

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents six topics related to this research. This includes of background of the research, research question, research objective, scope and limitations, significance of the research, and the definition of key terms.

A. Background of the Research

In the development of humanity, translation allows for the sharing of knowledge and culture between different languages, thus playing an important role in communication. The progress of technology is expanding our understanding of translation, and the influence of English as a global language can sometimes create the impression that all our knowledge, including valuable information, is contained within a single language. However, most of the wealth of knowledge and experience that are constructed and embodied in our society are limited to language.

Translation changes one language (source language) to another language (target language). It is also considered a form of communication because there is a message conveyed by the sender to the receiver, especially when the receiver does not speak the same language as the sender. Therefore, translation facilitates the message transfer process. However, in communication, sometimes there is a voice that is not clear or incorrect, so it interferes with the process of conveying the message. In terms of translation, this occurs when an error occurs in translation. This

makes the text difficult to understand and result in the message not being conveyed in its entirety.

However, translating has become easier with advances in technology. For the purpose of creating an initial draft, many professional translators frequently use machine translation (Lagoudaki, 2008). Currently, there are tools that make it possible to produce good translations, such as machine translation (MT), electronic dictionaries, and translator discussion forums. GT is one of the most popular online translation tools. According to Turovsky's (2016) findings, GT is a machine translation platform introduced by Google in 2006. Its primary objective was to overcome language barriers and enhance global accessibility, all while being freely available to users. GT has expanded its capabilities and is available to provide 109 languages as of April 2020. Because of the combination of being free and having many languages, GT has gained significant popularity among students as a machine translation application utilized for language learning purposes in recent times. Chan and Ang (2017) revealed that the majority of respondents reported that they were more likely to learn digitally using GT compared to online dictionaries or other mobile applications.

Furthermore, social media also plays an important role in everyday life and cannot be separated. Through social media, people can access whatever they want. Instagram is an example. Launched in 2010, Instagram is a social networking application and an integrated social media platform with an automatic translator feature. Instagram is widely

used by the younger generation and has many facilities for people to be creative or share information, opinions, career interests, or other expressions. Instagram is available for Android, Apple iOS, and Windows Phone, and it can be downloaded for free. This application can be easily accessed on internet-connected smartphones. Instagram launched a translation feature in 2016. This feature automatically translates text and comments from the language in which they were written into the language setting of the person viewing them. It can also be viewed by simply clicking the “See Translation” button below the text.

Content on various Instagram accounts consists of various types of text or genres. One of the genres found in Instagram posts is news. News is a form of written information that provides readers with updates and details about current events taking place during the day. The events are considered newsworthy or important. Currently, news can be accessed anywhere and anytime. Through digital networks, news is disseminated and consumed via social media platforms. Therefore, the manner in which individuals consume news is undergoing a transformation. People all over the world spend hours on social media (Eren, 2012). Microblogging platforms like Twitter, social networking sites like Facebook, and media sharing tools like YouTube and Instagram are all types of social media platforms (Dabbagh & Kitsantas, 2012). Many of social media platforms are free and easy to use, and that is the reason why many people use them.

One Instagram account that posts news is *@Radioandika*. This account shares news and has an office in the Kediri area. With 113

thousand followers as of May 25, 2023, this Instagram account is active and has become one of the most popular in the Kediri area and its surroundings. The language used in this account is Indonesian. However, it will be a problem if the language used can only be understood by native speakers. In order to maximize information and make it accessible to everyone, it is necessary to switch languages from the source language to the target language. Technology can help with this because not everyone knows other languages. Technology can easily find out the meaning of one language and convey it in another language. Translation is important to convey information in its complete form. The translation results from machine translation (MT) are very important according to the intended purpose.

In this case, the Instagram account *@Radioandika* is chosen because it has a lot of news that has been posted. This study analyzes the translation errors found within the news texts of *@Radioandika*'s posts after using both GT and the IGT. Despite its popularity, the accuracy and effectiveness of using GT for language learning purposes is debatable. Therefore, given the frequent use and possible limitations of GT for language learning, this research focuses on examining the translation errors of the translated texts using GT and comparing them to the IGT.

English as an international language is used by almost everyone around the world, so this research focuses on the translation errors of machine translation (MT) from Indonesian to English generated by GT and IGT, respectively.

B. Research Question

Related to the background of the research above, the research question is: What types of translation errors on translated texts result from GT and IGT?

