THE COMPARISON OF SENTENCE TRANSLATION RESULT BETWEEN ONLINE APPLICATIONS OF GOOGLE TRANSLATE AND INDO TRANSLATE

A THESIS

Submitted to the English Language of S1 Tarbiyah Department of State College for Islamic Studies of Palopo in Partial Fulfillment of Requirement for S.Pd Degree in English Education

By,

BAMBANG SUPRIANTO
REG. NUM: 10.16.3.0191

ENGLISH STUDY PROGRAM OF TARBIYAH DEPARTMENT OF STATE COLLEGE FOR ISLAMIC STUDIES (STAIN) PALOPO 2014

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Beneath the Supervision of:

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THESIS APPROVAL

This thesis entitled "The Comparison of Sentence Translation Result between Online Applications of Google Translate and Indotranslate", which is written by BAMBANG SUPRIANTO, REG. NUM. 10.16.3.0191., English S1 Study Program of Tarbiyah Department of State College for Islamic Studies Palopo, and has been examined and defended in *MUNAQASYAH* session which is carried out on Wednesday, October 29th 2014 M., coincide with 05 Muharram 1436 H. It is authorized and acceptable as partial fulfillment of requirement for S.Pd. degree in English Language teaching.

<div align="right">

Palopo, <u>29 of October 2014</u> M

05 Muharram 1436 H

</div>

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Assalamualaikum Wr. Wb.

Sesudah melakukan bimbingan skripsi mahasiswa tersebut dibawah ini:

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Program Studi   : Bahasa Inggris

Judul Skripsi   : The Comparison of Sentence Translation Result between
                          Online Applications of Google Translate and Indo Translate.

Menyatakan bahwa skripsi tersebut sudah layak untuk diujikan.

Demikian untuk diproses selanjutnya.

Wassalamualaikum Wr. Wb.

                          Palopo, 14 Agustus 2014

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Declares that this thesis I wrote to fulfill of requirement for the degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S1) in tarbiyah department, the State College for Islamic Studies Palopo entitled, "The Comparison of Sentence Translation Result between Online Applications of Google Translate and IndoTranslate" is truly my original work. It does not incorporate any materials previously written or published by another person except those indicated in quotations and bibliography. Due to this fact, I am only person responsible for this thesis if there is any objection and claim from others.

Palopo, Agustus 14th 2014

The Researcher

BAMBANG SUPRIANTO

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In the making this thesis writer believe that the thesis attach a lot of imperfect part because of the writer lack of knowledge, reference and information. And it's a great thing to realize that in lack of those things writer get important support in finishing this one. By that reason it such a pleasure for me to say thank to them as my appreciation. The thank goes to:

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8. Special thanks to the *Eka Ayu S.S* and *Aswar S.Pd*, for her and his support participation in helping me to have translation sentence through online devices.

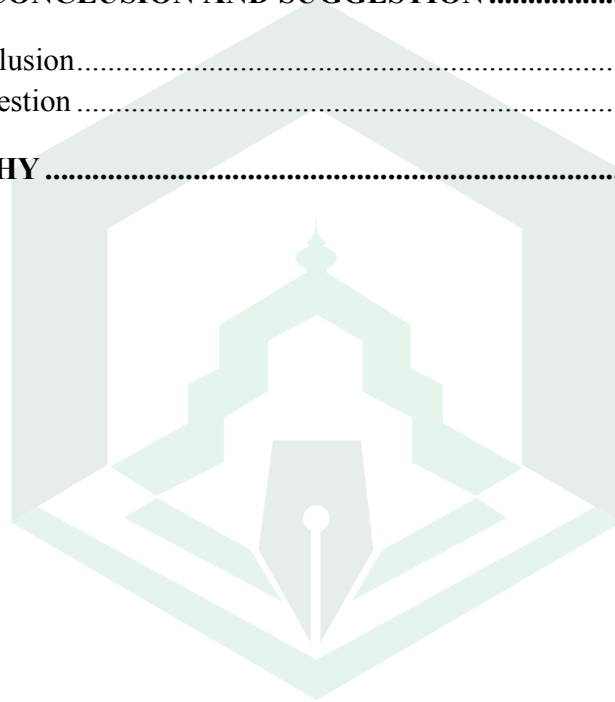And finally researcher hopes that this thesis can bring any benefit to the people who read it.

Palopo, August 14th 2014

Researcher

TABLE OF CONTENT

LIST OF TABLE

IAIN PALOPO

ABSTRACT

Name : Bambang Suprianto

Nim : 10 16 3 0191

Title : The Comparison of Sentence Translation Result between Online
Application of Google Translate and indoTranslate.

This thesis focuses on the comparison of sentence translation from journal and novel that are produced by online application between Google translation and indoTranslate. This thesis is only under one research question: "which one is better application in translating English into Indonesia sentence?"

Since this thesis focus in only one research question, it is also have to be linear with the research question. This thesis aim to choose which one is better online application in translating sentence analysed using translation evaluation that are recognise as accuracy, naturalness and clearness.

The data in this thesis is from secondary data, library research. Literal level of translation is the approach that is applied in the sentence translation process. The data analysis operate under descriptive method and because of statistical needed the analysis that is operated through descriptive is summarized and displayed into percent form.

The result of the analysis shows that the Google translation is better in producing communicative translation by dominated fulfilling the good standard of translation whether in journal or novel compare with the IndoTranslate that is able to produce good standard that is lower than google translate.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. *Background*

The possibility of having a lot of information are just like open and close eye belong to this era where everything revives much express. For instance, send and receive news from outside nation is not over than an hour through e-mail application. Accessing other sources such as, medical information, science update until global issue are coming in minute. While information are becoming easier to reach we also need it more and more.

We could not doubt it afresh those situations above bring any effects to us, the boundary of each another turn to be opaque. Whilst, the boundary which writer means specific distance, we also can not release the fact that the boundary itself also as the culture. Internet brings us speed accessing information in helping us fulfill the requirement to have equal knowledge as what developed country has.

As what internet can be accessed by anyone include the scholars, the difficulty of communication, update news and other need related to the global issue we used face has revived smaller. The fact now, internet includes manifold knowledge sources like article, book (E-Book) and also scientific research, which pretty onerous to find its hard copy. But, the soft copy is accessible.

The developments make the countries outside there, share their knowledge one another by uploading soft copy version (E-Book). Automatically we need one international language that discernable by most or entire nation in the globe, and we recognise this language as English. English itself means "England people language".[1]

Like what researcher mentioned above English brings international knowledge to us in order that we are recommended to learn this one. Some of us have English by formal way and the other through experience. Even though the international knowledge has brought to us by this language, unfortunately not all of us are able to understand the information include which is explained by this language. As the second or foreign language in several countries, English is regarded as onerous one.

Beside the previous statement explained, in other hand through the writer's personal experience in previous fifth semester of English department, found this kind of obstacle. Writer and his classmates were studying about syntax material and the lecturer was ordering us to explain one or more syntax journal that consist a lot of new words we seldom used and were unrecognized.

It is not easy to find the journal itself. Our access to get the hard copy is vacant. The only alternative of course soft copy uploaded in to network system/internet. This like what I have stated above the difficulty of finding hard copy is solved by soft copy.

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[1]Anonymous, *oxford learner's pocket dictionary*. (Vol. V: Oxford University Press, 2005), page.142.

That is not the only problem. The scientific phrase include also bring different meaning with our perception. To do fast identification we do fast translation using online application such Bing translate and so forth.

"The variability of second language acquisition is exacerbated by host of cognitive, affective, cultural and contextual variable that are sometimes not applicable to a first language learning situation".[2]

By that reason we need to have some translation first to identify the correct meaning based on our language. Translation itself is recognized as "a change of form".[3] The change of form has a purpose or purposes "consist of transferring the meaning of the source language in to receptor language".[4] Some of us do the translation by dictionary and other by online software translation.

The result of this translation really helps us make efficient time to have a discussion, while actually it serves not perfect meaning. Since we are going to discuss the journal we somehow need help to make that bundle of information lucid. Conventional dictionary and electrical dictionary are used. But, the most efficient are online translation devices.

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[2] H. Douglas Brown, *Principle of Language Learning And Teaching*. (new York: Pearson Education, 2007), page.77.

[3] Mildred L. Larson, *Meaning Based Translation*. (America: University Press of America, 1998), page.3.

[4] *Ibid*.

Good translation itself consist three components that recognize as naturalness, clearness and accuracy. These three components bind in one package and will participate to support the good translation result.

Naturalness result will produce by translator in order to make the closest adaptation whether in language style or grammar to the target language, in this case English. Now, we shall review the clearness aspect that indicate the palpable translation that the reader able to read and understand the text lucidly. The accuracy of translation means that the translation of target language has the same meaning as the source meaning. So that, the good replacement word, phrase and other part of speech will involve in accuracy aspect.

To produce the translation with complete package as stated above needed a lot of aspects inside the process. Include of translator perception, cultural information, habitual activity, adequate knowledge to identify the unclear meaning of a text that including thinking activity to observe an explicit meaning that sometimes onerous to clarify. Because of, the information from a text usually mixes with the cultural value, a religion doctrine and so forth.

It is important to stress that translation should keep all the information, nothing omitted, nothing added, and nothing different.[5] But, in this project the translator is machine that has no almost all the qualifications above and it is crucial thing to be

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[5] Mildred L. Larson, *Meaning Based Translation*. (America: University Press of America, 1998), page.489.

stressed that the translation that will be occurred later is operated literary. But besides that, an urgent thing to be realized that the fact now having translation by machine is doing by almost entire people even they who are not capable with English or has no English language background can make translation, whether they can analyse the translation is proportion with the source information or not.

In this case, researcher tries to focus in comparing the online translation application that we familiar with, Google translation that well known by almost people and indoTranslate as one online application that is "relatively popular amongst user in Indonesia, It get 75.2% from Indonesia".[6]

Since, we familiar with the translation by online devices it is an important thing to pay attention to this case. So, based on this problem researcher is going to observe and do analysis to compare the accuracy of both applications. On the other hand based on researcher personal experience through the difficulties in understanding English syntax journal material is also reviving one of the reasons. Finally researcher brings to you this project under title "*The Comparison of Sentences Translation Result between Online Applications of Google Translate and Indo Translate*", to serve the reader one result through an analysis by the standard evaluation, not only an assumption.

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[6] Alexa Rank, *online monitoring graph*. http://www.webstatsdomain.net/domains/ www.indotranslate.com, (accessed on 23 of may 2013), at 14:08.

B. *Problem Statement*

From the background has stated above, researcher needs to specify the room of discussion. The problem statement that researcher would like to observe is: "which one is better applications in translating English sentences into Indonesia compare between Google and indoTranslate?"

