

## **CHAPTER 2 REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

Google Translate is not the only translation tool that can be used, but when it comes to accuracy, grammar precision, and improvisation over time, this app is arguably the one that has it all. In fact, it cannot be denied that the presence of Google Translate has almost completely shifted all dictionaries of any language in the world. With Google Translate, different countries and languages are no longer an excuse for not understanding each other among human beings.

Along with the fast technological developments, the expertise of translating has been tried to be implanted in the language device. The human brain skills are formulated into the linguistic mechanism, which works by processing the input text based on information about the language stored in artificial memory and generate content in another language.

In this chapter, the researcher will explain: The definition of Language; The definition of Perception; The definition of translation; what is Google Translate?; How does Google Translate work?; The advantages and disadvantages of Google Translate; and The contribution of Translation Tools in Translation.

### **2.1 The Definition of Language**

Language is an expression that contains an intention to convey something to other people. Something that is meant by the speaker can be understood by the listener or interlocutor through the language expressed.

The main function of language is as a tool for communication.<sup>11</sup> This is in line with Soeparno who states that language's general function in social communication. Sociolinguistics views language as a social behavior (social behavior) used in social communication.<sup>12</sup>

---

<sup>11</sup> A. Chaer and Agustina, *Sosiolinguistik: Suatu Pengantar* (Jakarta : Rineka Cipta, 1995), page 14

<sup>12</sup> E. P. Soeparno, *Glosarium: Kata Serapan dari Bahasa Barat dengan Etimologinya* (Media Wiyata, 1993) page 5

Language is the main tool for communication in human life, both individually and collectively socially.<sup>13</sup> Kridalaksana defines language as arbitrary symbol systems that use a society to cooperate, interact, and identify themselves.<sup>14</sup>

Effendi argues that daily experience shows that the verbal variant is more numerous than the written variant.<sup>15</sup> Furthermore, Effendi states that the verbal variant is different from the written type because conversation participants speak the speech with certain stresses, tones, rhythms, pauses, or songs to clarify the meaning and purpose of the speech. Other than that, the sentence used by conversation participants is not always sentenced to complete.<sup>16</sup>

Language is a patterned system of arbitrary sound signals, characterized by structure dependence, creativity, displacement, duality, and cultural transmission, language is a system that is formed from agreed-upon sound cues, which are characterized by an interlocking structure depending, creativity, placement, duality and cultural dissemination.<sup>17</sup>

## 2.2 The Definition of Perception

Etymologically, perception comes from Latin: perceptio or percipio, which means to receive or take. Perception is experiencing objects, events, or relationships obtained by inferring information and interpreting messages. Perception is a process of sensory cues and past experiences that relevant information is organized to give us a structured picture and meaningful in a particular situation.<sup>18</sup>

The term perception is to express the experience of an object or an event that is experienced. This perception is defined as a process that combines and

---

<sup>13</sup> Suwarna, *Strategi Penguasaan Bahasa* (Yogyakarta : Adicita Karya Nusa, 2002), page 4

<sup>14</sup> Kridalaksana (in Aminuddin, 1985), page 28-29

<sup>15</sup> Drs. Efendi, *Tata Bahasa Praktis Bahasa Indonesia* (Jakarta : PT. Rineka Cipta, 1995), page 15

<sup>16</sup> Drs. Efendi, *Tata Bahasa Praktis Bahasa Indonesia* (Jakarta : PT. Rineka Cipta, 1995), page 78

<sup>17</sup> Jeans Aitchison, *Linguistics* (London : Hodder Headline, 2008), page 21

<sup>18</sup> Alex Sobur, *Psikologi Umum dalam Lintas Sejarah*, (Bandung: Pustaka Setia, 2013), h. 445.

organizes our sensory data (vision) to be developed so that we can be aware of those around us, including being aware of ourselves.<sup>19</sup>

Perception occurs when a person receives a stimulus from the outside world, which is captured by his auxiliary organs, entering the brain. In it occurs the process of thinking, which ultimately manifests in an understanding.<sup>20</sup>

In communication science, perception can be the core of communication, while interpretation is the core of perception that is identical to decoding in the communication process. In the definition of Lahliry (1991), perception can be as the process by which we interpret sensory data, namely data received through our five senses or the definition of Lindsay & Norman (1977): "perception is the process by which organisms interpret and organize transactions to produce meaningful experience of the world."<sup>21</sup>

Perception is the essence of communication because if our perceptions are not accurate, we are unlikely to communicate effectively. Perception determines we choose one message and ignore the other. So it can be concluded that perception is our assumption after receiving a stimulus from what is felt by our five senses. The stimulus then develops into a thought that makes us view a case or event that is happening.