C. Research Objective

Based on the research question above, the objective of this research is to describe the types of translation errors and compare the translation errors made by GT and IGT of the translated texts.

D. Scope and Limitation

According to the study's background, it is important to state the scope and limitations of this analysis. This study deals with translation errors that are translated by tools while using the translation error typology presented within the American Translators Association (ATA). Meanwhile, the research has limitations as it only focuses on the translation errors in news selected from posts on *@Radioandika*'s account. The selected captions were purposefully chosen, taking three captions from the categories of economy, education, and military news.

E. Research Significance

It is important to state the significance of the research because it can help the reader understand the benefits of this research.

1. Theoretically

This study is expected to enrich the study of English, especially in regards to the texts translated by tools. This will help to better

understand the meanings or messages in news items and the translation errors that may be found.

2. Practically

It is hoped that the research findings of the study will provide benefit to the field of linguistics, language learners, or translation practitioners.

a. Writer

This research is highly significant and useful as it provides valuable experience that can be utilized in the preparation of future writers, teachers, and linguists. It specifically focuses on studying various aspects of translation errors.

b. Reader

This research helps everyone to know and understand more about translation tools, which can assist readers in identifying tools that are good enough to be used.

F. Definition of Key Terms

This research provides the essential meaning for a few definitions of key terms utilized in this inquiry to strike down misconceptions and misunderstandings. The terms that are used are explained.

1. Google Translate

Google Translate is a web-based, free-to-use translation service developed by Google in April 2006. As its foundation, statistics are used by GT as a machine translation engine (Aitken & Balan, 2009). Koehn et al. (2003) revealed that GT employs linguistic modeling,

statistical decision theory, and matching probability as part of its statistical machine translation. Since GT bases its operation on statistics, the closer the original source language and the destination language are, the more accuracy the translator may be able to accomplish.

2. Instagram Translation Feature

Instagram is a free social media platform for photo and video sharing as well as social networking owned by the American company Meta Platforms. This application allows users to upload media, which can be edited with filters or organized with hashtags and locations. Uploads can be shared publicly or with pre-approved followers. Users can browse other users' content by tag and location, view trending content, like photos, and follow other users to add their content to personal feeds.

Instagram is adding a new feature to automatically translate text to the language that the user set to view. Now, when the service detects a foreign language in a post, it will display a "See Translation" option at the bottom of the text, which users can tap to see a translation appear below. Instagram says the new translation feature will be available globally and currently supports over 90 languages to make sharing content with an international audience easier.

3. Translation Errors

Translation errors refer to inaccuracies, mistakes, or deviations that occur during the process of translating text from one language to

another. These errors can manifest in various forms, such as grammatical errors, semantic inconsistencies, mistranslations, cultural misinterpretations, or syntactic irregularities. Translation errors may arise due to limitations in machine translation systems, difficulties in capturing the nuanced meaning of the source language, challenges in transferring cultural nuances, or the complexities of linguistic structures between languages. Analyzing and understanding translation errors is crucial for improving the quality and reliability of translated texts and ensuring effective cross-linguistic communication.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents a detailed explanation of the principles and literature review that underlie the comparative research on the translation errors in texts resulting from machine translation.

A. Definition of Error

According to Brown (2000) error is a noticeable deviation from the adult grammar of a native speaker, reflecting the interlanguage competence of the learner. Error is something not acceptable. Inference can be used to infer the error if a student produces inaccurate speech or spelling because he lacks the knowledge to correct it. Making errors is an unavoidable part of learning. Without making errors beforehand, language learning is impossible. Therefore, it should come as no surprise if errors are made when learning a language. The mistake should not be interpreted as a sign that the student failed. Instead, they offer solid evidence that kids are actually learning. It is a different version for language learners who continue to develop their abilities. Students' language learning involves making errors.

B. The Differences between Error and Mistake

Making the distinction between errors and mistakes is crucial. It can be difficult to distinguish between an error and a mistake. According to Ellis (as cited in Aisyah and Rahmawati, 2019) there are two ways to distinguish between an error and a mistake. One approach is to look at

how consistently competent learners are. They are making a mistake if they keep using the incorrect form of the sentence. However, it is a mistake if they occasionally use the language appropriately and occasionally incorrectly. The children could even attempt to correct their own erroneous words. When they are unable to transform it into the desired shape, errors happen. However, if they are successful in fixing it, the variations are errors. The justifications lead to the conclusion that because learners are unable to fix their errors when doing their speaking or writing tasks, they require further explanations from professors or other subject matter experts. A mistake, on the other hand, is a departure made by the students when they carry out an exercise or make a statement. They have the ability to improve their erroneous behavior and make it right.

