that there is no distortion of meaning and the meaning components have been transported perfectly.

(4) ST : showing you how to make new tops from old T-shirts (No. 30)
TT : yang menunjukkan kepada Anda cara membuat atasan baru dari T-shirt lama
Context : The London-based designer, famed for unpicking second-hand clothes she finds in charity shops to make her new collections, will present a step-by-step class **showing you how to make new tops from old T-shirts.**
*(Desainer yang berbasis di London, terkenal karena tidak memilih pakaian bekas yang dia temukan di toko amal untuk membuat koleksi barunya, akan mempersembahkan kelas langkah demi langkah **yang menunjukkan kepada Anda cara membuat atasan baru dari T-shirt lama.)***

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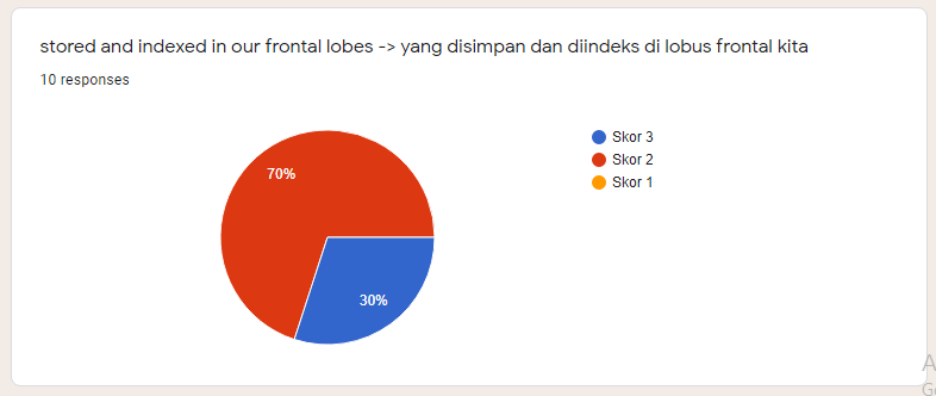
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Picture 4. The percentage of people who responded to data no. 30

From the results of statistical calculations, 80% of respondents agreed that data (4) was less acceptable data. The word *T-shirt* when translated into Indonesian becomes *kaos*. Therefore, the sentence *showing you how to make new tops from old T-shirts* translated to *yang menunjukkan kepada Anda cara membuat atasan baru dari T-shirt lama* has less acceptable translation of the clause because the meaning components in ST has not been transported properly into the TT.

(5) ST : stored and indexed in our frontal lobes (No. 2)
TT : yang disimpan dan diindeks di lobus frontal kita
Context : It is human nature, I know, that of the billions of memories **stored and in our frontal lobes**, it is the ones with high emotion that repeat on us most often.
*(Itu adalah sifat manusia, saya tahu, bahwa dari milyaran ingatan **yang disimpan dan diindeks di lobus frontal kita**, itu adalah yang dengan emosi tinggi yang paling sering berulang pada kita.)*



Picture 5. The percentage of people who responded to data no. 2

From the results of statistical calculations, 70% of respondents agreed that data point (5) was less acceptable data. If the clause is analyzed, the word *indexed*, which is translated into *diindeks*, contains a natural borrowing translation technique where the word from TT is borrowed directly from ST and adjusted to the sound in the TT. Another factor that causes this clause to be less acceptable is that the word "*indexed*" does not look natural and cannot be understood by the reader. It is better if the word is

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replaced with *terhimpun* or *terkumpul*. Therefore, the clause *stored* and *indexed* in our frontal lobes translated to *yang disimpan dan diindeks di lobus frontal kita* has a less acceptable translation because the meaning components in ST have not been transported properly into the TT.

(6) ST : showing how to perfect madder dye technique and shibori patterns (No. 31)
TT : yang menunjukkan cara menyempurnakan teknik pewarnaan dan pola shibori yang lebih gila
Context : Designer Rahemur Rahman and an artisan from Fairtrade movement Aranya will give a live demonstration and guided workshop **showing how to perfect madder dye technique and shibori patterns** on an old T-shirt or garment you own.
*(Desainer Rahemur Rahman dan pengrajin dari gerakan Fairtrade Aranya akan memberikan demonstrasi langsung dan lokakarya terpandu **yang menunjukkan cara menyempurnakan teknik pewarnaan dan pola shibori yang lebih gila** pada kaus atau pakaian lama yang Anda miliki.)*