C. *Objective Of The Research*

To compare which one is better online translation applications between Google or indoTranslate in translating sentences from English into Indonesia.

D. *The Significances of The Research*

1. Practically

The result of this project is expected could be a reference for selecting online translation devices to help the scholars, teacher also all the users of these applications to help them in understanding the foreign sentence.

2. Theoretically

The goal of this project is to identify which one is better online translation application between Google and indoTranlate by analyzing their result according to the standard evaluation stated previously in the background.

E. *Scope of the Research*

This research is focused on translating (literal translation) English sentences from a journal entitled "on the Use of Marked Syntax in Four Short Stories Written by Hispanic American Writer" and a novel entitled "How to Kill A Mocking Bird" into Indonesia sentences using online application that participate the naturalness, clearness and accuracy aspect as the translation evaluation.

F. *Operational Definitions*

Online word can be delineated as the condition of a program which is linked to internet network and possible to access when the internet connection is available. In specific description in this project, the online application that put PHP Protocol (one of computer language) belongs to them.

Program is media that runs the procedure (in this case translation) based on command. Application or device or Machine is the program of translating language that mentioned. They are Google translate and Indo translate. Database is unprinted word list inside the application.

The comparison is analyzing the language translation and also language transformation. Then judge the result as good one or poor one and choose the best between them involving the theory of translation. Translating English is transferring the source language into target language to get equal proportion.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A. *Previous Related Studies*

For previous research about translation thesis in STAIN Palopo researcher found:

1. Thesis which is made by SAIRDAN (2009) under title "The syntactical error produced by Students in translating sentences from Indonesia to English".[7] in the fifth semester of STAIN scholars as the observation target. He identified the problem about the syntactical error in translating sentence from Indonesia sentences to English sentences, and as the result he found that most of scholars did erroneous in omission, sequence, and addition form translating.

2. Thesis which is produced by ANITA BASRI (2007) under title "The Lexical Problems Faced by The Fifth Semester Students in English Department of STAIN Palopo to Translate Text into Indonesia".[8] She discussed about the onerous of translating sentence lexically. She found that the onerous in translating were produced by the less of knowledge, facility and practice.

From the online reference researcher found an article produce by legal institution, that is:

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[7] Sairdan, "The Syntactical Error Produced By Students In Translating Sentences From Indonesia to English", s1 thesis, (Palopo: STAIN Palopo, 2009), page.8.td.

[8] Anita Basri "The Lexical Problems faced By The Fifth Semester Students In English Department Of STAIN Palopo to Translate English into Indonesia", s1 Thesis, (Palopo: STAIN Palopo, 2007), page. 24.td.

1. A brief paper exposed by LIANG ZOU, CHIN-YEW LIN AND EDUARD HOVY (2013) beneath the topic "Re-evaluating Machine Translation Results with Paraphrase Support"[9] in University of Southern California Information Science Institute bring the research about the evaluation of the sentence translation produce by machine that use paraphrase as the evaluation instrument. The research focus in syntactical and semantic inside the program evaluation, it means that they work with computer language. Lucky me, they are focus in English and Chinese relation. The result, they found that by using paraphrase it seems possible to have closer in meaning by varying result.

Analyzing the previous research researcher realizes that translation is a crucial needed in understanding foreign language. The paper discuss about re-evaluating machine translation whilst the thesis observed the onerous or the obstacles in translating both structure and lexical.

Based on that previous research, researcher concludes that they did not do an analysis or observing the online translation device which has been used in the widest plot by students and scholars nowadays. Researcher regarded this issue has been becoming crucial thing because we could not run away from the development of technology.

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[9] Liang Zou, *et.al, "Re-evaluating Machine Translation Results with Paraphrase Support"*, (California: University of Southern California, 2013), page.8.

Further, researcher found almost equal material from internet reference an uploaded paper produce by legal institution. The paper includes the comparison of Chinese and English, different with this project that compare English and Indonesia.

B. *Some Pertinent Idea*

1. Translation Definition

Meetham and Hudson bring definition of translation as replacement of a text in one language by a replacement of an equivalent text in a second language. While in the other hand, Catford stated the translation as the replacement of textual material in one language by equivalent textual material in another language.

Based on the Mildred L. Larson translation is identified as a change of form which has a specific purpose to transfer meaning. So that, the information can be understood by people who speak the target language. It is lucid that translation is not only changing the form language, but also the kind of word or meaning which perhaps does not exist in the target language. Whilst in the other hand Peter Newmark serves the translation as a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and/or statement in one language by the same and/or statement in another language.[10]

Previewing the definitions above researcher thinks that the best definition which can delineate the translation itself goes to Nida and Taber concept, that is not only focusing in equal meaning or only form but also textually coherent as source

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[10] Peter Newmark, *"Approaches to Translation",* (London: Pergamon Press, 2001), page.7.

language text. In this case researcher believes that Nidas concept is the best definition.

By the definitions stated, researcher believes that the online application will be far from good translation. Since we are going to work with machine that replace the word by word choosing from database. It is absolutely unable to bring the perfect translation.

In this project researcher discern that even not in perfect translation. A translator frequently does the translation piece by piece or sentence by sentence as initial draft and here online applications which are classified its result as literal can take position to support the initial draft.

By that reason researcher thinks that explaining translation approach will be important thing to support the statement previously. Here will explain,

> There are two approaches to translating [*sic.*] (and may compromises between them):[11]
>
> (1)   You start translating sentence by sentence, for say the first paragraph or chapter, to get the feel and the feeling tone of the text, and then you deliberately sit back, review the position and read the rest of the SL text;
> (2)   You read the whole text two or three times and find intention, register, tone, mark the difficult words and passage and start translating only when you have your bearings.

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[11] Peter Newmark, *"A Textbook of Translation",* (America: Prentice Hall, 1988), page.21.

Based on the explanation about translation approaches researcher believes the first translation approach will be suited to operate in this project. It is relevant with the title and the scope of this research to compare the sentence translation.

Before further analysis, we need to realize that there is no perfect translation. It because "right or false translation based on personal interpretation to the context and it seems like impossible two different translators will produce one result precisely".[12] For instant:

a. <u>Most of members of each family in town are coming together in the front of chimney when winter comes</u>. (The Indonesian language translation could be **kebanyakan anggota keluarga disetiap kota berkumpul bersama di depan cerobong asap di saat musim dingin** or **hampir seluruh angota keluarga disetiap kota berkumpul didepan cerobong asap saat musim dingin tiba**. When people try to translate that sentence and keep the form like what original sentence, the meaning is going to be unaccustomed to hear. Like what this translation: **hampir anggota-anggota setiap keluarga di kota datang bersama di depan cerobong asap kapan musim dingin dating.**

b. <u>Allyson runs the computer,</u> the translation of Indonesian language is: **Allyson menyalakan komputer** or **Allyson menjalankan program**

_____

[12] Rochayah machali, *pedoman bagi penerjemah.* (bandung: PT. Miza Pustaka, 2009), page.14.

komputer, this translation try to transfer the meaning, compare with the translation which is trying to keep the form **Allyson lari komputer**.

Those instances above revive one analogy that show us even the translation not precisely same, generally it could be received if discernable.

2. Translation Theories

Fedorov stresses that translation theory is "an independent linguistic discipline, deriving from observation and providing the basis for practice".[13] Further, Peter Newmark in his book states "the translation theory's main concern is to determine appropriate translation methods for the widest possible range of text or text categories".[14] Beneath some common theories of translation:

a. Philological Theory, this theory mainly concerned with the comparison of structure in the native and foreign language especially the functional correspondence.

b. Philosophical Theory, this one stresses the meaning and understanding result.

c. Linguistics Theory focuses in the comparison of the linguistic structure of

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[13] Peter Newmark, *"Approaches to Translation",* (London: Pergamon Press, 2001), page.9.

[14] *Ibid.*

the source text and target text rather than comparison of literary genres and stylistic features of philological theory.

As an addition, it is likelihood better if researcher explains the translating/interpreting constraint especially linguistic constraints to be fyrther explanation inside the linguistic style like Prof. As-Safi attaches in his book:

1). Syntactic constraints: the different word order in Source Language (SL) and Target Language (TL) puts a heavy burden on the interpreter (. . .) deprived of the sufficient time for manipulation, structural asymmetry often obliges the interpreter to commit pauses and delays among other things.

2). Semantic constraints, these constraints compel the interpreter to exert a far more laborious effort than those originated by syntactic constraints. lexical incompatibility between source language and target language gives rises to slip, hesitation and even pauses.

3). Phonological and prosodic constraints, they include feature that are non existence in either SL or TL pertaining the segmental phonemes

(vowels, consonants, diphthongs, consonant cluster) (. . .) Prosodoic

features such as stress, intonation, pitch and rhyme.

4). Cultural and Phatic constraints to cope with cultural specificities

whether religious, political and the other part of culture.

5). Paralinguistic and psychological Constraints, these constraints include

the speaker's tone and loudness voice, the tempo of delivery and

gestures as well as psychological state of the interpreter and or

speaker.[15]

d. Sociolinguistic Theory, this theory focuses in communicative result. They

do not completely overlook language structures. The theory requires the

translator exhibit language competence as well as language performance.

Lastly, translation theory attempt to give some insight into the relation between thought, meaning and language; the universal, cultural and individual aspects of language and behavior, the understanding of cultures and individual aspects of language behavior, the understanding of cultures; the interpretation of texts that may be clarified and even supplemented by way of translation.[16]

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[15] A. B. As-Safi, *Translation Theories, Strategies and Theoretical issues*. (Yordan:Petra university Press, 1996), page.15.

[16] *Op.Cit.* page.19.

It is an important thing to clarify first that the later process will involve researcher interpreting in analyzing the opaque meaning and bring sentence revision. It will be turn into two general forms. First the original produces by the machine. Second, the revised form as the result of researcher editing process.

3. Types of Translation

The criteria of translation classification will be elaborated below, namely: code and mode.

1) <u>Translation type according to Code.</u>

Roman Jacobson distinguishes three ways of interpreting a verbal sign: "Intralingual translation or rewording, Interlingual translation or translation proper, Intersemiotic translation or transmutation".[17]

Intralingual translation or rewording, it is an interpretation of verbal signs of the same language. For instance: "pass away" by "die"

Interlingual translation or translation proper, it is an interpretation of verbal signs by means of some other language. For instance: "run" by "menjalankan /mengerjakan"

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[17]*Ibid.* page.13.

Intersemiotic translation or transmutation, it is an interpretation of verbal signs by means of sign of nonverbal sign system. This refers to signal for communication purposes.