The terms “mistake” and “error” are often used interchangeably, but there can be a subtle distinction in the context of translation: A mistake typically refers to an action or decision made by a translator that results in an incorrect or inaccurate translation. It is a human error and can occur for various reasons, such as lack of knowledge, oversight, misinterpretation, or misapplication of translation techniques. Mistakes can include grammatical errors, mistranslations, omissions, or other inconsistencies in the translated text. An error can have a broader connotation and may encompass mistakes made by both human translators and translation tools. In the context of translation, an error refers to any deviation from the correct or intended translation that is not acceptable and changes the meaning of the word or sentence. In general, mistakes are often associated with human

involvement in the translation process, while errors can encompass mistakes made by both humans and translation tools. However, the terms are sometimes used interchangeably and can vary in usage depending on the specific context.

C. Translation Quality Assessment

To be an effective translator, it is crucial to possess a comprehensive grasp of the fundamental principles of translation theory. This knowledge plays an important role in guiding translators' decision-making processes and ensuring the production of high-quality translations. Consequently, it is imperative to familiarize oneself with key concepts in translation assessment theory, as they serve as valuable guidelines for the translation process:

1. Definition of Translation

Linguists have provided various definitions of translation. According to Newmark (1981) a written message or message in one language should be attempted to be replaced by the same message or statement in another language, In order for a translation to have an equivalent meaning between SL and TL, understanding two languages in this case, English and Indonesian is essential.

Newmark (1988) defined translation as the process of transmitting a text's intended meaning into a different language while remaining true to the author's original intent. One common inclination is to transfer as many words from the source language (SL) to the target

language (TL) as is feasible. Similarly, Hatim and Munday (2004) state that translation is a significant phenomenon that has a substantial impact on our daily lives.

According to Catford (1965), translation involves substituting textual content in one language (source language) with equivalent textual content in another language (target language). This implies that a translator should be capable of replacing the information in the source text (SL) with corresponding content in the target text (TL). Catford further emphasizes that the main challenge in translation practice lies in finding equivalence in the target language. Thus, translation encompasses not only written text but also oral communication.

The primary objective of translation is to make various types of texts, including literary, religious, scientific, philosophical, and others, accessible to a broader audience in a different language, thus bridging the gap between cultures. Based on these definitions, translation can be understood as the task of identifying equivalent words or expressions in the target language that convey the closest and most accurate natural message to that of the source text. It is evident from these definitions that every translator must have the ability to faithfully convey the message of the source text in the target text.

2. The Quality of Good Translation

When discussing the concept of a good translation, it is inherently connected to quality and accuracy. According to Nababan (2003),

evaluating the quality of a translation revolves around three primary factors: (1) the accuracy of conveying the intended message; (2) the precision in expressing the messages in the target language; and (3) the language used in the translation. Nababan further emphasizes that a competent translation must satisfy three criteria: accuracy, acceptability, and readability.

First, accuracy is a term used in the evaluation of translations to determine whether the source language text and the target language text are equivalent or not (Nababan, 2010). The concept of equivalence highlights the similarity in content or messages between the two texts. Based on the above statement, it can be inferred that the accuracy of a translation is reliant on the precise transfer of messages or the original meaning present in the source language text into the target language text.

Second, the concept of acceptability in translation refers to whether the translation adheres to the norms, conventions, and cultural practices prevalent in the target language, both at a micro and macro level. The acceptability of a translated text is associated with how well it aligns grammatically with the target language and how readers perceive it. **Third**, the readability of a text is influenced by various factors. These factors include the average length of sentences, the number of new words, and the complexity of the language used (Nababan, 2003). Nababan further identified other elements that impact the readability of a translation, such as the inclusion of foreign

and regional words or sentences, the presence of ambiguous words or sentences, the usage of incomplete sentences, the average sentence length, the use of complex sentence structures, and the presence of illogical or unreasonable logic. Apart from these linguistic factors, the reader's ability to read and comprehend the text, as well as their prior experience, significantly contribute to determining its readability.

3. Translation Assessment Model

Evaluating a translation can be a challenging task, as it requires objectivity in order to assess its quality. To facilitate this process, the American Translators Association (ATA) has developed a translation assessment model.

