

## **CHAPTER II**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.1 Translation**

In general, translation was changing a text from one language into another without changing the meaning or the idea that occur in the source language. The following definitions of translation proposed by linguists around the world will be explained below.

According to Newmark (1988) as cited in Ardhani (2015) translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text. Newmark gave more explanation from his statement above that translation was not only translating the language but also the translator should transfer the meaning of the text, so the reader knew about the author intention.

According to Larson (1992) as cited in Nadhianti (2016) stated that translation is basically a matter of form changes. There will be two forms in translation process. They are source language, which is the form from which translation is made; and target language, which is the form into which it is to be changed. It means that translating, a translator changes the source text from into the target language form.

From the definition of translation above, the writer concluded that translation is a process of changing the language (source language) to another language (target language) by considering language equivalence and language structures, so the information from the source language still remained.

##### **2.1.1 Type of Translation**

According to Jakobson (1966) as cited in Zulkifli (2017) there are three types of translation, they are:

1. Intralingual translation or rewording. It is an interpretation of verbal signs by means of other signs in the same language, e.g. Paraphrasing.

2. Interlingual translation or translation proper. It is an interpretation of verbal signs by means of some other language, e.g. the replacement of SL (Source Language) into TL (Target Language) equivalent
3. Intersemiotic Translation or transmutation. It is an interpretation of verbal signs by means of signs system, e.g. from verbal art into music, dance, cinema or painting

According to Larson (1982) in Nadhianti (2016) there are two types of translation : form based translation and meaning-based translation. The first type can be called literal translation, which attempts to follow the form of source language. This type of translation has a function to study of source language. While meaning-based translation attempts to communicate the meaning of the source language text in the natural forms of the receptor language and is known as idiomatic translation.

### **2.1.2 Translation Process**

Translation is not by just changing the language into another language. According to Baker (1992) cited in Ardhani (2015) a good translator could not begin to translate until she or he had read the text at least once and got a ‘gist’ of the overall message in the text. Once the source text was understood, the translator had task of producing a translation product which could be accepted as a text in its own language and culture. The phraseology, collocational and grammatical patterning of the target version has to cover the target language norms. Then, collocational patterns and grammatical structures could only enhance the skill of translating data from individual sentences. Finally, they have to make sure those sentences and paragraphs are readable and coherent.

## **2.2 Google Translate Application**

According to Boitet (2009) as cited in Li (2014) Google translate is an automatic machine-translation service provided by Google Inc. People just type a

word and automatically the meaning of every word comes out from various languages. And Maulida (2016) stated Google Translate is a free multilingual machine translation service developed by Google, to translate text, speech, images, sites, or real-time video from one language into another.

Currently, Google Translate is able to translate over 80 languages including the Indonesian. Jia et al (2012) cited in Amanah (2017) stated there are various web-based machine translations systems available online such as Systran, Baidu, Microsoft Bing Translator, and Google Translator. Nonetheless, Google Translator is the most popular machine translation viewed by 200 million users on average. In other word Google Translate is a machine translation developed by Google to translate the word, text, sentence and others.

## **2.3 Errors**

According to Vasquez as cited in Hamidah (2016) states that error is made when deviation arise as a result of lack of knowledge. Meanwhile, Brown (2010) as cited in Barzanji (2016) defined an error as a noticeable deviation from the adult grammar of a native speaker, which reflects the competence of the learner. He also differentiated between errors and mistakes. In contrast to errors, mistakes referred to the learners' performance such as a random guess or a slip of the tongue, which can be produced by native speakers as well.

### **2.3.1 The differences between error and mistake**

According to Corder (1967) in feltsen (2009) an error takes place when the deviation arises as a result of lack of knowledge. It represents a lack of competence. He also stated that a mistake occurs when learners fail to perform their competence, that is, it is the result of processing problems that prevent learners from accessing their knowledge of a target language rule and cause them to fall back on an alternative, non-standard rule that they find easier to access. With regard to the two quotes above feltsen defined an error as a 'lack of competence' and a mistake as a 'performance phenomena'. This means that errors are something that we cannot

correct; it is something that we will have to learn in order to correct and understand, while mistakes can be corrected as the knowledge is already learnt.