### **2.3 The Definition of Translation**

The translation is converting textual material in one language into another language per equivalent textual material.<sup>22</sup>

According to Nida and Taber's opinion, translation consists of two parts, namely reproducing the text into the target language and reproducing the closest

---

<sup>19</sup> <sup>2</sup>Abdul Rahman Saleh, *Psikologi Suatu Pengantar Dalam Prespektif Islam*, (Jakarta: Kencana, 2004), h. 110.

<sup>20</sup> Sarlito W. Sarwono, *Pengantar Psikologi Umum*, (Jakarta: Rajawali Pers, 2010), h. 86.

<sup>21</sup> Liliweri Alo, *Komunikasi Antar Personal*, (Jakarta: PT. Prenadamedia Group, 2015), h.166.

<sup>22</sup> Z. Suryawinata and S. Hariyanto, *Translation Bahasan Teori & Penuntun Praktis Menerjemah Kanisius* (Catford, 2003), Page 11

equivalent of the source language message. The first part concerns the meaning, and the second concerns language style.<sup>23</sup>

Newmark says that translation transfers a text's meaning into another language as much as possible, following what the original author meant in the text.<sup>24</sup>

Based on the above definitions, it can be concluded that translation is changing text from one language to another with equivalent material so that readers can capture messages from the source language in the form of the target language.

In translation activities, many approaches can be used. The approach is a way of thinking about something. According to Newmark, there are two kinds of translation approaches: (1) starting with translating sentence by sentence, say the first paragraph or chapter in order to get the feeling and feeling of the text, then sit back and relax, return to the original position and read the language text. Source; (2) reading the entire text two or three times, and finding its meaning, registers, and atmosphere, marking difficult words and passages and starting to translate only when one has taken a ready stance.<sup>25</sup>

Newmark says that translation's main problem is whether to translate literally or freely. Newmark expressed his opinion on several methods of translating, which are based on (1). Source language, and (2). Target language.<sup>26</sup> The full explanation is as follows:

### 2.3.1 Translation based on source language

As for the translation carried out based on the emphasis on the source language, Newmark further divides it into 4 types as follows:

---

<sup>23</sup> E. A. Nida & C. R. Taber, *The Theory and Practice of Translation Leiden* (Netherlands : The United Bible Societies, 1974), page 12

<sup>24</sup> Peter Newmark, *A Text Book of Translation* (New York : Prentice Hall, 1988) Page 5

<sup>25</sup> Peter Newmark, *A Text Book of Translation* (New York : Prentice Hall, 1988) Page 21

<sup>26</sup> Peter Newmark, *A Text Book of Translation* (New York : Prentice Hall, 1988) Page 45

a. Word for word translation

This translation method, one often referred to as the inter translation line, follows the source language with the direct target language. Word order in the source language does not change, and the words were translated one by one with their general meaning and did not adjust to the context. Vocabulary culture is translated literally. This method's main uses are to understand the ins and outs of language sources or interpret the text as difficult as the pre-translation stage.

b. Literal translation

The source language's grammatical structure converted into the nearest equivalent in the target language, but the vocabulary back-translated one by one regardless of context. As the pre-translation stage, this thing indicates that there is a problem that must be solved.

c. Faithful translation

Method of translating faithfully conveys the source text with the proper contextual meaning in the language target's grammatical structure. This method 'transfer' cultural vocabulary and maintains a level of abnormality grammatical and lexical (deviations from the rules of language source) in the translation. This method strives for the utmost true to the text's intent and realization, the source language's author.

d. Semantic translation

Semantic translation method different from the faithful translation only in terms of that semantic translation must take into account the aesthetic value from the source language (beautiful sound and natural), compromising on 'meaning' right, so no prototyping/alliteration, wordplay or repetition of that word annoying in the translated version of the text. The difference between translations "Faithful" and "semantic" is that the faithful translation is rather rigid and uncompromised, meanwhile semantic translation is more flexible, allows exceptions creations up to 100% compliance, and allow empathic intuition translator of the original text.

### 2.3.2 Translation based on target language

As for the translation carried out based on target language, Newmark further divides it into 4 types as follows:

#### a. Adaptation translation

Adaptation is a form of translation of the freest. Its main adaptation is used for a show (comedy) and poetry; themes, characters, and storyline are usually retained, while the source language's culture is changed according to the culture of the target language, and the text is rewritten.

