CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Research

The revolution of technology is when most people could do their activities using technologies. For instance, people are able to communicate and study through a smartphone with an internet connection. Since using internet would be more quickly also effective. They are able to gain information to improve their science or knowledge as soon as possible.

In this era, technology development in the field of translation produces an online machine translation. In addition, the translators' demands increase for people to understand a meaning from other language. Majority people also need machine translation as a bridge to translate from source language (SL) into target language (TL).

Then, artificial intelligent was helping Google Company to make intelligent translation tool. Google Translate is a name from machine translation which made by Google Company. It is a famous machine translation that occasionally use with teachers, workers, students, and so on.

Google Translate is one of the machine translation that can translate one language into another language. Moreover, people can translate with typing the text or insert their document through Google Translate. Then, there is a phonetic symbol on Google Translate which useful for people to practice speaks like native speakers.

In the translation field that Google Translate make a translator job quicker because they do not need to look at a dictionary to find out uncommon vocabulary and so on. Moreover, Google Translate is free and can be accesses every time and anywhere. Based on Sudana et al. (2017, p.208), people still need translator than machine translation. Since, the translators know the uncommon meaning from source language into target language.

In addition, Google Translate is not a human that often creates a mistake because of limited grammatical translation. Moreover, it is unable to translate complicated words or sentences. After that, people can use a suggestion translation to get a better translation Kurniasih (2017, p.23). Indicator score of translation is translation quality. There are three parts from translation quality there are accuracy, acceptability, and readability.

The accuracy is the text which is translated from source language into target language accurately without mistakes. Next, there are several incorrect grammars from source language into target language that refers to acceptability. Then, readability that readers do not need to read the translation again. Since, they have understood the meaning from source language into target language.

There are examples translation qualities from Widiyantari and Cahayaningrum (2018, pp. 46-48). It is about the translation quality in article with the title "Vaginal Birth after Caesarean" by Hannah Dahlen using Google Translate.

Source Language: Women are more likely to be **incontinent** than men… menopause a major contributing

Target Language: *Wanita lebih cenderung **tidak berdaya** daripada pria…, menopause merupakan factor utama….*

There is less accurate meaning from source language into target language. The word **incontinent** has translated *tidak berdaya*. However, the correct meaning from sentences above is *lemah.*

Source Language: The Continence Foundation of Australia, which commissioned the research…

Target Language: *The Continence Foundation of Australia, yang menugaskan penelitian tersebut…*

The second example above is acceptable because the sentences source language into target language is natural and familiar. So, readers are able to comprehend the information from its text.

Source Language: By 2030, the prevalence is estimated to increase to 6.5 million Australians. (34)

Target Language: *Pada tahun 2030, prevalensi diperkirakan meningkat menjadi 6,5 juta orang Australia.(34)*

There is a high readability from example above because the readers easily understand the sentences from source language into target language. They do not need to read it again.

From the example above which it is taken from article, the researcher is curiosity to identify a translation quality in abstract text. This research is to

know about accuracy, acceptability, or readability of Translation Quality when using Google Translate in abstract text. The researcher takes the data from the abstract text in Japanese Literature thesis. If the result from translation quality: an accuracy, readability, or acceptability on abstract text in Japanese Literature is great, it will become a helpful tool for Japanese Literature on STBA JIA to use Google Translate when make an abstract for their thesis paper. Therefore, the researcher interest to select the title about "Translation Quality of Google Translate in Abstract Text from Japanese Literature in STBA JIA"

B. Questions and Scope of the Research

1. Questions of the Research

Based on the background of the research above, these are research questions were investigated for this paper:

a. How is the accuracy of abstract translation by using Google Translate?

b. How is the acceptability of abstract translation by using Google Translate?

c. How is the readability of abstract translation by using Google Translate?

2. Scope of the Research

The researcher focuses to use translation quality theory from Nababan et al (2012). In addition, there are six abstract texts that will be translated with Google Translate. It is document is from Japanese

Literature in STBA JIA. Furthermore, the researcher is going to identifies accuracy, acceptability, and readability from abstract text using Google Translate.

C. Objective and Significance of the Research

1. Objective of the Research

The researcher has just concentrated on researching "Translation Quality of Google Translate in Abstract Text from Japanese Literature in STBA JIA". The reasons are:

a. To analyze the accuracy of abstract translation by using Google Translate

b. To identify the acceptability of abstract translation by using Google Translate

c. To investigate the readability of abstract translation by using Google Translate

2. Significance of the Research

This paper practically to help Japanese Literature students to use Google Translate especially when create abstract thesis. Next, this research as additional source for readers who are investigates about Translation Quality and Google Translate. Moreover, the translators are able to improve their translation use Translation Quality. In fact, the researcher is able to get knowledge about Translation Quality when using Google Translate.

D. Operational Definition

1. **Abstract**

   Abstract is some analysis, explanation or discussion about one topic.

2. **Google Translate**

   Google Translate is one of the machine's translations which contain numerous languages around the world.

3. **Translation Quality**

   Translation Quality is a indicator score that translators implemented in their translation.

4. **Translation**

   Translation is a media that help people to understand one language into other language.

E. Systematization of the Research

Systematization of the research means to present this paper in well-editing composition. The research is divided into five chapters as follows:

Chapter I is the introduction. It explains about the background of the research and the reason why the researcher chooses the research, question and the scope of the research, objective and significance of the research, operational definition and systematization of the research which consist of the resume of the content of the research as a whole.

Chapter II is a theoretical description. It is consists of Translation, Machine Translation, Google Translate, Microsoft Translator, Translation Quality, and abstract. Afterwards, the researcher takes five references as the relevance of the research. There are similarities and differences on researcher paper and relevance of the research. The further discussions about those are in Chapter II.

Chapter III is a methodology of the research which includes The Research, Procedure of the Research, Technique of Data Analysis and Data Sources. In the Chapter III the researcher explain about the qualitative method from Creswell (2009, p. 9; as cited in Retno, 2022, p.47), a translation quality theory from Nababan et al (2012) and so on. Moreover, this chapter includes the discussion about primary and secondary data.

Chapter IV is analysis data. This part provides the data description, data analysis also the interpretation of data analysis. In Chapter IV the researcher discusses the assessment from rater 1 and rater 2. Afterwards, there are analyzes results in the interpretation of data.

Chapter V is conclusion and suggestion which give the summary of the conclusion which relates to the discussion, suggestion which relates to the research. Conclusion is the summary the research analysis that answers from the questions of the researcher. In other case, the suggestion is a recommendation or advises that researcher gives to readers, colleges, and so on.