2) <u>Translation Types According to Mode</u>

This type concerns the translation text should at least ideally and theoretically. "Interpreting consist in conveying to the target language the most accurate, natural equivalent of the source language message".[18]

Further Mildred L. Larson classifies the translation types into various kinds. No further explanation about the classification, in this paper we shall only discuss two of them, they are literal and idiomatic translation which further explains as: literal translation sounds like nonsense and has little communication value. As stated previously that this variation supported by the first translation approach that the lexical is the most dominated work field.

The idiomatic translation brings more value in translating the language. The point of this translation is to transfer meaning that discernable by the receptor reader or harker, and make it possible to do well communication.

Unfortunately the idiomatic translation is only possible to produce by the human. Whilst, in this project the doer of translation goes to the machine that follow the instruction of its maker and its intelligence depend on the database support.

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[18] *Ibid.* page.14.

Besides that, literal type leads us to the strange translation because it keeps the current form and neglect the purpose of language itself. As what language function as communication tool we must be able to discern what the language mean.

In a great way, this literal translation perhaps very useful for purposes related to the study of source language, they are of little speakers of the receptor language who are interested in the meaning of the source language text.

As what "language is identified as one systematic symbol that is arbitrary and by that character a social community possible of having cooperation (Bloch and Trager, 1942)".[19] Refer to the researcher's background that the possibility of having a lot of global information was brought to us by one international language, English.

Learn English as foreign language must be brought any obstacle in discerning what its mean. Almost all of us produce any error in the different language than our mother language. So that's why as preventive action we had better identified our mistakes in order that we can reproduce better result.

4. Procedure in Translating Foreign Language

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[19] Rochayah Machali, *Pedoman bagi Penerjemah.* (Bandung: PT. Mizan Pustaka, 2009), page.40.

"An error, a noticeable deviation from the adult grammar of a native speaker, reflects the competence of the learner".[20] Below researcher shows the procedure based on Eugene Nida's model:

Source Language
TEXT

Receptor Language
TRANSLATION

ANALYSIS

RECONSTRUCTING

TRANSFER

Display 2.1[21]
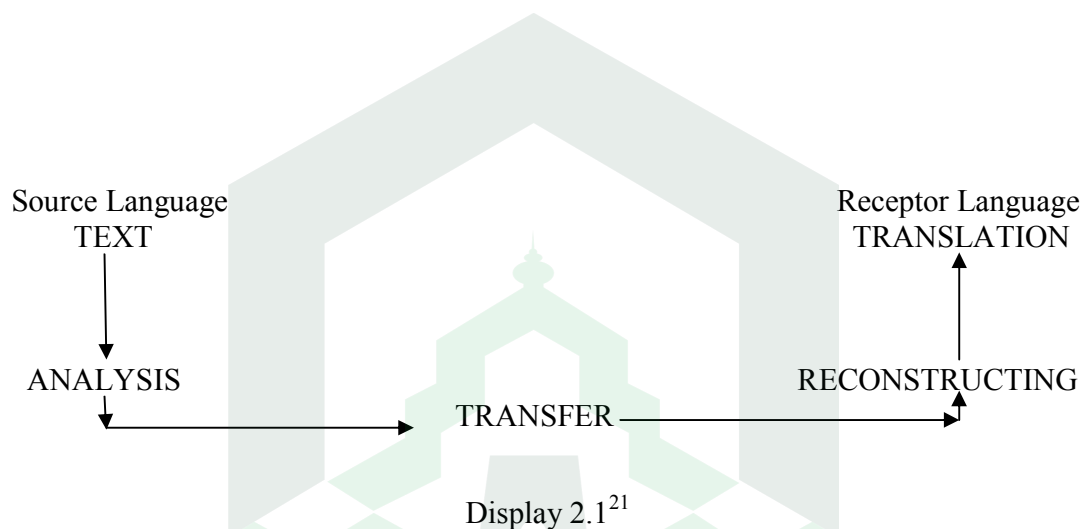
In translating we need to follow some steps to produce good result. We must focus on the text and discovered it means, we have to identify much thing like the cultural where the sentence comes, the people habit, the proverb and so forth. This kind of problem can be a crucial in making good result.

In the next part of discovering meaning we also need to make target reader discern what the sentence mean. So, that is why translation becoming a complex works.

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[20] H. Douglas Brown, *principle of language learning and teaching*. (New York: Pearson Education, 2007), page.258.

[21] Susann basnett, *Translation Studies*. (New York: Routledge, 2002), page.25.

5. Aspects in Evaluating Translation

Based on the Michael Scriven a leading evaluation researcher, define evaluation as "evaluation is taken to mean the determination of merit, worth or significance".[22] As what stated in the background about the characteristics of good translation involve naturalness, clearness and accuracy. So that, these also will be the evaluation standard to the translation result. These indicators will answer the questions:

1). Does the translation communicate the same meaning as the source language?

2). Does the reader from the target language able to discern language lucidly?

3). Will the translation bring the natural result as what target reader accustomed

   with?

But, before analyzing use the three main standards. We must consider the part of each standard. The accuracy consist of nothing omitted, nothing addition word and nothing different information from source sentence.

The clearness consists of communicative, easy to understand and the information includes are the same as the source language has. The naturalness

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[22] Malcom Williams, *Translation Quality assessment*. (Ottawa: University of Ottawa, 2009). Page. 4.

characteristic consists of the sentence sound not strange, not monotonous (replying the same subject, pronoun and so forth), the information told interestingly.

By that standard researcher is going use it to analyse the result of translation later and it is lucid that this procedure will apply systematically.

6. Principe of Translation

George Campbell in his book entitled Translation Theory and Practice delineate the principles in translating as follow:

a. Translating must aim primarily at "reproducing the message". To do this, one must make a good many grammatical and lexical adjustments.

b. Translator should have a good and equal command of both source and target language. He or she should be lingual.

c. The best translation does not should like translation.

d. A conscientious translator wants the closest natural equivalent.

e. Meaning should be given priority for it is the content of the message which is of prime importance for any translating.

f. The significance of style. Though style is secondary to content, it is nevertheless important. One should not translated poetry as thought it were prose, not expository material as though it were straight narrative.

g. The priority of the heard language over the written language.

C. Online Translation Machines

To have lucid description about this problem, we need to know kind of translation devices include. All the components of translation media must palpable, like what are the differences online translation and not online translation, how a program can be an online application and the performance of these applications. And by that reason researcher try to serve intact information below.

> Definition **(adjective)** [1] of online is controlled by or connected to a computer. [2] of an activity or services available on or performed using the Internet or other computer network. **(adverb)** [1] while connected to a computer or under computer control.[23]

Also, researcher thinks that it is a good idea to explain about website too as area of all online software in. Web Server is a software device inside server network which is receiving the request of web page through HTTP or HTTPS from certain client that is recognize as web browser and also resulting response as new web page that is generally known as HTML.

After getting information about website now we need to learn about the Program language which is taking role why a program could turn to be an online application. These are some program languages which make it likelihood one or more programs bound inside Internet work. ASP (Active Server Page) and ASP.NET, ColdFusion (http://www.macromedia.com/software/coldfusion), Java Server Pages

[23]Anonymous, http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/us/definition/english/online, accessed on 25 of November 2013, at 11:22.

(http://java.sun.com/products/jsp/), Perl (http://www.perl.org), Phyton (http://www.phyton.org), PHP (http://www.php.net).[24] Eventhough all the program language are accessible. It does not make us familiar with them.

From all the programs mentioned above PHP is the most dominated using languages. It is because PHP easily access, not onerous to operate, and also could be learnt quickly. PHP itself is the abbreviation from P Hypertext Prepocessor that is created by Rasmus Lerdrof in 1994. These are the two kind of online devices which will be compared:

First Google Translate,

Google Translate

Before describing about Google translation application, researcher would like to emphasize that this one using PHP protocol to run its program. As what explained previously about the PHP as a protocol that support an application into online form, this application, also available in online way to download.

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[24] Achmad Solihin, S.Kom. *Pemrograman Web dengan PHP dan mySQL.* (Jakarta: Universitas Budi Luhur, 2006), page.8.

Well, let identify what the Google translate is? Copy from Bob Joseph statement: Google translate is a free translation service that provides instant translation between dozens of different languages. It can translate word sentence and webpage between any combinations of supported language that Google has.

How does it work? When Google Translate generates a translation, it looks for patterns in hundreds of millions of documents to help decide on the best translation by detecting patterns in documents that have already been translated by human translator. Google translate can make intelligent guesses as to what an appropriate translation should be.

This process of seeking patterns in large amounts of text is called "statistical machine translation". Since the translations are generated by machine, not all translation will be perfect. The more human-translated documents that Google translate can analyze in a specific language, the better the translation quality will be. This is why translation accuracy will sometimes vary across language.

Supported languages:
80

Google Translate currently supports:

Afrikaans, Albanian, Arabic, Armenian, Azerbaijani, Basque, Belarusian, Bengali, Bosnian, Bulgarian, Catalan, Cebuano, Chinese, Croatian, Czech, Danish, Dutch, English, Esperanto, Estonian, Filipino, Finnish, French, Galician, Georgian,

German, Greek, Gujarati, Haitian Creole, Hausa, Hebrew, Hindi, Hmong, Hungarian, Icelandic, Igbo, Indonesian, Irish, Italian, Japanese, Javanese, Kannada, Khmer, Korean, Lao, Latin, Latvian, Lithuanian, Macedonian, Malay, Maltese, Maori, Marathi, Mongolian, Nepali, Norwegian, Persian, Polish, Portuguese, Punjabi, Romanian, Russian, Serbian, Slovak, Slovenian, Somali, Spanish, Swahili, Swedish, Tamil, Telugu, Thai, Turkish, Ukrainian, Urdu, Vietnamese, Welsh, Yiddish, Yoruba, Zulu.

Open source components and licenses, Included Software and Licenses.