### **2.3.2 Translation Errors Category**

To evaluate the errors produced by Google Translate, there is a need to classify and categorise the errors. Vilar et al (2006) as cited in Amanah (2017) proposed that there are five (5) categories of errors. There are inflectional errors, word order error, missing words, extra words and incorrect lexical choice. Keshavarz cited in Amanah (2017) believes that the errors are from lexico-semantic errors, wrong use of tenses, errors in the use of verb groups, errors in the word orders, incorrect use of prepositions, incorrect use of active and passive voice as well as errors related to the use of articles. He further explains that the errors can be specified into three sub-categorisations which are grammatical, semantic and pragmatic errors.

According to Bojar (2011) in Amanah (2017), He divides the errors into four (4) categories which are bad punctuations, missing words, word orders as well as incorrect words. Keshavarz in Amanah (2017) he explains that the errors can be specified into three sub-categorisations which are grammatical, semantic and pragmatic errors.

Meanwhile, Hossein and Saleh (2012) cited in Amanah (2017) categorise errors into four (4) broader categories, namely, syntactic, semantic, pragmatic and translation-specific errors. These errors taxonomy proposed by them is adapted from American Translators Association (ATA) and Keshavarz's linguistic taxonomy of errors. They further classify each of the categories with specific errors which listed as follows:

- i. Syntactic error : grammar, syntax, punctuation and usage
- ii. Semantic error : addition or omission, terminology, free translation, free word to word translation, false cognate of the original form, ambiguity, accents, upper and lower case, word form, spelling
- iii. Pragmatic error : misunderstanding of the source text, mistranslation of the target text output, register and style

iv. Translation-specific error : incomplete passage, inconsistency

Amanah (2017) classifies the errors into three categories, namely, lexical, grammatical and semantic/ pragmatic errors. Each of the categories is later specified with a detailed error. Table 2.1 shows a proposed model which has been adapted from Keshavarz's and Vilar et al.'s framework of error categorization as cited in Amanah.

**Table 2.1**  
**A Hybrid Model of Error Classification**

1.	Lexical Errors	Wrong word choices Different word choices
2.	Grammatical (Syntactic) Errors	Tenses Preposition (Missing or wrong preposition) Articles (missing/wrong articles) Word reference (missing / wrong pronoun, missing possessive marker / missing relative pronoun) Wrong word form Wrong word order (SVA, gerund, conjunction)
3.	Semantic Errors	Errors in meaning Collocation

Lexical Errors consists of a list of words that belong to a syntactic category such as noun, verb, adjective and other parts of speech (Koemili et al. in Amanah (2017)). It contains errors that are related to wrong word choices in which to some degree will affect the meaning of the text. When the output of the target text is unable

to identify the equivalent word as in the source text, the word is then translated using the wrong lexical item. One of category of lexical error is wrong word choice.

According to Ander and Yuldirim (2010) wrong word category consists of lexical errors where a wrong lexical item is used instead of the correct one. By having that wrong item there, the whole sentence does not make any sense. Following are the examples of errors of wrong word choice from the data:

1. Example 1: If students want good friends, they should follow the upstairs ways. (above)
2. Example 2: Some students are embarrassed. They cannot talk to other students easily. (shy)

The student who wrote Example 1 above explains in his/her composition the ways of dealing with loneliness at university. This sentence is taken from the final paragraph of his/her essay where s/he wants to refer the points s/he mentioned 'above' but s/he uses the word 'upstairs' instead. Another student wrote Example 2 with the intention of using the word 'shy' in order to express a general characteristic of some students. However, s/he ends up using the word 'embarrassed' which means feeling nervous and uncomfortable about what people think of you.

According to Amanah (2017) syntactic/grammatical errors refer to errors that are related to the use of tenses, prepositions, articles as well as the incorrect use of plurality and other parts of speech as well. It is usually related to the structure of the sentence where it can affect the meaning of the output as well. However, it can also not affect the meaning at all.

According to Amanah (2017) semantic error is related to the meaning of a text. This is when the target text produced incorrect or wrong communicative effect of the source text which directly provides a wrong definition or message. The incorrect meaning from the translated output also results from the incorrect use of lexical items.