# THE ERROR ANALYSIS OF GOOGLE TRANSLATE AND BING TRANSLATOR IN TRANSLATING INDONESIAN FOLKLORE

*A THESIS*

*Submitted to the Tarbiyah and Teacher Training IAIN Palopo to Fulfill One of the Requirements for the Undergraduate Degree of Education in English Education Study Program*



**IAIN PALOPO**

**By**

**AMALIA ASOKAWATI**
17 0202 0130

**Advisors**

1. **Dr. Jufriadi, S.S., M.Pd.**
2. **Dr. Magfirah Thayyib, S.S., M.Hum.**

**ENGLISH EDUCATION STUDY PROGRAM
TARBIYAH AND TEACHERS TRAINING FACULTY
STATE ISLAMIC INSTITUTE OF PALOPO
2021**

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| | |
|---|---|
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| Reg Number | : 17 0202 0130 |
| Study Program | : English Education |
| Faculty | : Tarbiyah and Teacher Training |

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Amalia Asokawati
Reg Nu. 17 0202 0130

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# THESIS APPROVAL

This thesis entitles *"The Error Analysis of Google Translate and Bing Translator in Translating Indonesian Folklore"*, which is written by **Amalia Asokawati,** Reg. Num. 17.0202.0130, English Study Program of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty, the State Islamic Institute of Palopo and has been examined and defended in **Munaqasyah** session which is carried out on Wednesday, November 17th 2021, coincided with Rabiul Akhir 12th 1443 H, it is authorized and acceptable as fulfillment for undergraduate degree in English Education Department.

Palopo, November 17th 2021

## COMMITTEE OF EXAMINATION

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Wisran, S.S., M.Pd | Examiner I | (.............) |
| 2. Dewi Furwana, S.Pd.I., M.Pd | Examiner II | (.............) |
| 3. Dr. Jufriadi, S.S., M.Pd | Consultant I | (.............) |
| 4. Dr. Magfirah Thayyib, S.S., M.Hum | Consultant II | (.............) |

Approved by

**The Dean of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty**

**The Head of English Education Study of IAIN Palopo**

**Dr. Nurdin K. M.Pd**
**NIP.19681231 199903 1 014**

**Amalia Yahya, S.E., M.Hum.**
**NIP.19771013 200501 2 006**

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The researcher realizes that her thesis is far from being perfect. Any criticism, ideas, and suggestions for the improvement of this thesis are greatly appreciated. The researcher expects that this thesis could contribute to the improvements of the English teaching and for the readers.

The Researcher

Amalia Asokawati

17 0202 013

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# LIST OF TERMS

*TM*        : *Translation Machine*

*EA*        : *Error Analysis*

*SL*        : *Source Language*

*TL*        : *Target Language*

*TT*        : *Target Text*

*GT*        : *Google Translate*

*BT*        : *Bing Translator*

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# ABSTRACT

**Amalia Asokawati, 2021,** *"The Error Analysis of Google Translate and Bing Translation in Translating Indonesian Folklore."* Thesis English Education Study Program Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty in the State Islamic Institute Palopo Supervised by Dr. Jufriadi and Magfirah Thayyib.

The problem in this research is finding out the lexical errors that occurred mainly by Google Translate and Bing Translator in translating Indonesian Folklore "Princess Tandampalik" and "Sigarlaki and Limbat." Thus, the method applied in this research is qualitative method. The result of this study shows the errors made by Google Translate and Bing Translator. There are 103 errors in the translation output by Google Translate, while Bing translator made 95 errors. Google Translate makes 103 errors in total, divided into 12 in missing words, 19 in word order, 64 in incorrect words, and 8 in unknown words. On the other hand, Bing Translator makes 95 errors, with 5 of them in missing words, 1 in word order, 88 in incorrect words, and 1 in unknown words. In addition, incorrect words are the most frequent error found in the translation result by Google Translate and Bing Translator. A total of 152 errors in the incorrect word aspect were found. Moreover, incorrect words mainly occurred in the translation of adjectives and adverbs. In this case, Google Translate and Bing Translator mostly translated it in noun form.