Language	Wordnet	License
Albanian	Albanet	CC-BY 3.0/GPL 3
Arabic	Arabic Wordnet	CC-BY-SA 3
Chinese	Chinese Wordnet (Taiwan)	Wordnet
Danish	DanNet	Wordnet
English	Princeton WordNet	Wordnet
Farsi/Persian	Persian Wordnet	Free to use
Finnish	FinnWordNet	Wordnet

Language	Wordnet	License
French	WOLF (WOrdnet Libre du Francais)	CeCILL-C
Hebrew	Hebrew Wordnet	Wordnet
Italian	MultiWordNet	CC-BY-3.0
Japanese	Japanese Wordnet	Wordnet
Catalan	Multilingual Central Repository	CC-BY-3.0
Galecian	Multilingual Central Repository	CC-BY-3.0
Spanish	Multilingual Central Repository	CC-BY-3.0
Indonesian	Wordnet Bahasa	MIT
Malaysian	Wordnet Bahasa	MIT
Norwegian	Norwegian Wordnet	Wordnet

Language	Wordnet	License
Polish	plWordNet	Wordnet
Portuguese	OpenWN-PT	CC-BY-SA-3.0
Thai	Thai Wordnet	Wordnet

Second IndoTranslate,
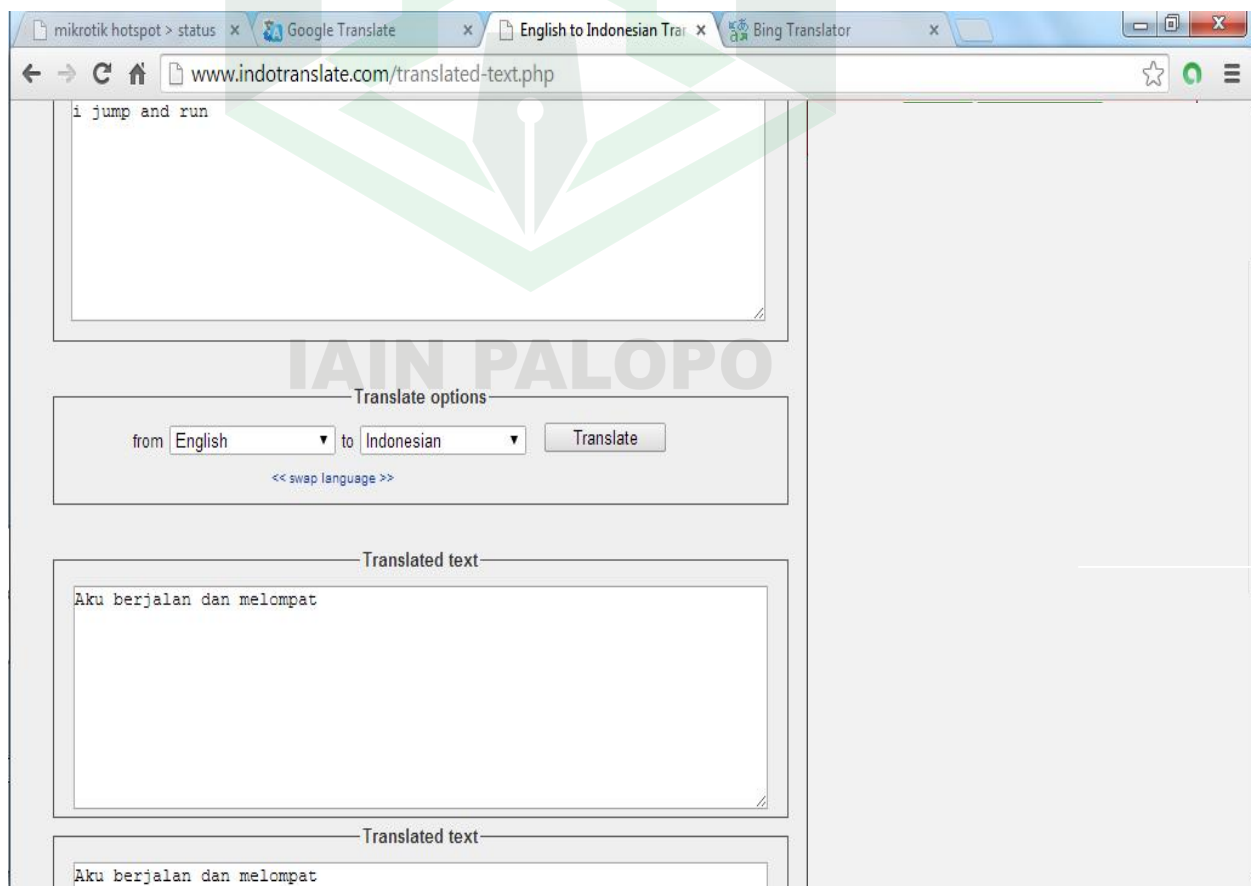
Indo Translate can identify 1000 characters per once translation process. As what Google can swap the Translation source language and target language languages, IndoTranslate either. If Google has 80 supported languages, IndoTranslate has 32 supported languages.

The supported languages are: Arabic, Bulgarian, Catalan, Chinese Simple, Chinese Traditional, Croatian, Czech, Danish, Dutch, English, Filipino, Finnish, French, German, Greek, Hebrew, Hindi, Indonesian, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Latvian, Lithuanian, Norwegian, Polish, Portuguese, Romanian, Russian, Serbian, Slovak, Spanish, Ukraine.

Further discussion about the indoTranslate mechanism in translating is not different from Google translate that involving the database work. As an information, researcher will stress that indoTranslate is powered by Microsoft. But it does not have same result in translation.

Since we realize this machine, absolutely involve database occupation to matches the word from source into target. So far this way there is no much different between how both this application works, precisely as what stated. The different go to the translation result and the speed of translating.

If Google spontaneously translate while we shall be finished type the sentence, indoTranslate needs a motion to push the command button, Google have one result and indoTranslate have one main result and one alternative result.

For more information, both these sites able to swap the language. They also bring any qualifications. Google translation improves the handwriting component that ease us to write the word until sentence using direct hand motion without keypad while, in other side indoTranslate able to simulate the sound of written word through "listen it" menu.

Above all the explanation researcher discerns that Google has more features than indoTranslate indeed. And it revives added value. Researcher needs to emphasize that the focus of this project will determine the better application between them.

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF THE RESEARCH

This chapter will discuss about research design, instrument and the procedure of collecting data and data analysis.

A. *Research Design*

This project will be held under descriptive approach to analyze the translation result produced by online machines. Descriptive method is the method to make describing detail about social, a subject, system of thought. The aim of this method is to make description systematically, factually and actually concerning facts, characteristics and correlation amongst research phenomena.[25]

The result is expected can support the scholars to choose the online machine and hopefully this result later will applicable to them who experiential learning as what kolb scheme conclusion:

> The prehension dimension refers to the way which is individual grasp experience (. . .) this dimension is thus concerned with the way of grasping reality through varying degrees of emphasis on conscious or unconscious learning. While the transformation dimension refers to the transformation of experience by an orientation towards reflective observation as against action and active experimentation.[26]

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[25] Saparuddin, "Problems Faced By The Seventh Semester Students Of English Study Program Of STAIN Palopo In Uttering English Innotation". (Palopo: STAIN Palopo, 2005), s1 thesis. page.37.td

[26] David Nunan, *Collaborative Language learning And Teaching*. (New York: Cambridge University Press, 1992), page.16.

B. *Population and Sample*

This project is tried to analyse the sentences as the result of translation which are produced by online translation devices. All the sentences that are exist in the fiction product in this project a novel with title how to kill a mocking bird and all of sentences that exist in the non-fiction product in this research journal with the title on the use of marked syntax in four short stories written by Hispanic American writers: a functional perspective will be the population of this translation activity.
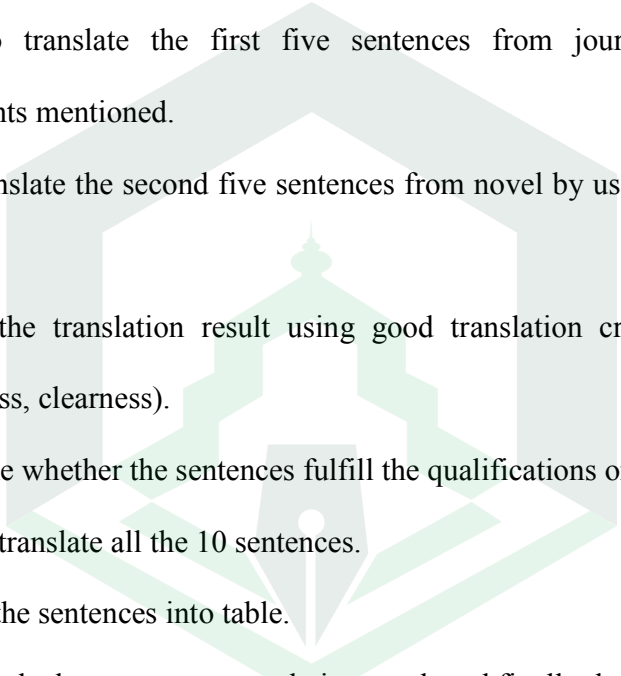
But, it will be impossible to analyse all of them. So that, the researcher will focus only in five sentences from journal and only five sentences from novel that will take randomly.

C. *Instrument of the Research*

To support the translation activity in producing sentence translation into Indonesian language later the researcher will use two instruments. They are online application applications recognize as google translate and indoTranslate.

D. *Procedure of Collecting Data*

In this section researcher prepares the corpus of sentences from journal and novel stated previously. In the middle of the project researcher needs Wi-Fi connection to access the network. Begin to access the online translation device and do the trial. For more details explain beneath:

a. Researcher prepares the journal and the novel first.

b. Identify the intact sentence.

c. Choose 5 sentences from journal and five sentences from novel randomly.

d. Start to access the internet (google translate and indotranslate).

e. Begin to translate the first five sentences from journal by using the instruments mentioned.

f. Next, translate the second five sentences from novel by using the instruments stated.

g. Identify the translation result using good translation criterions (accuracy, naturalness, clearness).

h. Determine whether the sentences fulfill the qualifications or not.

i. Finished translate all the 10 sentences.

j. Classify the sentences into table.

k. Conclude the best sentence translation result and finally the best application.

E. *Data Analysis*

Based on qualitative research the scheme that researcher has to follow is "to make data bundle ⟶ data display ⟶ verification".[27] Before further discussion about the data analysis we must consider the detail value of translation standard whether they are good, fair or poor. As what explained in the previous chapter about how the translation stated as accurate, clear and natural based on their

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[27] Prof. Dr. Sugiono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan* (Bandung: alfabeta, 2012), page.342.

characteristics. Here, because of the statistical need researcher bring any scores to differentiate the degree of fulfillment after doing analysis later.

Accuracy Standard[28]	
Good (3)	Nothing omitted, nothing addition word and nothing different information from source sentence.
Fair (2)	Nothing Addition, nothing different information, any omitted. (or one aspect from good standard dismiss)
Poor (1)	One of standards fulfilled or Nothing fulfilled

Naturalness standard	
Good (3)	The sentence sound not strange, not monotonous (replying the same subject, pronoun and so forth), the information told interestingly.
Fair (2)	The sentence sound not strange, the information told in interesting way to read but monotonous. (or one aspect from good standard dismiss)
Poor (1)	One of standards fulfilled or Nothing fulfilled

[28] Mildred L. Larson, *Meaning Based Translation.* (America: University Press of America, 1998), page.488.