The American Translators Association (ATA), is a prominent professional association for translators and interpreters in the United States. Established in 1959, it boasts a membership of nearly 8,500 individuals spanning more than 100 countries. Membership is open to those interested in translation and interpreting as either a profession or an academic pursuit. The ATA's diverse membership includes translators, interpreters, educators, project managers, web and software developers, language services companies, hospitals, universities, and government agencies.

The association provides certification examinations for members in specific language combinations and maintains an affiliation with the International Federation of Translators (FIT). Its headquarters are located in Alexandria, Virginia.

The American Translator Association (2021) has the translation assessment mode known as error typology, with complete and thorough 22 types in version 2021, as below:

Table 2.1 Error Typology

No.	Types of Errors	No.	Types of Errors
1.	Grammar (G)	12.	Ambiguity (AMB)
2.	Syntax (SYN)	13.	Cohesion (COH)
3.	Word-form (WF)	14.	Faithfulness (F)
4.	Spelling (S) / Character (CH)	15.	Literalness (L)
5.	Punctuation (P)	16.	Misunderstanding (MU)
6.	Addition (A)	17.	Indecision (IND)
7.	Omission (O)	18.	Text Type (TT)
8.	Terminology (T)	19.	Style (ST)
9.	Faux Ami (FA)	20.	Register (R)
10.	Usage (U)	21.	Unfinished (UNF)
11.	Verb-form (VF)	22.	Other Meaning Transfer Errors (OTH-MT)

a) Grammar (G): A grammar error is an offense of the grammatical rules of the target language. It contains errors such missing subject-verb agreement, wrong verb tenses, and inaccurate noun, pronoun, or adjective declension. **b) Syntax (SYN):** A syntax error occurs when the placement of words or elements in a sentence does not adhere to the syntactic rules of the target language. **c) Word Form / Part of Speech (WF/PS):** A word form error occurs when the root of a word is correct, but its form (e.g., number or case for nouns or pronouns) is incorrect or nonexistent in the target language. **d) Spelling (SP) / Character (CH) for non-alphabetic languages:** Spelling/character errors occur when a word or character in the translation is spelled or used incorrectly according to the conventions of the target language. If a spelling/character error causes confusion about the intended meaning, it may be classified as a different type of error. Consistency

is expected when dealing with words that have acceptable alternate spellings. In some cases, SP/CH errors may be further categorized as capitalization (C) or diacritical marks (D) errors, as specified in the Framework. Capitalization (C): A capitalization error occurs when the conventions of the target language regarding the use of uppercase and lowercase letters are not followed. Diacritical Marks / Accents (D): Diacritical mark errors occur when the target language's conventions regarding accents and diacritical marks are not adhered to. If incorrect or missing diacritical marks hinder the understanding of the meaning, the error is considered more serious. e) Punctuation (P): Punctuation errors occur when the conventions of the target language regarding punctuation marks, such as quotation marks, commas, semicolons, colons, or paragraphing, are not observed. If a punctuation choice leads to ambiguity or changes the meaning, it is considered a transfer error rather than a punctuation error. f) Is an addition. At the word or phrase level of translation, an addition error takes place when the translator includes unnecessary elements of meaning, such as aspects of tone (irony, intensification, etc.). Candidates are advised to avoid adding "clarifying" material unless it is explicitly required. g) Omission (O). In translation, an omission error occurs when one or more elements of meaning present in the source text (ST) are not included in the target language. This applies not only to textual information but also to the author's tone, such as irony or intensification. Implication is allowed as a translation technique. For

more substantial omissions, see below under Unfinished (UNF) in this section. **h) Terminology (T).** In a general text, a terminology error occurs when the translator selects a content word or phrase (noun, verb, and modifier) that has an incorrect or inappropriate meaning in relation to the source text. This error also applies when a term suitable for a specific subject field is not used when the corresponding term is used in the source text. **i)** If the error arises from the selection of a target-language cognate that has a different meaning, the subcategory Faux Ami (FA) may be used; refer to the explanation below. If the word choice violates the conventions of collocation, such as subject-verb or adjective-noun combinations specific to the target language, then a usage (U) error may be marked. **j) Verb Form (VF).** A verb form error occurs when the translation includes a verb in a grammatically correct form (matching person, number, gender, tense, mood, aspect, etc.), but it conveys a different meaning compared to the source text. Please note that if a verb is inflected incorrectly (for person, number, gender, etc.), the error should be marked as a Grammar (G) error. **k) Ambiguity (AMB):** An ambiguity error occurs when either the source or target text segment can be interpreted in multiple ways, while the counterpart in the other language does not have such ambiguity. **l) Cohesion (COH):** A cohesion error arises when the coherence of a text is disrupted due to inconsistent use of structural elements, such as terminology, pronouns, inappropriate or missing conjunctions, etc. Cohesion refers to the network of lexical,

