

## CHAPTER 2

### LITERATURE REVIEW

#### 2.1 Article

According to Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (2005:128), an article is a written work published in magazines, newspapers, etc. Romli (2012:35) adds that an article is a non fictional writing which describes or discusses a problem in society with the writer's point of view. Furthermore, Tartono (2005:85) states that an article is a published work intended to persuade, educate and entertain its readers. From the three definitions of the article, the writer concludes that an article is a factual piece of writing about something published on media and intended to persuade, educate and entertain its readers.

There are many different types of articles based on contents and functions in certain context. Tartono (2005:91) classifies articles into four types: practical articles, news articles, opinion pieces, and expert analysis papers.

##### a. Practical article

A practical article is an article about methods of making, fixing, or operating something so it is written in order. Example of this article is *How to Fix Blue Screen of Death in Windows 7*.

##### b. News article

A news article is an article usually written briefly and published in magazines or newspapers. This article is intended to inform and entertain readers. An example of this article is *How London's language has changed over time*.

##### c. Opinion piece

An opinion piece is an article which discusses a certain problem going on in society that the writer feels the need to express his point of view. This type of article is placed in an exclusive column in newspapers and written by an expert of the topic. An example of this article is *Why I'm voting to make poverty history*.

#### **d. Expert analysis paper**

An expert analysis paper is an article similar to opinion but written in scientific language. An example of this article is *A Study on the factors affecting the infant feeding practices of mothers in Las Piñas City*.

Nowadays articles are written in every country throughout the world and in different languages depending on a particular country. To understand the articles with different language just like the original language readers, translation is needed.

## **2.2 Translation**

Ray (2008:19) defines translation as a process of reproducing the essence of the source language text to the target language reader and it requires creativity as well. According to Sfetcu (2015:1), translation is the act of connecting two languages and representing an original text by involving a degree of equivalency. Bellos states (2011:43) that translations are substitutes for original texts, people use them in the place of a work written in a language you cannot read with ease. Based on the theories, translation is reproducing the meaning of the original language text to the target language text involving equivalency and creativity to connect both languages and to represent an original text.

When a human conducts a translation, there should be a process. Sfetcu (2015:4) divides a translation process into three successive phases, including:

1. **Understanding:** assimilation of the meaning conveyed by the text, the meaning of a writer, etc;
2. **Deverbalisation:** forgetting words and conversation of meaning: “the process by which the subject becomes aware of the meaning of a message losing consciousness of the words and phrases that gave content”;
3. **Reexpression:** reformulation of the meaning in target language; back to words.

Huber & Swogger (2014) states that in the globalization era, since the creation of technology at its peak, various machine translators are invented as cheaper and quicker alternative of human translators because the professional

translators typically charge translations based on the number of words translated and require longer time to get the job done.

### **2.3 Google Translate**

Google translate is an online translation service created and introduced in 2006 by Google's co-founder, Sergey Brin. This provides free, quick translation and more than 100 languages. It is one type of machine translation. According to Sfetcu (2015:24), machine translation is a translation done by a computer program with no need of any human translation intervention.

However, Gomes (2010) in [www.forbes.com](http://www.forbes.com) states that despite its advantage (able to translate materials in a few seconds), Google Translate sometimes makes nonsensical and obvious errors such as wrong tenses and dictions because it uses statistical based algorithm which relies on word memory and does not apply grammatical rules. Both Beard (2013) in [www.peterbeard.co](http://www.peterbeard.co) and Paul (2015) in [www.blogs.transparent.com](http://www.blogs.transparent.com) also agree that Google translate make handful language errors in Japanese-English, Russian-Spanish and English-Spanish translation.

Balling & Carl (2014:27) states that in the end, humans can not fully rely on Google Translate as human translators are still needed to correct the translation from Google Translate to get as accurate and correct translation as possible.

### **2.4 Errors**

Merriam-Webster Dictionary (2004:425) defines errors as an act which departs from ignorance, deficiency, or accident fails to achieve what should be done. Brown (2008:153) states that in order to analyze a learner language, it is important to understand the distinction between errors and mistakes as errors cannot be self corrected by the learners due to deficiency of knowledge whereas mistakes can.

As stated by Habicher (2010:58), since a language consists of words, sentences and meanings, errors in a language need to be analyzed in four aspects of language: orthography, morphology, syntax and semantic.

**a. Language errors in orthography**

Errors occurring in a language based on orthography may include wrong spelling, capitalization, and punctuation. According to Cahill and Rice (2014:79), orthography is a linguistic study of text elements such as punctuation, capitalization and word spelling. Levine (2005:100) mentions some examples of language errors in orthography. The sentence “I want to go to the prom *but*, I don’t want to spend money on a limo” has wrong punctuation; The comma should precede the word *but*. Another sentence “you will hear this in *alot* of conversation” has wrong spelling; the word “alot” should be separated into “a lot”.

**b. Language errors in morphology**

Errors occurring in a language based on morphology may include wrong morphemes or affixes. Carstairs-McCarthy (2002:21) states that Morphology is the study of word formation or internal structures. Carstairs-McCarthy (2002:29) also gives some examples of morphological errors. The sentence “the *perform* last week was particularly impressive” has a morphological error; the word *perform* should be replaced with *performance* because it has wrong morphemes. Another sentence with a morphological error is “those *scissorses* belong in the top drawer” which the word *scissorses* should be changed into *scissors* because it is the correct plural form.

**c. Language errors in syntax**

Errors occurring in a language based on syntax may include wrong grammar and word order. Crystal (2008:19) states that syntax is the study of rules and principles of structure for constructing phrases and sentences in a language. Hogan (2004:176) provides some examples of grammatical errors like the following sentence “on Fridays, Wolf *went* for a stroll, and he stops by the bread store” has wrong tense; the word *went* should be replaced with *goes* because the sentence is in the present tense.

Meanwhile, the sentence “Ty worked quickly and *with skill*” has wrong adverb; the words *with skill* should be changed into *skillfully* since it is the accurate adverb for showing the skillfulness of the subject.

**d. Language errors in semantic**

Errors occurring in a language based on semantic may include wrong diction. Cruse (2004:11) defines semantic as the study of meaning used for understanding human expression through language. Hilary (2000:90) includes some examples of language errors in semantic. The sentence “a car *collided* the window” has wrong diction; the verb *collided* should be replaced with verb *hit* since it is the proper verb according to the context. The sentence “I am very *perpetrated* to let young Tom stay outside in this winter day” has a semantic error; the verb “perpetrated” should be replaced with verb “guilty” because it conveys more accurate meaning based on the situation.