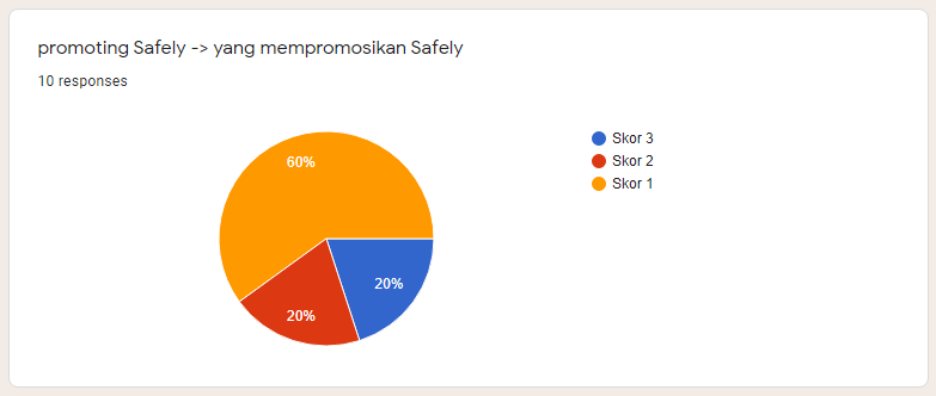


Picture 6. The percentage of people who responded to data no. 31

If data (6) is analyzed, *showing how to perfect madder dye technique and shibori patterns* translated to *yang menunjukkan cara menyempurnakan teknik pewarnaan dan pola shibori yang lebih gila*, the data has an equivalent translation of ST into TT. Therefore, data translation (6) is categorized as acceptable translation data. The use of Google's machine translator in this translation has chosen the right word equivalents, so that there is no distortion of meaning and the meaning components have been transported perfectly. However, it is different from the results of statistical calculations, which show that 70% of respondents chose data (6) as less acceptable data. The researcher did not find out where the less acceptable value is in the clause.

(7) ST : promoting Safely (No. 33)
TT : yang mempromosikan Safely
Context : Teigen's first instagram post **promoting Safely** showed her perched on a kitchen worktop in a feather-trimmed gown and heeled crystal sandals.
*(Postingan Instagram pertama Teigen **yang mempromosikan Safely** menunjukkan dirinya bertengger di meja dapur dengan gaun berpotongan bulu dan sandal kristal bertumit.)*

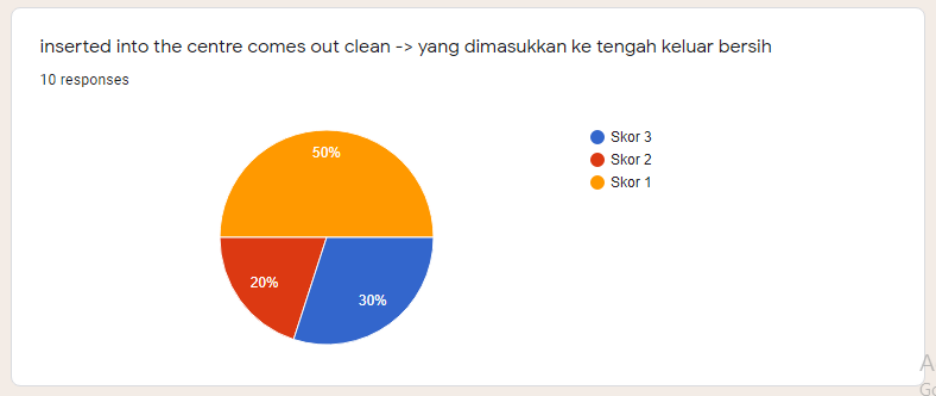
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Picture 7. The percentage of people who responded to data no. 33

Meanwhile, 60% of respondents stated that data (7) is not acceptable data which means the translation in the TT feels unnatural and does not conform to the Indonesian language rules. If the data (7) is analyzed, *promoting Safely* translated to *yang mempromosikan Safely*, the data has an equivalent translation of ST into TT. Google's machine translator in this translation here can detect that if a word in English has a meaning but it is written in capital letters at the beginning of the word, then the word is a name, for example the name of a product, building, person, and so on. If you the context has explained that the word *Safely* is the name of a product. Therefore, data translation (7) is categorized as an acceptable translation. The use of Google's machine translator in this translation has chosen the right word equivalents, so that there is no distortion of meaning and the meaning components have been transported perfectly.