**Keywords:** Translation Machine, Error Analysis, Translation Error

# CHAPTER I

# INTRODUCTION

## A. Background

Translation studies is a field of study that deals with translation theory, description, and application. Because it examines translation both as an inter-lingual transfer and as intercultural communication, translation studies can also be described as an inter-discipline that touches on other diverse fields of knowledge, including comparative literature, cultural studies, gender studies, computer science, history, linguistics, philosophy, rhetoric, and semiotics.

Translation abilities are becoming increasingly valuable and desirable. Today's multicultural and multilingual society necessitates effective, efficient, and empathetic inter-language and intercultural communication. Thus, translation entails more than simply converting words between languages. Translation establishes cultural bridges. It enables individuals to encounter cultural phenomena that would be otherwise incomprehensible through their cultural lens.

Additionally, translation is more than simply changing words between languages. The translation is also required for the dissemination of information, ideas, and knowledge. It is necessary for effective and empathic intercultural communication. Translation enables people from all over the world to communicate effectively. It serves as a conduit for knowledge transmission, a steward of cultural heritage, and is critical to developing a global economy.

Along with the importance of translation, there are additional issues to consider, such as the language's structure, cultural differences, compound words, missing terms and so on. Language structures can differ between languages, for example, between English and other languages. It is widely regarded as one of the most significant structural difficulties encountered in translation. Each language's speakers may also have a radically different culture. Certain terms are frequently absent from many languages. It is one of the most frequent difficulties translators encounter daily, and one of the primary reasons translation is challenging. Cultural differences are another significant issue in the translation field. The culture practiced by the speakers of each language may also be vastly different; often, colloquialism is woven into formal language, making the translator's task very difficult.

Numerous solutions exist for resolving translation-related issues. For instance, in the case of "language structure," translators can leverage their proficiency in the target language. The translators use their translation abilities exclusively in a language they have mastered completely and do not attempt to translate a language they do not have a firm grasp on. Additionally, researching and learning about the text to be translated can help maximize translation results.

Furthermore, the existence of translation machines cannot be ignored when discussing the advancement of translation technology. Even though it cannot completely replace the role of human translators, it cannot be denied that the existence of this translation machine can aid the work of those who require

translation results in a timely and efficient manner. Google Translate and Bing Translate are two translation engines that are widely used by the general public.

The translation tool of Google recently can translate more than fifty languages, one of which is from Indonesian to English and vice versa. Instead of Google translate, there is an alternative translation machine called Microsoft's Bing translator. The consumer-facing translation site is known as Bing translator and previously known as windows live translator. Furthermore, Bing translator was launched in 2007 and provided free text and website translations on the web[1]. Text is translated directly within the Bing translator webpage, while websites are translated through the bilingual viewer tools. In 2011, the service included numerous Microsoft translator products through a cloud-based application programming interface, supporting products available to consumers and enterprise users.

The existence of Machine Translation (MT) such as Google Translate and Bing Translator has a massive contribution in helping people to translate the text quickly. Meanwhile, some people often accept the machine translation result without re-checking when the validity of the translation output might not be correct. That is why humans, as translation machine users, still need to check the translation output of Translation Machines (TM) to avoid translation errors. And in this research, the researcher focuses on two popular translation machines,

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[1] Zakaryia Mustafa Almahasees, "Assessment of Google and Microsoft Bing Translation of Journalistic Texts," *International Journal of Languages, Literature and Linguistics* 4, no. 3 (2018): 231–35, https://doi.org/10.18178/ijlll.2018.4.3.178.

Google Translate and Bing Translator, because it attempts to assess the translation capability of the product.

Even though Machine Translation has many speech recognition models, it still has its limitation. The accuracy of the Machine Translation output is debatable and questionable because a machine generates it. The machine cannot know the context and cannot understand cultural terms, jokes, or homonyms, which are not part of everyday vocabulary. Machine translation only translates and produces the language by following the mechanism of the system. Therefore, machine translation cannot fulfill the principle of a good translation, and it will influence the result of the translation. For instance, if those words are missed, the translator will lose the meanings in the content because translation is a process of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style. In other words, translation is a transfer of meaning, message, and style from one Source Language Text (SLT) to the Target Language Text (TLT).