Clearness standard	
Good (3)	Communicative, easy to discern and the information includes are the same as the source language has.
Fair (2)	Communicative, easy to discern and the information includes are not the same as the source language. (or one aspect from good standard dismiss)
Poor (1)	One of standards fulfilled or Nothing fulfilled

After doing analysis, the result will be displayed in the table to see the conclusion. The data will process under this formula to identify the fulfillment percentage of translation standard:

$$P = \frac{Fq}{N} X100\%$$

P = percentage, Fq = Frequency, N = Number of Samples.

The formula will tell us in what standard the sentence fulfill the requirement. The classification of good translation must fulfill good standard of accuracy, naturalness and clearness show previously.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapter consists of two sections, the finding of the research and the discussion of the research finding. It entirely covers the description of the result of sentence analysis. In the discussion section, further explanation and interpretation of findings are given.

A. *Findings*

The sentences analysis was done by the researcher and the scoring is using to measure the achievement value of the sentence translation. The analysis data mechanism also has been explained previously in the chapter III and as the result of they are served beneath:

Table 4.1

The sentences from journal that are translated by indoTranslate first trial.

No	Sentence	Accuracy	Naturalness	Clearness
1	S1	1	1	2
2	S2	1	1	1
3	S3	1	3	2
4	S4	3	3	3
5	S5	1	3	3

From the table above researcher concludes that the good accuracy take 20% portion, the good naturalness take 60% portion and the good clearness take 40% portion. The fair accuracy take 0% portion, the fair naturalness take 0% portion and

the fair clearness take 40% portion. The poor accuracy take 80% portion, the poor naturalness take 40 % and the poor clearness take 20 %.

Table 4.2

The sentences from novel that are translated by indoTranslate first trial.

1	S1	1	1	1
2	S2	1	1	1
3	S3	1	1	1
4	S4	1	1	1
5	S5	2	1	1

From the table above researcher concludes that the good accuracy take 0% portion, the good naturalness take 0% portion and the good clearness take 0% portion. The fair accuracy take 20% portion, the fair naturalness take 0% portion and the fair clearness take 0% portion. The poor accuracy take 80% portion, the poor naturalness take 100 % and the poor clearness take 100 %.

Table 4.3

The sentences from journal that are translated by indoTranslate second trial.

No	Sentence	Accuracy	Naturalness	Clearness
1	S1	1	1	1
2	S2	1	3	2
3	S3	1	1	1
4	S4	3	3	3
5	S5	1	3	3

From the table above researcher concludes that the good accuracy take 20% portion, the good naturalness take 60% portion and the good clearness take 40% portion. The fair accuracy take 0% portion, the fair naturalness take 0% portion and the fair clearness take 20% portion. The poor accuracy take 80% portion, the poor naturalness take 40 % and the poor clearness take 40 %.

Table 4.4

The sentences from novel that are translated by indoTranslate second trial.

1	S1	1	1	1
2	S2	1	1	1
3	S3	1	1	1
4	S4	1	1	1
5	S5	2	3	2

From the table above researcher concludes that the good accuracy take 0% portion, the good naturalness take 20% portion and the good clearness take 0% portion. The fair accuracy take 20% portion, the fair naturalness take 0% portion and the fair clearness take 20% portion. The poor accuracy take 80% portion, the poor naturalness take 80 % and the poor clearness take 80 %.

Table 4.5

The sentences from journal that are translated by Google.

No	Sentence	Accuracy	Naturalness	Clearness
1	S1	2	2	2
2	S2	3	3	3
3	S3	2	3	2
4	S4	3	3	3
5	S5	3	3	3

From the table above researcher concludes that the good accuracy take 60% portion, the good naturalness take 80% portion and the good clearness take 60% portion. The fair accuracy take 40% portion, the fair naturalness take 20% portion and the fair clearness take 40% portion. The poor accuracy take 0% portion, the poor naturalness take 0 % and the poor clearness take 0 %.

Table 4.6

The sentences from novel that are translated by Google.

1	S1	1	2	1
2	S2	3	3	3
3	S3	2	1	1
4	S4	2	1	3
5	S5	2	1	1

From the table above researcher concludes that the good accuracy take 20% portion, the good naturalness take 20% portion and the good clearness take 40% portion. The fair accuracy take 60% portion, the fair naturalness take 20% portion and

the fair clearness take 0% portion. The poor accuracy take 20% portion, the poor

naturalness take 60 % and the poor clearness take 60 %.

Table 4.7

The summary of the online applications translation achievement

Application	Journal Translation Score			Total	Novel Translation Score			Total
	Good	Fair	Poor		Good	Fair	Poor	
indoTranslate A	40%	13.3%	46.6%	99.9 %	0%	6.6%	93.3%	99.9 %
indoTranslate B	40%	6.6%	53.3%	99.9 %	6.6%	13.3%	80%	99.9 %
Google	66.6 %	33.3%	0%	99.9 %	26.6%	26.6%	46.6%	99.8 %

B. *Discussion*

In this section researcher is going to describe about the translation

explanation. The explanation includes the analysis of the sentence whether fulfill the

standard or not.

It is an important thing to stress that before delineating the discussion we must

understand that the translation class as the standard is the translation according to

code based on As-Safi explanation not according to mode, or in the Mildred L.

Larson it is equal with literal translation.

This section include two descriptions first the description from non-fiction product in this case a journal and the second description from fiction, a novel.

1. **Sentences analysis description from Journal:**

Original sentences:

• The main purpose of this **article** is to show that presenting certain important facts in the short **stories**. (a journal entitled: on the use of marked syntax in four short stories written by Hispanic American writer on page 35)

The translation from indoTranslate:

a. Tujuan utama dari **pasal** ini adalah bahwa beberapa fakta penting dalam **menyebarkan berita** singkat.

On that translation researcher found *any different* part in replacement, the **stories** word will be best replace by **cerita** not **berita.** The word **article** will be better replaced by **artikel** or **tulisan** not **pasal.**

Besides that an *addition* is also identified, the replacement word of **menyebarkan** is not exist the same word in the source text. This is supposed to dismiss.

Even the researcher did not find *omission*. But, the information from translation is not precisely equal with source sentence after finding differentiation and

addition part in translation result. And based on the evaluation standard that is stated by Mildred L. Larson in his book this is categorized as poor accuracy.

In reading the translation the researcher feels that the sentence *sounds strange*, when the reader or the other reader never read the original sentence before it will be better to change the word **menyebarkan** by **penyebaran** and it will sound better. Unfortunately, the word **menyebarkan** is not founded its same form in the original sentence.

After finding none the same word repeating over and over in the result this translation become not *monotonous,* writer found no pronoun, subject or part of speech that are repeated frequently. Unfortunately this translation served not interesting result to read, even though the sentence is not monotonous. But, sound strange bring *unsatisfying in reading*, this fulfill the criteria as not *interesting* translation. The naturalness is low.

Analyzing the information which is included in the translation result, researcher concludes that the *information is not the same as* the source sentence. The word **pasal** is mostly found in law field.

Even this sentence is not perfect translation, researcher find no difficult to understand the message include. Because of the message can be absorbed well by the researcher, this sentence is categorized *as communicative*.

- The main purpose of this **article is** to show **that** presenting certain important facts in the short **stories**. (a journal entitled: on the use of marked syntax in four short stories written by Hispanic American writer page 35)

b. Tujuan utama dari artikel **tersebut** adalah **dengan** menunjukkan suatu fakta **secara singkat**.

The above translation served some *different points* with the original sentence, the word **tersebut** and the word **dengan** are the wrong replacement. The word **tersebut** will be better replaced by **ini** and the word **dengan** will be better replaced by **untuk.** For *the omission* writer found nothing in this section it because of the doer is machine and it is clear it will copy all the part of word without missing part.

It is a good thing to realize that the translation did not include *addition.* Researcher understands that the addition will change the purpose of the translation. But, the *lack of information* is making this translation change its purpose the word **stories** is not translated in this second translation. The fulfillment of the accuracy is poor.

It *sounds strange* by its phrase that is stated **secara singkat** and is not obvious what **secara singkat** mean this supposed to replace by **cerita pendek** that is not translated. After finding none words that are repeating over and over this translation is not monotonous. But, even *not monotonous*, the sound strange make the sentence is *not interesting* to read.

For its clearness, the information is not *complete* stated as what the source sentence has. It has been bright that the explanation about addition, imperfect word replacement indicate this is not exist complete information. For the researcher this translation is *difficult to understand*.

And because of the sentence is difficult to understand and lack of information. So that, the researcher unable to catch the sentence message. Then, researcher classifies this sentence as not *communicative* one. The clearness is also poor.

Original sentence:

- The main purpose of this article is to **show** that presenting certain important **facts** in the short **stories**. (a journal entitled: on the use of marked syntax in four short stories written by Hispanic American writer page 35)

The sentence which is translated from Google:

Tujuan utama dari artikel ini adalah untuk **menunjukkan fakta-fakta** penting tertentu dalam **cerita** pendek.

That translation is not containing *omission* and the result of this explained previously. The researcher found no *addition*, almost entire part in translation keep all the word as what original form.

Besides that above, the researcher find any *different information*, the translation stated **cerita** that is either **cerita-cerita** or **kumpulan cerita,** the **stories** word indicates plural form**.**

For the researcher this translation *sounds good*, even though the word **fakta-fakta** best replaced by **serangkaian fakta.** But, this point is not making the sentence turn into monotonous.

The sentence is *easy to read* and this is *interesting*. Researcher is not puzzled by the word order or the meaning itself.

Even though the *information* consist little different form with original own in the word **menunjukkan** that supposed to be replaced by **memaparkan**. But, this is acceptable by its synonym. The researcher is able to understand the translation. So that's why researcher classifies this sentence as *communicative*.

> Revision: Tujuan utama dari artikel ini adalah untuk memaparkan serangkaian fakta tertentu pada kumpulan cerita pendek

Original sentence:

- They think that **the writer has an important role** in the society. (a journal entitled: on the use of marked syntax in four short stories written by Hispanic American writer, 36: 2)

The translation from indoTranslate:

a. mereka berfikir bahwa **ada seorang penulis peran penting** dalam masyarakat.

The Researcher found no *omission*. But, for the *addition*, the word **ada** must be deleted. Because of, this word do not include in the source sentence. So that, the *information incomplete* literary.

The above result sounds *strange* the phrase **ada seorang penulis peran penting** is difficult to find it purpose or meaning. In a simple word researcher identify this as ambiguous. There is no over repetition word, this is categorized as *not monotonous*. The sentence is *not interesting*. It because the sentence brings weird order that effect the sounds to be strange.

For the clearness, the information stated is *not the same as* the source sentence stated. The message of the sentence is *difficult to understand*. So that, researcher classify this as not *communicative*.

Original sentence:

• They think that the writer has an important role in the society. (a journal entitled: on the use of marked syntax in four short stories written by Hispanic American writer, 36: 2)

b. mereka kira **para** penulis yang yang memiliki peran penting dalam msyarakat.