(8) ST : inserted into the centre (No. 15)
TT : yang dimasukkan ke tengah
Context : Bake for 30-35 minutes, or until a skewer **inserted into the centre** comes out clean, then remove and leave to cool completely.
*(Panggang selama 30-35 menit, atau sampai tusuk sate **yang dimasukkan ke tengah** keluar bersih, lalu angkat dan biarkan hingga benar-benar dingin.)*



Picture 8. The percentage of people who responded to data no. 15

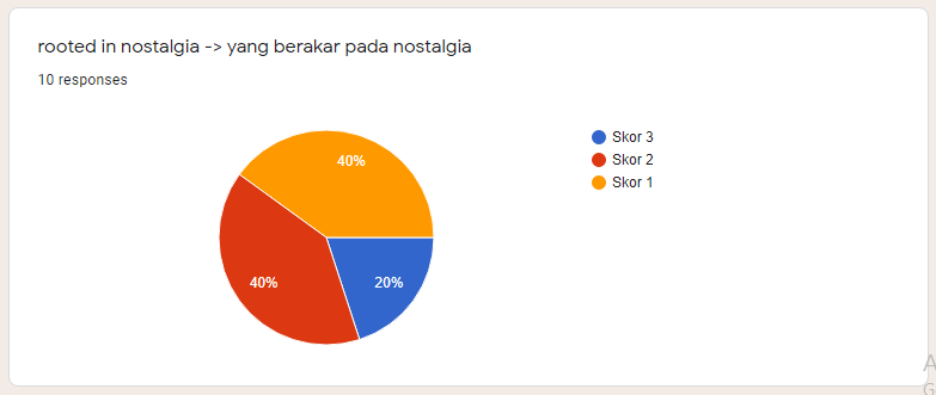
When data (8) is analyzed, *inserted into the center* translated to *yang dimasukkan ke tengah*, the data has an equivalent translation of ST into TT. Therefore, the data (8) is categorized as an acceptable translation of reduced clauses. The use of Google's machine

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translator in this translation has chosen the right word equivalents, so that there is no distortion of meaning and the meaning components have been transported perfectly. However, it is different from the results of statistical calculations which show that 50% of respondents chose data (8) as unacceptable data. The researcher did not find out where the unacceptable value in the clause.

(9) ST : rooted in nostalgia (No. 4)
TT : yang berakar pada nostalgia
Context : Devilled eggs, jersey royals with watercress, honey-baked ham – Florence Knight serves up a spring feast **rooted in nostalgia**.
*(Telur yang hancur, bangsawan jersey dengan selada air, ham panggang madu - Florence Knight menyajikan pesta musim semi **yang berakar pada nostalgia**.)*



Picture 9. The percentage of people who responded to data no. 4

According to the respondents of data (9), 40% of them do not accept the translation result of the reduced clause in that data. Looking at the context of the data, the TT feels unnatural and causes ambiguity. The reduced clause *rooted in nostalgia* translated into *yang berakar pada nostalgia* produces an odd TT to the target readers. It deviates from the original context of the whole sentence. On the other hand, if it is seen from the phrase not the whole sentence, the TT seems fine as the phrase is translated in literal meaning.

CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis that has been done by the researchers, there are translation results that have a high level of acceptability with a score of 3, a moderate level with a score of 2, and a low level with a score of 1, based on an analysis of the translation acceptability parameters. The translation requirement that is considered acceptable is that if it is translated using normal language forms that are in accordance with the target language, it can be communicated to speakers of the target language since it has the same meaning with the source language, and it can maintain the dynamics of the authenticity of the source language. Thus, the translation of the reduced clause using Google Translate is precise and accurate. This is found in most of the reduced clauses translated using Google Translate since they are considered acceptable according to the qualitative parameters.

However, there are still some data points that are considered acceptable and unacceptable according to the qualitative parameters. The data that is less acceptable is

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due to the reduced clause in the source language, which when translated into the target language, contains a natural borrowing translation technique where words from the target language are borrowed directly from the source language and adapted to the sounds in the target language. Thus, the translation looks unnatural and cannot be understood by the reader. Therefore, the data that gets a score of 2 is data where the meaning of the components in the source language has not been conveyed correctly in the target language. Meanwhile, the unacceptable data is caused by the discovery of an unnatural form and creates ambiguity in the target language.

The scope of this study, on the other hand, is relatively narrow and confined. As a result, drawing conclusions from the data appears to be less precise. As a consequence, the researchers propose that in future study, the scope be expanded to include not just a questionnaire-based analysis but also more accurate methodologies, theories, and analyses for determining the acceptability of translation outcomes.

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