An example of this case is in the sentence *"Di bawah sinar matahari yang begitu panas,"* which is translated into Bahasa Indonesia using Google translate "In the sun so hot." Meanwhile, if the sentence *"Di bawah sinar matahari yang begitu panas…"* is translated by the current Microsoft's Bing Translator, the translation "In the sun is so hot." Therefore, as a result, both Machine Translators have the same mistake where they left behind the concept *"bawah"* and *"sinar"* in ST (Source Text).

There are several aspects to assess the performance of Machine Translation, one of them is by looking at the errors found in its translation result. Those errors can be studied by applying the error analysis. Translation can be analyzed using a hybrid taxonomy of error analysis from Vilar et al.'s (2006) in a lexical category[2]. The hybrid taxonomy of error analysis by Vilar et al.'s shows that error in translation can be used to assess the quality of machine translation performances by categorizing the errors found on the text to each category provided by Vilar et al. These types of concept errors are missing words, word order, incorrect words, unknown words, and punctuation errors.

In this study, the researcher focuses on analyzing the errors found in the translation by two different translation machines: Google Translate and Microsoft's Bing Translator, in translating literary text, specifically Indonesian folklore. Thus, the translation comparison is used to assess the current performance and quality of both translation machines.

The Indonesian folklore is chosen because the researcher believes that the usage area of English has become more significant. Therefore, it is essential to introduce Indonesian culture to children from an early age. One method to introduce English is through folklore because, in general, it uses a simple diction that is easy to understand. Meanwhile, folklore also uses more advanced words or forms such as idioms that children might not understand. In addition, another reason for choosing Indonesian folklore as the subject of this study is to ascertain

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[2] David Vilar et al., "Error Analysis of Statistical Machine Translation Output," n.d., 697–702.

the quality of the translation machines output when the translated text is a cultural text. Because the research involving translation machines with academic text as a objects has grown in popularity, the researcher have chosen cultural texts as research objects for translation machines.

## B. Scope of the Research

The level of translation applied in this research analysis is literal translation. Additionally, the researcher limits the study to the error analysis of the performance of two popular Translation Machines (TMs), Google Translate and Bing Translator. Therefore, this research focuses on identifying and classifying the types of lexical errors produced by Bing Translator and Google Translate in translating Indonesian Folklore "Princess Tandampalik" and "Sigarlaki and Limbat." In addition, this research uses hybrid taxonomy of error analysis from Vilar et al's (2006) in lexical error category[3].

## C. Problem Statement

Concerning the background above, the researcher formulates the research question as follow:

What kind of translation errors mostly occurred by Google Translate and Bing Translator in translating Indonesian Folklore "Princess Tandampalik" and "Sigarlaki and Limbat"?

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[3] Ibid.

**D. Objective of the Research**

Based on the background and problem above, the objective of this research is as follow:

To find out the translation errors that mostly occurred by Google translate and Bing translator in Translating Indonesian Folklore "Princess Tandampalik" and "Sigarlaki and Limbat" to English.

**E. Significant of the Research**

The significance of the research is described as follows:

1. Theoritically

The result of this research expects to give a meaningful contribution to the readers. This research can contribute for the development of translation field. This research is also analyzing lexical errors in order to know the quality of two popular translation machines, Google translate and Bing Translator. Thus, this research may be able to become additional reference of machine translation evaluation method.

2. Practically

The result of the research expects to be beneficial information for translation machines users especially for user that use translation machines for academic purposes to be more selective when using translation machine and also it will explore the capability of Google Translate and Bing Translator. In addition, this study will have advantages for other people, not only users that use translation machine for academic purposes, to be more carefully while using the features of translation machines.