#### b. Free translation

Free translation reproduces story material without rules in language source or story content without text formatting the original. Translation usually takes the form of a paraphrase that is longer than the original version, so it is called 'Intralingual Translation.'

#### c. Idiom translation

Idiomatic translations reproduce 'message' in the source language; however, they tend to change the meaning a little by preferring the words or idiom, which is a word or idiom does not exist in the language source.

#### d. Communicative translation

Method of communicative translation trying to translate the meaning of the exact contextual version originals to make good content and language can be accepted and understood by readers.

## 2.4 Definition of Google Translate

Google Translate is a free online translation engine that gives moment translations between many various dialects. It can translate words, sentences, and website pages between any mix of our upheld dialects. With Google Translate, we want to make data generally available and helpful, paying little heed to the

language in which it is.<sup>27</sup> Furthermore, google translate is a free multilingual factual machine – translation administration gave by Google.Inc. To decipher composed content from one language into others.

Not only that, Google Translate is machine translation services free multilingual ones developed by Google to translate text, speech, images, websites, or real-time videos from one language to another (Google Translate is a free multilingual machine translation administration created by Google to decipher text, speech, images, sites, or real-time video from one language into another).

## **2.5 How Does Google Translate Work?**

When Google Translate creates a translation, it searches for designs in countless archives to help settle on the best translation for you. Identifying designs in records that have just been translated by translators, google decipher can make smart speculations concerning what a fitting translation should be. This cycle of looking for designs in much text is called a "factual translation machine." Since machines produce translations, not all translations will be great. The more human deciphered records that google translate can examine in a particular language, the better the translation quality will be.

Robert Quigley stated that Google Translation is in no way, shape, or form an ideal translation administration; you are as yet must put resources into those language classes if you need to have the option to speak with speakers of unfamiliar tongues smoothly – however, if you recall the online no man's land that went before it, you will know it is pretty darn acceptable at passing on the essence of what you are attempting to communicate.<sup>28</sup>

## **2.6 The Advantages and Disadvantages of Google Translate**

Nothing is truly perfect in every creativity by humans in this world, including the Google Translate machine, which there is an attempt to improve

---

<sup>27</sup> Robert Quigley, *How does Google Translate work.*, Retrieved April, 20, 2015 (2010)

<sup>28</sup> Robert Quigley, *How does Google Translate work.*, Retrieved April, 20, 2015 (2010)

from time to time to help its users to get the best service from the Google Translate provider itself. Here are some descriptions of the advantages and disadvantages of Google Translate that can be conveyed in this study.

### 2.6.1 The Advantages of Google Translate

During its development, Google is not only a search engine that helps internet users find links to a web page, but also provides a translation engine.<sup>29</sup> Moreover, after going through various developments by the team, Google Translate is now much better than before, even when compared to amateur translators, the translation results of Google Translate can be better.<sup>30</sup> Google translate users generally have minimal knowledge about google translate itself. Generally, users only see google translate as a translating medium. In fact, there are so many miracles in the google translate engine. Even though in this research, the researcher only discuss the contribution of google translate as a translation medium, the researcher still felt the need to convey the strengths of Google Translate, which turned out to be not just a translation tool, but more than it, there were many miracles can be found in Google Translate Engine. The strengths of Google Translate that can be displayed at this time are one by one as follows:

The first advantage of Google Translate is as a translator. It is actually the main function, namely as an online translator, especially Google Translate English-Indonesian, which is used a lot in Indonesian English translation activities. However, due to the continuous development carried out by Google Translate, there will be many other advantages of free Google Translate that are obtained apart from being a translator.

The second advantage is an online dictionary. Another advantage of Google Translate is that it is an online dictionary (or sometimes called "Online"). Because when users of this translation machine do a per word translation, Google Translate

---

<sup>29</sup> Iman Santoso, *Analisis Kesalahan Kebahasaan Hasil Terjemahan Google Translate Teks Bahasa Indonesia Ke Dalam Bahasa Jerman* (In Seminar Internasional Jurusan Pendidikan Bahasa Jerman, 2010)

<sup>30</sup> Ahmad Muzaki Alwi, *Kualitas Terjemahan Proverb Ke Dalam Bahasa Indonesia Menggunakan Google Translate* (Al-Tsaqafa: Jurnal Ilmiah Peradaban Islam, 2019) 16(1), 104-116.



will automatically display several choices of the source word's translation results in question in the target language.