For the *omission*, researcher found nothing. *An addition* is identified, the word **para** must be deleted because the sentence only communicate single writer. *Different information* is also found, the penetration of word **para** brings this translation

different information from the previously original sentence. The accuracy of this translation is low.

For the researcher this translation *sounds good and easy to read*. Because of the researcher finds no useless or over repetition researcher states this result is not *monotonous*. The sentence also interesting because of the word order is good so that, we don't need more effort to read sentence again. Fair naturalness.

This translation is containing *information that is different* from the original sentence served. The sentence is *not difficult to understand* its meaning. Because researcher is able to understand the sentence and also it serves in a good way. So that, researcher classifies this as *communicative*.

Original sentence:

- They think that **the writer** has an important role in the society. (a journal entitled: on the use of marked syntax in four short stories written by Hispanic American writer, 36: 2)

The sentence which is translated from Google:

Mereka berfikir bahwa **penulis** memiliki peran penting dalam masyarakat.

For its accuracy researcher found *no omission* as what the reason explained previously. There is *no addition* in the translation, all the part is kept as the original sentence has. The *information* is also complete, even though the article **the** can be

replaced by **sang** or **si.** Fortunately the word **penulis** is accepted by researcher as good replacement.

For the researcher this result *sounds good* to read. As long as there is no useless repetition found, this will not be a *monotonous* sentence. Researcher is *interesting* to read because of the simple form.

Researcher found no *different information* even the article **the,** that is supposed to replace but is not replaced, and this is accepted. *Easy to understand*, only by once reading researcher is able to understand the sentence. *Communicative*, this sentence brings the message well to researcher.

> Revision: mereka berfikir bahwa sang penulis memiliki suatu peran penting dalam masyarakat.

Original sentence:

- This folktales try to reinforce the tradition and the value of the culture. (a journal entitled: on the use of marked syntax in four short stories written by Hispanic American writer, 36: 22)

The translation from indoTranslate:

a. rakyat ini mencoba untuk memperkuat tradisi dan budaya yang **besar**.

This translation indicate *an addition*, the word **besar** is not including in the previous sentence. Luckily, it does not contain *omission*. *Different* thing is also

identified by its wrong word replacement. The sentence message could not be received well.

The sentence *sounds good* because the researcher can easy to read it without any obstacle. There is no repetition and this is *not monotonous*. Because the sounds good and bring no monotonous form this translation is *interesting* to read.

For its clearness, even the information a little bit different from the source language by the penetration of **besar** word that is actually does not exist in the original sentence. But, the sentence is *easy to read* and *understand.* This brings *communicative* result.

Original sentence:

- This **folktales** try to reinforce the tradition and the value of the culture. (a journal entitled: on the use of marked syntax in four short stories written by Hispanic American writer, 36: 22)

b. ini **folktales** mencoba untuk memperkuat tradisi dan budaya yang **besar**.

No *omission,* but *an addition* is identified by **besar** word penetration. This causes the information rather *different* from the source sentence.

The unsuccessful replacing entire words as what **folktales** word above bring *sound strange* because not all word replace completely. This incomplete and sound strange make this translation is not *interesting.* Not *monotonous.*

The information is *different* from source sentence. Not communicative, because there is a word **"folktales"** that is not translated. For the difficulties, this is difficult to understand, the **folktales** still blur and researcher does not understand what its real meaning.

Original sentence:

- This **folktales** try to reinforce the tradition and the value of the culture. (a journal entitled: on the use of marked syntax in four short stories written by Hispanic American writer, 36: 22)

The sentence which is translated from Google:

Cerita ini mencoba untuk memperkuat tradisi dan nilai budaya.

Researcher found no *omission*. A *different* is identified, the word **folktales** is not completed translated, it is supposed to not translated as **cerita** but, **cerita-cerita rakyat.** Besides that, researcher found no *addition*. The accuracy is fair.

It *sounds good* by it simple order and form. Not *monotonous* translation. This is easy to hear and read that is *interesting*.

For it clearness this result fulfill *easy to understand* criterion, researcher does not need more time to read. The information *is different* as stated previously but, still communicative because the researcher is able to absorb the sentence message.

Revision: Cerita rakyat ini berusaha untuk menguatkan adat istiadat dan nilai budaya.

Original sentence:

- This **structure** is normally associated with oral discourse. (a journal entitled: on the use of marked syntax in four short stories written by Hispanic American writer, 45: 7)

Translation from indoTranslate:

a. **Struktur** ini biasanya berhubungan dengan wacana lisan.

b. The second translation is the same as first translation.

In the result above researcher found none big problem. The transfer of the lexical component (word) is completed. There is no *addition*, *omission* and *different information*. Even the word **struktur** is nearly same as the original word **structure**. But, researcher understands that this word has adopted in Indonesia language and most of people has accustomed with. This result fulfill good standard in accuracy.

For the naturalness, the simple and well order serve none *monotonous*, this simple and well order result bring *good sounds* and the combination of these two things serve *an interesting* result.

This result serves obvious and complete information inside and also this is *easy to understand* by researcher without any repetition in reading to analyse and absorb the sentence message. This translation is communicative, and the fulfillment of clearness is good.

The sentence which is translated from Google:

Original sentence:

This **structure** is normally associated with oral discourse. (a journal entitled: on the use of marked syntax in four short stories written by Hispanic American writer, 45: 7) **Struktur** ini biasanya dikaitkan dengan wacana lisan.

There is no *different* word replacement in this translation result with the source sentence. Researcher found no *omission* and *no addition*. This result also fulfilled the criteria of good accuracy.

For the naturalness, the word **struktur** will be best replaced by **susunan**. Fortunately this is not become big deal because of the word **struktur** has adopted into Indonesia language. It is also not *monotonous* and it is *interesting to read* by its simple form.

The sentence is *not difficult to understand* it is also serve the *information in complete* way. The sentence is *communicative* because of the information stated obviously.

Revision: susunan ini biasanya berhubungan dengan wacana lisan.

Original sentence:

- The two previous examples illustrate the statement of Jhonson and Michaelmen. (a journal entitled: on the use of marked syntax in four short stories written by Hispanic American writer, 47: 18)

The translation from indoTranslate:

a. sebelumnya dua contoh **yang** mengilustrasikan pernyataan Jhonson and Michaelmen.

b. the same as previous result.

There is no *omission,* on the result above *an addition* is identified in the conjunction **yang** that has no equal word stated in the source language. So that, this result bring *different information*.

It *sounds good*, not *monotonous* by its none repetition or over repetition and those make it *interesting* to read.

For its clearness the *information is served completely*. It is also not *difficult to understand* that makes us do not need spend more effort to read it again. By that reason the researcher classify this as *communicative* sentence.

The sentence which is translated from Google:

Original sentence:

- The two previous examples illustrate the statement of Jhonson and Michaelmen. (a journal entitled: on the use of marked syntax in four short stories written by Hispanic American writer, 47: 18)

Dua contoh sebelumya menggambarkan pernyataan Jhonson dan Michaelmen.

There is no *different information* display by there is *no addition* or *omission* which is identified. The result serves *sound good*, *not monotonous* and *interesting to read*. It is also clear for the clearness aspect that all information transfer completely in this result. The result is easy to understand and bring communicative result. All the

component is fulfill the good standard and for it lexical item (word, phrase) is completely replaced.

> Revision: dua contoh sebelumnya menggabarkan pernyataan Jhonson dan
>
> Michaelmen.

2. Sentences analysis description from Novel.

Original sentence:

- **The misery of that house** began many years before Jem and I were born. (a novel entitled: How to Kill a Mocking Bird on page 9)

The translation from indoTranslate:

a. **orang yang telah menderita** bertahun-tahun runah sebelum saya dilahirkan jem.

The researcher found no *omission*. For the *addition*, it is identified in the word **orang** that is not stated in the source sentence. A *different part* also include, **orang yang telah menderita** has no equal form in the source sentence. This must replace by **penderitaan dirumah itu.** For its accuracy, this is poor.

The sentence inconsistent order brings *strange* result to the translation. Even though this does not include *monotonous* form but this is still not *interesting.*

The *information is not the same* as the source display, this is *difficult for the researcher to understand* it and it is not *communicative.*

Original sentence:

- The misery of that house began many years before Jem and I were born. (a novel entitled: How to Kill a Mocking Bird on page 9)

b. **para** penderita **dari** rumah itu, lalu beberapa tahun sebelum saya dilahirkam Jem.

Researcher found *no omission*. An *addition* identified in the word **para** and **dari** is not mentioned in the previous source sentence. Because of any addition it is automatically *change the information*.

The phrase **para penderita** as the doer serve the sentence into *weird translation*. The (,) comma sign also separated the meaning of the sentence. Even not *monotonous* the sentence is still not i*nteresting* to read or hear.

For the clearness fulfillment it is not completely success to fulfill, the *information* is not complete. Researcher is difficult to *understand* the message and this is categorized as *not communicative*.

Original sentence:

- The misery of **that house** began many years before Jem and I were born. (a novel entitled: How to Kill a Mocking Bird on page 9)

The sentence which is translated from Google:

Penderitaan **rumah yang** dimulai bertahun-tahun sebelum Jem dan saya lahir.

The translation include no *omission,* an *addition* is detected, the conjunction **yang** is not replaced any words from source sentence. *A different* is also detected the phrase **that house** must not replace with **rumah** because it does not represent a specific place. The best replace supposed to **rumah itu.**

The phrase **penderitaan rumah** is the reason why this become a translation with *strange* result. Based on researcher a house does not have feel. So that, this is one wrong translation and is not correct to say it that way. This translation is *not monotonous* but unfortunately still *not interesting*.

The *information* is not precisely same as the source sentence as what addition which is identified. This is classified as not *communicative* because researcher is *unable to understand* the meaning.

Revision: Penderitaan dirumah itu dimulai bertahun-tahun lalu sebelum Jem dan saya dilahirkan.

Original sentence:

- The sheriff hadn't the heart to put him in jail alongside Negroes. (a novel entitled: How to Kill a Mocking Bird on page 13)

The translation from indoTranslate:

a. sheriff **tangga sasaran yang belum** dimasukkan **orang** kedalam penjara sepanjang negro.

Even there is no *omission*. Some *additions* are detected, they are: **tangga sasaran, yang belum** and **orang.** Because of researcher find any additions so that *different information* also include. Its accuracy is poor.

The phrase **tangga sasaran** is not recognized in the original sentence, the order including this phrase produce *weird translation*. Even though the word **dimasukkan** is accepted but the best replace goes to **menempatkan.** And this result is not *monotonous*. This factor make the sentence is not *interesting*.

The information is *different*, researcher also difficult to *understand* the message and it is *not communicative*.