# CHAPTER II

# LITERATURE REVIEW

## A.  Previous of Related Findings

The related studies are taken from five previous theses. The first research is Elisa M Fadilah's Thesis "Semantic Error Analysis of Instagram Machine Translation from Indonesia to English." Elisa's thesis focus is to find and recognize the translation errors in semantic aspects. Furthermore, Elisa chose Sayogie's theory to work in her analysis. In her thesis, Elisa discovers that there are 43 errors made by Instagram machine translation. Furthermore, the analyzed data of her thesis shows 2 translation errors occur to referential meaning, 22 translation errors occur to grammatical meaning, while 19 translation errors occur to contextual meaning. Meanwhile, the grammatical and contextual meaning is the most appear of each datum. As the result of Elisa's thesis is Instagram machine translation cannot produce a good translation. Besides, human as a translator still has a crucial in translating. The difference between this research with Elisa's is the researcher uses Google translate and Bing translator. Meanwhile, the previous thesis focuses on Instagram machine translation. In addition, another difference is the researcher uses the hybrid taxonomy of error analysis from Vilar et al.'s that concentrates on lexical aspects. Meanwhile, Elisa's uses the concept of translation theory by Sayogie that focuses on semantic elements[4].

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[4] Elisa M Fadhila, "Semantic Error Analysis of Instagram Machine Translation From Indonesian To English," 2017.

The second research is "Error Analysis in the Performance of Google Translate and Bing Translator in Translating Children's Story Book Pancuran Pangeran" by Muhammad Fazlurrahman Adiputra. Similar to this research, Fazlurrahmans' thesis also focuses on the performance of two popular translation machines: Google Translate and Microsoft's Bing Translator. Besides, several differences should be mentioned. The first is about the theory. Fazzlurrahman's uses the individual concept error of Koponen. Meanwhile, this research uses the hybrid taxonomy of error analysis from Vilar et al. And the second is the aspect that is researched. Fazlurrahman's focuses on finding translation errors caused by translation machines in terms of semantic elements, while in this study, the researcher focuses on lexical aspects. Furthermore, the object of Fazlurrahman's research is Children's storybook "Pancuran Pangeran," he used both translation machines to translate its object from Bahasa Indonesia into English. In his thesis, Fazlurrahman finds that both translation machines show the errors of translation output. There are 27 errors found in translation by Google Translate, while Bing Translator made 41 errors. As a result of Fazlurrahmans' undergraduate thesis, both translation machines have their advantages and disadvantages. In addition, Google Translate has lots of vocabulary in its system, which means it tends to get confused when choosing the best words to use. Meanwhile, Microsoft's Bing Translation makes almost double errors as Google Translate. Bing Translator still finds it challenging to deliver intended meaning in the source text to make it a proper translation[5].

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[5] Muhammad Fazlurrahman Adiputra, "Error Analysis in the Performance of Google

The third research is Kesia Ruth Peneduh Sukma's Thesis "Youtube Auto-Generated Subtitled Performance in Translating Content in Vogue Magazine Channel." Keisa's undergraduate thesis focuses on the Youtube Auto-Generated Subtitled performance in translating content in Vogue Magazine Channel. Furthermore, Youtube Auto-Generated Subtitled is an auto-captioning feature developed and operated by Google. It works by combining Google's automatic speech recognition feature with the Youtube caption system to offer automatic captions. Similar to Fazlurrahman's thesis, Kesia's thesis also used Koponen's theory in her undergraduate thesis. In addition, Koponen's article proposes an error analysis to assess the quality and performance of translation machine output in terms of the accuracy of semantic content, which is caused by the wrong lexical meaning of the word rather than the accuracy of semantic content, which is related to the form of language such as punctuation[6]. Therefore, the result of Kesia's thesis shows that mistranslated concept is the most frequent type of error that occurs in both videos *(Vogue Beauty Secret Channel; Kendall Janner Shares Her Morning Beauty Routine. And Vogue Channel; 3 Steps to the Perfect Breakfast Sandwich).* Furthermore, Youtube subtitles also make errors in different aspects, such as the wrong understanding of the pronunciation of some words, idiom, and polysemous words[7]. Thus, the difference of this research with Kesia's is the

Translate and Bing Translator in Translating Children's Story Book Pancuran Pangeran," 2019.

[6] Kesia Ruth Sukma, Peneduh, "Youtube Auto-Generated Subtitle Performance In Translating Content In Vogue Magazine Channel An," 2019.