grammatical, logical, and other relationships that connect different parts of a text, aiding the reader's comprehension. While cohesion is evaluated in the context of the entire text, graders will identify errors related to specific elements that hinder cohesion. **m) Faithfulness (F):** A faithfulness error occurs when the target text does not faithfully convey the meaning of the source text. Translators are expected to translate the meaning and intent of the source text without rewriting or enhancing it. **n) Literalness (L):** A literalness error occurs when a translation that strictly adheres to the source text word-for-word results in an awkward or unidiomatic rendition. **o) Misunderstanding (MU):** A misunderstanding error occurs when the translation clearly stems from a misinterpretation of a word, idiom, or the incorrect parsing of a phrase or sentence. **p) Indecision (IND):** An indecision error occurs when the translator provides more than one option for a given translation unit. Graders will not choose the correct word for the candidate. Even if both options are correct, an error will be noted. More points may be deducted if one or both options are incorrect. **q) Unfinished (UNF).** A substantially unfinished passage (more than a full sentence missing at the end) is not graded. Missing titles, headings, or sentences within a passage may be marked as one or more errors of omission, depending on how much is missing. **r) Usage (U):** A usage error arises when the conventions of wording or phrasing in the target language are not followed, indicating that the translation does not adhere to the idiomatic and correct usage of the target

language. This category includes issues such as incorrect use of definite/indefinite articles, prepositions, and collocations. The expectation is to employ the appropriate and natural usage of the target language. **s) Text Type (TT):** A text type error occurs when a component of the translation is either unsuitable for the intended target audience, which consists of educated monolingual speakers of the target language, or fails to comply with the specifications stated in the Translation Instructions (TIs). The TT category encompasses two subcategories: Register and Style. **t) Register (R):** A register error emerges when the language level or degree of formality employed in the translation is not suitable for the intended target audience of the exam passage. **u) Style (ST):** A style error occurs when the choices of grammatical structure or other elements in the translation are inappropriate for the specified type of publication. **v) Other Meaning Transfer Errors (OTH-MT):** This category is used only when the meaning is affected and none of the descriptions mentioned above apply.

D. Google Translate

Google Translate is a free service provided by Google that allows users to translate text, speech, images, websites, or real-time video from one language to another. It was initially introduced on April 28th, 2006, as a statistical machine translation system. However, in November 2016, Google announced a transition to a neural machine translation engine known as Google Neural Machine Translation (GNMT). Unlike the

previous system, which translated text piece by piece, GNMT is capable of translating whole sentences at once. By considering the broader context, GNMT can determine the most relevant translation and then adjust it to resemble human-like speech with proper grammar. Initially, GNMT supported translation between English and Chinese, French, German, Japanese, Korean, Portuguese, Spanish, and Turkish.

GT is a tool that can translate various forms of text and media, such as text, speech, images, websites, and real-time video, from one language to another. It offers support for more than 100 languages at different proficiency levels and has been serving over 200 million individuals on a daily basis since May 2013. In addition to translation, GT provides additional feature for certain languages. It can pronounce the translated text, highlight corresponding words and phrases in both the source and target texts, and even serve as a basic dictionary for single-word input. By selecting the “Detect language” option, the tool can automatically identify the language of an unknown text.

E. Instagram

The emergence of technology often brings about changes in people’s lifestyles. Undoubtedly, the development of media, both electronic and online, actively contributes to these transformations. Among the many online platforms, Instagram holds significant popularity. Social media platforms, including Instagram, provide users with a space for various activities and collaborations. Specifically designed for Android devices, Instagram allows users to capture photos, create videos, add

captions, and share them across different social networks, including Instagram itself. Kaplan and Haenlein (2014) defined social media as a collection of internet-based applications that are built upon the principles and technology of Web 2.0, enabling users to generate and exchange content