Original sentence:

The sheriff hadn't the **heart** to put him in jail **alongside** Negroes. (a novel entitled: How to Kill a Mocking Bird on page 13)

b. sheriff **tidak dipungkiri hati** untuk **dimasukkan** kedalam penjara **sepanjang** negro.

There is no *omission*. *Additions* are detected by two words they are: **dipungkiri** and **sepanjang**. For the *difference*, the word **dimasukkan** meant as passive. While the original sentence of this is meant as active.

The phrase **tidak dipungkiri hati** is the reason of this *strange result*. Even not *monotonous* but bad order served the sentence in *not interesting* way.

For the clearness, the information is not *the same* as the source sentence stated it is also *difficult for reader to understand* the meaning. This is not *communicative*.

Original sentence:

- The sheriff **hadn't the heart** to put him in jail alongside Negroes. (a novel entitled: How to Kill a Mocking Bird on page 13)

The sentence which is translated from Google:

Sheriff **tak sampai hati** untuk menempatkan dia dipenjara bersama negro.

For the *omission*, the researcher found nothing. Researcher found no *addition*, all the word replaces well. No *different*, all the information is the same the source sentence without keep the strange result.

The translation *sounds good*, the informal accent that is become special thing in fiction product is also produced well as what display in the phrase **tak sampai hati**. The sentence is *not monotonous* and it is *interesting*.

The *information* is served completely, all the word is replaced well. The sentence *easy to understand* and it is *communicative*.

Revision: Sheriff tak sampai hati untuk menempatkan dia dipenjara bersama negro.

Original sentence:

- "**Don't blame** me when he **gouges** your eyes out. You started it remember" (a novel entitled: How to Kill a Mocking Bird on page 13)

The translation from indoTransalate:

a. "**saya tidak menunggu** ketika **tangga sasaran** yang **gouges** keluar mata anda. "**bagaimana** kau memulainya.

For the accuracy researcher find *no omission.* But, the addition is identified in the lexical item in the words **bagaimana, sasaran, tangga** that is supposed to not translated in that way. Beside the addition the *differences* is also identified in **saya tidak menuduh** that take role as subject while in the source sentence **saya** takes position as an object.

For the naturalness the *sound strange* rise through incomplete replacement in the word **gouges**, researcher can't identify gouges, even if I recognize this word synonym in Indonesia language. But, it does not mean ordinary people or scholar that is not learned English are able to understand it. This unrecognised word brings the weird sound. The sentence also *not interesting* even the sentence order is not *monotonous.*

As stated previously that this translation has any *different information.* Besides that the sentence is *difficult to understand* and not *communicative.*

Original sentence:

"**Don't blame me when he gouges** your eyes out. You started it remember" (a novel entitled: How to Kill a Mocking Bird on page 13)

b. "saya tidak menuduh dipungkiri, saat gouges keluar mata anda. "**bagaimana** kamu memulainya.

There is no *omission.* Addition is identified in the word **bagaimana**. The differences are also found in the expression **saya tidak menuduh dipungkiri** is not the same as the target sentence has.

By not replacing the **gouges** word, the *strange sounds* produces and makes the sentence is not *interesting* to read or hear.

The information is *different from* source sentence. The researcher is also difficult to *understand* this translation. So that, this is not communicative product. Poor clearness fulfilled.

Original sentence:

"Don't blame me **when** he gouges your eyes out. You started it remember" (a novel entitled: How to Kill a Mocking Bird on page 13)

The sentence which is translated from Google:

"Jangan salahkan saya **ketika** ia gouges mata anda keluar. Anda memulainya ingat".

There is no *omission* and *addition*. But, difference is identified in the word when will be best replace by **kalau** not **ketika**. Fair accuracy fulfilled.

In naturalness the sound strange occurs in the word **gouges** that is not replaced successfully. The translation is not interesting even not monotonous.

The information is not the same as source sentence as what explained before **ketika** should replace with **kalau**. This sentence is difficult to identify and to understand so that this is not communicative.

> Revision: "Jangan salahkan saya kalau dia mencungkil keluar matamu. Kamu yang memulainya ingat"

Original sentence:

- "You're still scared," **murmured** dill **patiently**. (a novel entitled: How to Kill a Mocking Bird on page 14)

The translation from indoTranslate:

a. "kau masih takut," **sambil menggerutu** dill.

There is no *omission* either *addition* for the accuracy of this product. The different caught in the word **sambil** and **menggerutu**.

The phrase **sambil menggerutu dill** is a puzzled order for the researcher. By this order the sentence turn into uninteresting translation even there is no lexical item

that is repeated over and over as the indicator of monotonous. The poor naturalness fulfilled.

For it clearness, even researcher can understand the sentence by intensive reading but it is not easy to understand, besides that the information served is different. Through those reasons this is not uncommunicative.

Original sentence:

"You're still **scared**," **murmured** dill **patiently**. (a novel entitled: How to Kill a Mocking Bird on page 14)

b. "kau masih **bekerja**," **sambil menggerutu** dill.

No omission. No addition. The difference found in the word **sambil, bekerja** and **menggerutu**.

The phrase **sambil menggerutu dill** is a puzzled order for the researcher. Researcher thinks this is not interesting and not monotonous. Poor naturalness fulfilled.

For the clearness: information that is served different. Even researcher can understand the sentence by intensive reading but it is not easy to understand. So that, this is not communicative. Poor clearness fulfilled.

Original sentence:

"You're still scared," **murmured** dill **patiently**. (a novel entitled: How to Kill a Mocking Bird on page 14)

The sentence which is translated from Google;

"Anda masih takut", gumam dill sabar.

None *omission*. None *addition*. For the *different*, based on the researcher the word patiently best replace by **perlahan** not **sabar**.

Gumam dill sabar is making the sentence to be *strange*. Even not *monotonous* but the sentence is *not interesting*.

The information is completely same. Even one word that mislead in translating like researcher stated previously about patiently. This sentence is communicative.

Revision: "Kamu masih takut", gumam dill secara perlahan

Original sentence:

- "You gonna run out on a dare?" (a novel entitled: How to Kill a Mocking Bird on page 14)

The translation from indoTranslate:

a. "kau akan lari **dari** pada **kamu**?"

None *omission*. An *addition* is identified by word **dari.** The *different*, the idiom **run out** is not supposed to translated as **lari** to get the real meaning but

kehabisan. But lexically this is right replacement. The word dare also can be replaced by **masalah**. Fair accuracy.

The translation *sounds strange*. Not *monotonous* but still *not interesting* to read or hear. Poor naturalness.

The information is not the same as the source sentence because in the source sentence there is no other **you** it mentioned only once in the beginning and there no in the last position. This translation also unclear to understand so that the translation is not communicative.

Original sentence:

"You gonna **run out** on a **dare**?" (a novel entitled: How to Kill a Mocking Bird on page 14)

b. "Anda akan **bertemu** dengan **cara yang berani**?"

None *omission*. None *addition*. Any different, **run out** is not supposed to replaced as **bertemu.** On a dare also is not adverb of manner so that **dengan cara yang berani** is a wrong translation.

Even the sentence serves the message that is not precisely as the real meaning as source sentence but the sound is not strange. Also is not monotonous and interesting to read. Poor naturalness fulfilled.

Even the information different the translation is able to identify and to understand well. This is communicative one. Fair clearness fulfilled.

Original sentence:

"You gonna run out on **a dare**?" (a novel entitled: How to Kill a Mocking Bird on page 14)

The sentence which is translated from Google:

"Anda akan kehabisan **pada berani**?"

None *omission*. None *addition*. Any different found, the word **you** is able replaced by **anda** but the best one goes to **kamu.** As previously stated that dare best replaced by **masalah** not **berani**.

The word **pada berani** bring *strange* effect. *Not monotonous* indicator is not affecting the sentence to be *interesting*.

The information is not served equally as the source sentence, the question mark (?) perhaps indicate a question that best bring question word in the beginning like apa, kenapa and so forth depend on the context, or the anger expression or the insulting purpose. But for the researcher it goes to the anger or insulting expression. *Difficult to understand* by it puzzle form and strange sound. Those two explanations above bring the classification to this sentence that is not communicative translation.

Revision: "Kamu akan masuk kedalam sebuah masalah"?

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. *Conclusion*

Based on the discussion explained previously, writer serves the conclusion as follow:

Since the researcher realizes that the doer of the translations are machines. These translations are not involved thinking and feeling occupation, automatically serve unsatisfying results. Those are why researcher stresses literal approach as the limitation on the translation.

Above that, we can not force the translation to be perfect. It is big deal to remember that these are operated by the standard of literal type. But besides all previous analysis, better device goes to Google translation that achieving better result.

B. *Suggestion*

These machines are not perfect translators. But they can translate even the type of translation is according to code or literal. Luckily, these translations are able to help us in making initial draft to be processed further.

The researcher puts the suggestion that translating must not literary to be well discerned. But for collecting data and build an initial draft, translating literary is useful. By the conclusion stated previously mention about Google translate is better than IndoTranslate analyses from the translation result based on the accuracy,

naturalness, clearness is not becoming the point for the researcher to recommend in using any translation machines to have good translation.

So that, for the next researcher that is interesting in the same project with this one, researcher suggests do the analysis lexically or do analysis by involving the support of paraphrases.

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Appendixes

On the Use of Marked Syntax in Four Short Stories Written by Hispanic American Writers : A Functional Perspective

We are going to analyse the main syntactical processes of thematization and postponement in English in four short stories written by four different Hispanic American writers who wrote around the seventies : Rudolfo Anaya's The Force of Luck, Denise Chavez's Evening in Paris, Alberto Alvaro Rios' My Father and the Snow and Ana Castillo's My Mother's Mexico.

The main purpose of this article is to show that presenting certain important facts in the short stories. This is using several marked syntactical structures in English (extraposition, existential sentence, pseudo-cleft, passive, cleft sentence) is not a random because those structures have specific communicative implication as well see with the analysis of the corpus of the example.

We will also prove that these Chicano writers create a social reality throughout the recurrent use of these processes or express deep feeling since the use of anomalous syntactical processes under analysis points out a contrast with the normal SVO order of the English sentence.

Key word

1. Introduction

Chicano writers provide their ideological vision and their search for identify through language. They think that the writer has an important role in the society and highlight the richness of a multicultural society and a multicultural culture as a way of showing their world view. There is a rich production of Chicano short stories and there is also a great number of male and female writers. That is the reason why we have decided to study the main syntactical processes of thematization and postponement in English in four short stories written by four different Hispanic American writers who wrote around the seventies : Rudolfo Anaya's The

Force of Luck, Denise Chavez's Evening in Paris, Alberto Alvaro Rios' My Father and the Snow and Ana Castillo's My Mother's Mexico.