[7] Ibid.

researcher uses two translation machines, Google translate and Bing translator. Meanwhile, Kesia's thesis only focuses on Youtube Auto-Generated Subtitled.

The fourth study related to this study is Eris Susanti's thesis "Lexical Errors Produced by Instagram Machine Translation." Eris's thesis focuses on two parts. The first is classifying, identifying, and describing the types of errors produced by Instagram machine translation. While the second part is to know how machine translation launched by Instagram represents genuine language. Furthermore, the result of Eris's thesis shows that Instagram machine translation produced so many errors. Eris Susanti found three types of lexical error from ten captions on "Indo_Psikologi" Instagram account. In addition, incorrect and missing words are the most frequent error found in the ten data. Thus, Eris's thesis shows that Instagram machine translation cannot represent genuine language[8]. The similarity between this study and Eris's is the researcher only uses the hybrid taxonomy of error analysis from Vilar et al. Besides, the difference is the researcher uses Google translate and Bing translator. Meanwhile, the previous thesis only focuses on Instagram machine translation.

The last study is Stefani Veronika's thesis titled "Instagram Translate's and Human Translation's Performance in Translating the Caption in @BasukiBTP Instagram Account."  There are two problems to be discussed in Stefani's research. The first is to find the error resulting from the translation done by Instagram translate and human translator. The second problem is to find out the different performances of each translation. Furthermore, the final result of

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[8] Eris Susanti, "Lexical Errors Produced By Instagram Machine Translation," 2018.

Stefani's study shows that the total error found in Instagram translate is 54, which 15 errors in Omitted Concept, 6 errors in Added concept, 4 errors in Untranslated, 24 errors Mistranslated concept and 5 errors in Substituted concept. Meanwhile, the human translator makes 8 errors, which 1 error in Added and explicated concept, and 2 errors in omitted, mistranslated, and substituted concept[9]. This result shows that a human translator makes better performance than an Instagram translation in translating captions. There are several differences between this research and Stefani's. One of them is the translation machine used. Stefani's thesis focus on comparing the performance between Instagram machine translation and human translator, meanwhile this research focuses on two translation machine, Google translate and Bing translator.

## B. Reviews of the Related Literature

### 1. Theories of Translation

Newmark states that translation is a process of rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text. Furthermore, there are indeed many various strategies of translation that can be applied by the translator so that the meaning in the Source Language can be delivered into Target Language[10]. Another definition of translation is replacing textual material in one language/ Source Language (SL) with equivalent textual material in another language/ Target Language (TL)[11].

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[9] Stefani Veronika, "Instagram Translate's and Human Translation's Performance in Translating The Captons in @BASUKIBTP Instagram Account," 2018, 1–5.

[10] Newmark, *A Textbook Of Translation*, 5.

[11] Ammara Sarfraz and Tako Chan, "Natural and Directional Equivalence in Theories of Translation Related Papers," n.d.

Based on the definitions above, it can be concluded that there are some critical keywords in translation which are substituting, replacement, rendering, maintaining, and transferring the message from one language/ Source Language to another language/ Target Language without changing its meaning.

2. **Kinds of Translation**

Larson distinguishes two distinct types of translation: form-based translation and meaning-based translation[12]. Form-based translation, also known as literal translation, attempts to preserve the form of the Source Language (SL). Larson also employs meaning-based translation in her work[13]. Idiomatic translation, or meaning-based translation, aims to convey the meaning of the Source Language (SL) text in the receptor language's natural forms. Additionally, a literal translation sounds absurd and adds little value to communication. If the languages' general grammatical structure is similar, the literal translation is understandable. The following is an example of a literal translation:

*German Word       : Kindergarten*

Literal translation :  Garden of Children

The example above makes little sense in English. Thus, in English, the expression refers to *the school year between pre-school and first grade.*

Meanwhile, Larson asserted that idiomatic translations use the receptor language's natural forms, both in terms of grammatical contractions and lexical

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[12] Larson.Mildred L, *Meaning Based Translation; A Guide Cross-Language Equivalence*, 1998.