Then the third is as Online Thesaurus. The point is that apart from being an online translator and dictionary, it can also be useful as a thesaurus or a reference to find other word choices that have similar meanings (synonyms). In addition to the various word synonyms, the word's level of use is also displayed.

The next advantage of Google Translate is as English Spelling Check. Apart from being an online language translator, Google Translate is to check the spelling of words that arise due to typos. It is advantageous when it comes to checking the English spelling.

The fifth advantage of Google translate is as a learning tool for Foreign Language Pronunciation. For those who want to learn a foreign language, for example, those who want to learn English for free, especially how to pronounce words, using google translate is appropriate.

In short, as a service, google translate is created to assist in translating. Google Translate can translate vocabulary quickly. Many words that were not previously found in the dictionary whose meanings can be found on google translate. It also allows its users to translate into multiple languages. With this application, students can actually save more because they do not need to buy a dictionary to translate into a language. Apart from translating as its main function, google translate also allows users to learn pronunciation fluently as a native speaker. This is certainly very beneficial for Google Translate users when compared to using an ordinary dictionary.

## 2.6.2 The Disadvantages of Google Translate

However, perfection belongs only to Allah; even though the Google Translate engine has amazed so many people globally, it still has even a few weaknesses. This weakness lies in the machine's inability to understand the user's intent when the user is wrong in arranging words in a sentence to be translated. In

other words, Google Translate is only able to recognize standard or official sentences. Nevertheless, for the rest, Google Translate has almost no drawbacks. Everyone enjoyed it.

So the disadvantages or the imperfections of a translating engine called Google Translate that it still has many deficiencies in the translation process which often turn out to be inaccurate. So that as a user, it is more appropriate to call this translation machine a pre-translation which users still need to perfect.<sup>31</sup>

Not only that although the results of the translation using Google Translate can provide an overview of the text but cannot provide an accurate translation.<sup>32</sup> In certain types of text, GT is indeed useful in providing translations. Short texts with simple sentence structure, low or no cultural content in the diction, or text which is similar in type to the sentence structure Indonesian language structure will be able to be translated by GT adequately. However, in order to obtain adequate translation results from texts that are longer and have a lot of diction, it is not advisable to rely entirely on this translation machine called Google Translate.<sup>33</sup>

Google Translate is basically very reliable because it can translate words, phrases, clauses, sentences, and even discourses. This translation machine is very helpful for translating foreign languages into Indonesian. However, the level of accuracy translation using software is sufficient to be a consideration given the limitations of the translation capabilities of the software, which are still limited only at the level of words and phrases.<sup>34</sup>

---

<sup>31</sup> Muhammad Shalehuddin Al-Ayubi, *Pemanfaatan Google Translator Sebagai Media Pembelajaran Pada Terjemahan Teks Berita Asing* (Jurnal Teknodik, 2017), 21(2), 155.

<sup>32</sup> Hidy Maulida, *Persepsi mahasiswa terhadap penggunaan google translate sebagai media menerjemahkan materi berbahasa inggris* (Jurnal Saintekom, 2017), 7(1), 56-66.

<sup>33</sup> Furqanul Aziez & Kosadi Hidayat, *Pengaruh Penggunaan Google Translate Terhadap Kualitas Terjemahan Mahasiswa Psm Pbsi Ump* (METAFORA, 2019), 5(2), 88-103.

<sup>34</sup> J. Jumatulaini, *Analisis Keakuratan Hasil Penerjemahan Google Translate Dengan Menggunakan Metode Back Translation* (ALSUNIYAT: Jurnal Penelitian Bahasa, Sastra, dan Budaya Arab, 2020), 3(1), 77-87.

## **2.7 The Contribution of Translation Tools in Translation**

Today, many translation tools are online and can be accessed anytime and from anywhere as long as the devices used are connected to the internet network. However, in this study, the researcher does not talk about the contribution of translation tools or websites other than Google Translate.

Researching the contribution of Google Translate in translating a text from English to Indonesian is very interesting. Google Translate is very good at translating even all languages in the world.

Before the existence of this online translation machine, all students depended on dictionaries and vocabulary memorization. Nevertheless, now it seems that everything is much different from before. Since the Google Translate engine is present, almost all students, even anyone, have simultaneously switch from the ordinary dictionary to the largest online translation engine, Google Translate.

Regardless of the greatness or sophistication of the translation machine called Google Translate, this study seeks to reveal the extent of students' perception on the use of Google Translate in the English-Indonesian translation process by Indonesian students using a mixed research method. Whatever findings are obtained from the field will be described clearly and straightforwardly.