We will concentrate on certain anomalous syntactical structure in order to try to answer the following question: why do these four Chicano writers write the way they do, what is their communicative purpose? We agree with Bathia (1993: 16) in the following statement: "since each genre, in certain important respects, structures the narrow world of experience or reality in a particular way, the implication is that the same experience or reality will require a different way of structuring, if one were operate in a different genre".

This article is within the framework of Systematic Functional Grammar because it studies language in relation to society and analyses the main reson for choosing between some linguistic forms or others, which is always determined for that those linguistic forms have in society. As Rudolfo Anaya declares in his interview with Martinez (1998: 118):

[. . .] the Chicano literature that we have been writing over past twenty years begin to talk about the fundamental world view of the people, of the group. That is tremendously important. Again, you reflect on those values of that world view; without that reflection you, we are apt to be consumed by that which is not you, us, more easily. Part of the authentic values that we describe as beautiful, as valuable, also take place in art and in the constant experimentation that we call art or literature.

Rudolfo Anaya's The Force of Luck is part of the oral tradition of the Hispanic people who lived in the American Southwest, in what is now New Mexico, Colorado and Arizona. This folktales try to reinforce the traditions and values of the culture. Anaya has recognition as an interpreter of the lives of Hispanic in the U.S. Southwest through his novels, short stories, and plays. He uses the New Mexican culture as background in his writings.

Denise Chavez is a famous Chicana novelist, short story writer, playwright, actress and teacher. She is inspired by the distinctive culture of the southwestern

Borderlands where she was born and pays attention to the beliefs and customs of Mexican living along the border.

After each example we find the year of the edition we have used and the page of the short story in which we find the example.

Most of examples of passive sentences are used to emphasize certain facts. In this way, the reader pays attention to certain climatic moments:

On the way home he was attacked by a hawk that had smelled the meat which the miller carried. (Anaya, 2001: 25) When Maria de los Angeles died (not surprisingly, she was not saved by the rudimentary medical treatment she received at dispensaries), her children-two sons, two daughters-were sent out to work to earn their own keep. (Castillo, 201: 286)In the following example, Chavez's feelings and emotions are pointed out; the passive voice emphasize the different agents that made the author feel wonderstruck:

I am wonderstruck by the colors behind the glass, by the image in the mirror, by the smell of this midnight time. (Chavez, 2001: 48)

In this example, the author highlights a bad situation, which was common for many Chicanos at the time: But for now, they are relegated to a temporary space on the rug, to be covered by the falling needles of our dying tree. (Chavez, 2001: 50)

We didn't have to worry about crowding the bathroom, because the toilets were already shared by the entire vecindad. (Castilo, 2001: 289) The two previous examples illustrate the statement of Johnson and Michalsen (1997: 1-2): "The idea of "border" or "borderlands" has also been expanded to include nearly every psychic or geographic space about which one can thematize problems of boundary or limit".

Nash (1980: 40) presents passive as a characteristic of formal discourse: "A further stylistic property of the passive is that it noticeable cools the manner of address-i.e. it is an index of the formal tone". We agree with Nash since the passive sentences add solemnity to the narration in this example: I knew what the crying was about, and I have been haunted by it ever since. (Rios, 2001: 152).

darkened to the color of the slate-gray yard around it. Rain-rotted shingles

drooped over the eaves of the veranda; oak trees kept the sun away. The remains

of a picket drunkenly guarded the front yard— a "swept" yard that was never

swept— where johnson grass and rabbit-tobacco grew in abundance.

Inside the house lived a malevolent phantom. People said he existed, but Jem and

I had never seen him. People said he went out at night when the moon was down,

and peeped in windows. When people's azaleas froze in a cold snap, it was

because he had breathed on them. Any stealthy small crimes committed in

Maycomb were his work. Once the town was terrorized by a series of morbid

nocturnal events: people's chickens and household pets were found mutilated;

although the culprit was Crazy Addie, who eventually drowned himself in

Barker's Eddy, people still looked at the Radley Place, unwilling to discard their

initial suspicions. A Negro would not pass the Radley Place at night, he would cut

across to the sidewalk opposite and whistle as he walked. The Maycomb school

grounds adjoined the back of the Radley lot; from the Radley chickenyard tall

pecan trees shook their fruit into the schoolyard, but the nuts lay untouched by the

children: Radley pecans would kill you. A baseball hit into the Radley yard was a

lost ball and no questions asked.

The misery of that house began many years before Jem and I were born. The

Radleys, welcome anywhere in town, kept to themselves, a predilection

unforgivable in Maycomb. They did not go to church, Maycomb's principal

recreation, but worshiped at home; Mrs. Radley seldom if ever crossed the street

for a mid-morning coffee break with her neighbors, and certainly never joined a

missionary circle. Mr. Radley walked to town at eleven-thirty every morning and

came back promptly at twelve, sometimes carrying a brown paper bag that the

neighborhood assumed contained the family groceries. I never knew how old Mr.

Radley made his living— Jem said he "bought cotton," a polite term for doing

nothing—but Mr. Radley and his wife had lived there with their two sons as long

as anybody could remember.

The shutters and doors of the Radley house were closed on Sundays, another

thing alien to Maycomb's ways: closed doors meant illness and cold weather

only. Of all days Sunday was the day for formal afternoon visiting: ladies wore

corsets, men wore coats, children wore shoes. But to climb the Radley front steps

----

fifteen years.

But there came a day, barely within Jem's memory, when Boo Radley was heard

from and was seen by several people, but not by Jem. He said Atticus never talked

much about the Radleys: when Jem would question him Atticus's only answer

was for him to mind his own business and let the Radleys mind theirs, they had a

right to; but when it happened Jem said Atticus shook his head and said, "Mm,

mm, mm."

So Jem received most of his information from Miss Stephanie Crawford, a

neighborhood scold, who said she knew the whole thing. According to Miss

Stephanie, Boo was sitting in the livingroom cutting some items from The Maycomb Tribuneto paste in his scrapbook. His father entered the room. As Mr. Radley passed by, Boo drove the scissors into his parent's leg, pulled them out, wiped them on his pants, and resumed his activities.

Mrs. Radley ran screaming into the street that Arthur was killing them all, but when the sheriff arrived he found Boo still sitting in the livingroom, cutting up the Tribune. He was thirty-three years old then.

Miss Stephanie said old Mr. Radley said no Radley was going to any asylum, when it was suggested that a season in Tuscaloosa might be helpful to Boo. Boo wasn't crazy, he was high-strung at times. It was all right to shut him up, Mr. Radley conceded, but insisted that Boo not be charged with anything: he was not a criminal. The sheriff hadn't the heart to put him in jail alongside Negroes, so Boo was locked in the courthouse basement.

Boo's transition from the basement to back home was nebulous in Jem's memory. Miss Stephanie Crawford said some of the town council told Mr. Radley that if he didn't take Boo back, Boo would die of mold from the damp. Besides, Boo could not live forever on the bounty of the county.

Nobody knew what form of intimidation Mr. Radley employed to keep Boo out of sight, but Jem figured that Mr. Radley kept him chained to the bed most of the time. Atticus said no, it wasn't that sort of thing, that there were other ways of making people into ghosts.

My memory came alive to see Mrs. Radley occasionally open the front door, walk to the edge of the porch, and pour water on her cannas. But every day Jem and I

"I hope you've got it through your head that he'll kill us each and every one, Dill Harris," said Jem, when we joined him. "Don't blame me when he gouges your eyes out. You started it, remember."

"You're still scared," murmured Dill patiently.

Jem wanted Dill to know once and for all that he wasn't scared of anything: "It's just that I can't think of a way to make him come out without him gettin' us."

Besides, Jem had his little sister to think of.

When he said that, I knew he was afraid. Jem had his little sister to think of the time I dared him to jump off the top of the house: "If I got killed, what'd become of you?" he asked. Then he jumped, landed unhurt, and his sense of responsibility left him until confronted by the Radley Place.

"You gonna run out on a dare?" asked Dill. "If you are, then-"

"Dill, you have to think about these things," Jem said. "Lemme think a minute… it's sort of like making a turtle come out…"

"How's that?" asked Dill.

"Strike a match under him."

I told Jem if he set fire to the Radley house I was going to tell Atticus on him.

Dill said striking a match under a turtle was hateful.

"Ain't hateful, just persuades him—'s not like you'd chunk him in the fire," Jem growled.

"How do you know a match don't hurt him?"

"Turtles can't feel, stupid," said Jem.

"Were you ever a turtle, huh?"

"My stars, Dill! Now lemme think… reckon we can rock him…"

Jem stood in thought so long that Dill made a mild concession: "I won't say you

ran out on a dare an' I'll swap you The Gray Ghostif you just go up and touch the

house."

Jem brightened. "Touch the house, that all?"

Dill nodded.

"Sure that's all, now? I don't want you hollerin' something different the minute I.
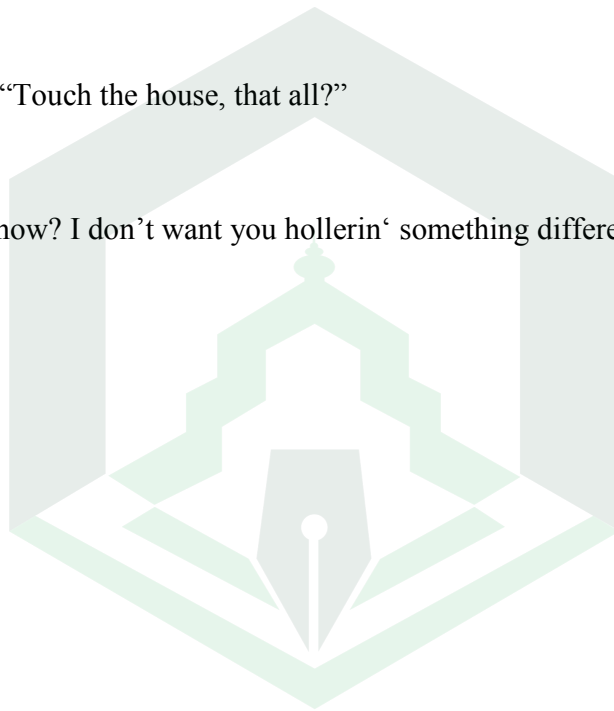
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Lamp   : 1 (Satu) Draft Skripsi

Perihal : Permohonan Pengesahan Draft

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Assalamualaikum Wr. Wb.

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Judul Penelitian   : ***The Comparison of Sentences Translation Result between Online Applications of Google Translate and Indotranslate.***

Mengajukan permohonan kepada bapak agar berkenan mengesahkan draft skripsi yang dimaksud.

Demikian permohonan saya, atas perhatian bapak saya ucapkan terimakasih.

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