Instagram has evolved into a thriving community that enables users to capture and share the precious moments of the world in a simple and aesthetically pleasing manner. Instagram has a built-in feature known as Instagram Translation that enables users to translate text within the app. This feature allows users to view translated versions of captions, comments, and other text content in their preferred language. Instagram Translation leverages machine translation technology to automatically detect the language of the original text and provide a translation in the user's chosen language. By simply clicking the "See Translation" button, Instagram aims to enhance cross-cultural communication and enable users from diverse linguistic backgrounds to engage with content in a more accessible and inclusive manner. With a wide user base worldwide, Instagram stands out as a prominent social media platform. Currently, there are over 100 million Instagram users globally. This widespread usage highlights the significance of the IGT, which proves to be useful for users in bridging language barriers and understanding content in different languages. However, it should be noted that while the translation tool can be helpful, there are instances where the translated text may appear garbled and difficult to comprehend. Among the numerous languages

present, Indonesian is one that often requires translation (Hermansyah & Trifena, 2021).

F. News Items

News items play a crucial role in shaping public opinion, disseminating information, and providing an understanding of current events. In an increasingly interconnected world, news items have become more accessible through various media platforms, including print, broadcast, and digital channels. This literature review examines the key themes and research findings related to news items, focusing on their impact, credibility, and the role of technology in news consumption.

News items have a significant impact on individuals and society as a whole. They influence public opinion, shape political discourse, and contribute to the formation of social norms. The credibility of news items is a crucial aspect that determines their influence and trustworthiness. With the rise of digital media, concerns about misinformation and fake news have become prevalent (Pennycook & Rand, 2019). Factors such as media bias, sensationalism, and a lack of fact-checking can undermine the credibility of news items and lead to misinformation dissemination (Vosoughi et al., 2018).

Advancements in technology have revolutionized news consumption patterns. Digital platforms, social media, and personalized algorithms have transformed the way news items are accessed, shared, and consumed. Studies have examined the impact of social media platforms on news item exposure, indicating that personalized news feeds can lead to

echo chambers and filter bubbles, limiting exposure to diverse perspectives (Bakshy et al., 2015). However, the role of technology also raises concerns about information overload, decreased attention spans, and the blurring of boundaries between news and entertainment (Tandoc et al., 2018).

G. Review of Previous Study

The validity of a study is established when it is backed by existing literature. This research has cited several reviews from previous studies to confirm its validity. These reviews mention other research that has explored similar topics, making them valuable references for this study below.

First, research conducted by Larasati et al. (2019) revealed that IGT generated a higher number of errors compared to GT. The most prominent error categories in both translation engines were Terminology (T) errors, Syntax (SYN) errors, and Literal (L) errors. These three categories are interrelated, because terminological errors arise from literal elements of the text, resulting in a translation that is not in accordance with the given context. This research shows that with further improvements, GT has the potential to become one of the most reliable free machine translation tools in the future. In addition, the field of linguistics can make a valuable contribution to improving machine translation results. This research was carried out by translating from English to Indonesian using procedure text, which is a differentiator from this research because this

research examines Indonesian to English using the same technology, namely the IGT and GT, to find out the translation errors.

A comparative study of GT translations was conducted by Ghasemi and Hashemian (2016) on the error analysis of English to Persian translation and vice versa. The study found that there were no notable distinctions in the performance of GT when translating between English and Persian in either direction. Additionally, the most common errors were related to lexicosemantics, while active and passive voice errors were the least frequent. In addition, Fadilah's (2017) study on the semantic error analysis of Instagram machine translation from Indonesian to English revealed that there are two translation errors related to referential meaning, twenty-two translation errors related to grammatical meaning, and nineteen translation errors related to contextual meaning. The findings indicated that IGT is unable to generate accurate translations, emphasizing the continued importance of human translators in the translation process.

Peng (2018) conducted research on the decoding of contextual semantics among EFL learners using GT and revealed that machine translators often struggled with sentence construction and word selection, leading to poor translation quality. They face difficulties in accurately translating words and sentences that carry special meanings, resulting in translations that closely resemble the source text rather than conveying the intended meaning. In other words, machine translation often failed to capture the nuanced and contextual aspects of the text.

Meanwhile, this study aims to conduct a comparative analysis of translation errors generated by two machine translation systems when translating from Indonesian to English. The focus of the research is to understand and compare the specific translation errors exhibited by both GT and IGT. By exploring these translation errors within the context of the same language pair, Indonesian to English, this study seeks to provide valuable insights into the performance and limitations of these machine translation tools. Through an in-depth examination of the translation errors, the study aims to contribute to the field of machine translation evaluation and provide practical recommendations for improving the translations of machine translation outputs.