[13] Ibid.

terms[14]. The true idiomatic translation is unintelligible as translation. It appears to have been written in the Target Language (TL) in its original form. As a result, a competent translator will strive for idiomatic translation. The translator must fundamentally understand and be familiar with the Source Language (SL) meaning before transferring it to other languages. As an illustration of idiomatic translation, consider the following:

SL       : Who has she been living with?

TL       *: Dengan siapa dia tinggal?*

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that literal translation is a term that refers to a word-for-word translation that is excessively close to the Source Text (ST). While idiomatic translation is a process in which the target text accurately reflects the Source Text (ST) message naturally expressed in the target language.

Another type of translation is from Catford. Catford divides the three aspects of translation; those are extent, level, and ranks[15]. Based on the extent, the types of translation are full translation and partial translation. A full translation is a type of translation in which the entire source text in the Source Language (SL) is reproduced in the Target Language (TL) text materials. The second type of translation is partial translation, which requires only a portion of the Source Language (SL) text to be translated into the Target Language (TL) text.

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[14] Ibid.

[15] J C Catford, *A Linguistic Theory of Translation*, 1965.

In terms of level, Catford divides the types of translation into two types, total translation, and restricted translation[16]. The total translation is when the material in the Target Language (TL) completely replaces the material in the Source Language (SL). Meanwhile, restricted translation replaces textual material in the Source Language (SL) with equivalent textual material in the Target Language (TL) at a single level. Whether at the phonological, graphological, or grammar and lexis levels.

Thus, Catford defines two types of translation in terms of rank: rank-bound translation and unbounded translation[17]. Rank-bounded translation refers to the restriction of the selection of Target Language (TL) text equivalents to a single rank, such as word-for-word equivalence, morpheme-for-morpheme equivalence, and so forth. Meanwhile, unbounded translation is a translation that can traverse the rank-scale freely.

Moreover, based on the purposes of translation, Brislin in Choliludin categorizes translation into four types[18], those are:

1. Pragmatic translation: it refers to the process of translating a message with an emphasis on the accuracy of the information intended to be conveyed in the SL form but is not conveyed through other aspects of the original language version. For instance, the translation of the information about repairing a machine.

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[16] Ibid.
[17] Ibid.
[18] Choliludin, "The Technique of Making Idiomatic Translation," 2005.

2. Aesthetic-poetic translation: it refers to translation in which the translator considers the original version's affect, emotion, and feeling, the original author's aesthetic form, and any information contained in the message. For instance, a sonnet, a rhyme, a heroic couplet, a dramatic dialogue, or a novel can all be translated.

3. Ethnographic translation: Its purpose is to provide context for both the SL and TL versions. Translators must be sensitive to the way words are used and familiar with the cultural context in which they are used. Consider the American usage of the word 'yes' versus 'yeah.'

4. Linguistic translation: is concerned with the equivalent meanings of SL and grammatical form constituent morphemes. For instance, language in a computer program and translation machine.

**3. Translation Principles**

In the translation field, some principles have to be considered by the translator to be able to bridge the maintaining linguistically and extra linguistically because every language has its system.

Duff stated the translation principles as follows[19]:

1. The translation should not change the meaning of the original text.

2. The ordering of the words and ideas in the translation should be close to the original. This is particularly important in the translation of legal documents, guarantees, contracts, and so on. Thus, the differences in the

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[19] Elisa M Fadhila, "Semantic Error Analysis Of Instagram Machine Translation From Indonesian To English," 2017.

language structure often require changes in the form and order of the words. When in doubt, underline the terms on which the main stress falls in the original text

3. Language often differs significantly in its level of formality in a given context, for instance, in a business letter. To resolve these differences, the translator must distinguish between formal and fixed expression and the personal expression in which the author or speaker sets the tone.

4. It will be better if the translator doesn't change the style of the original text or language. But if it is needed, for instance, because the text is full of repetitions or errors in writing, the translator may change it.

5. Idiomatic expressions are often untranslatable, including similes, metaphors, proverbs, jargon, slang language, colloquial, and phrasal verbs. The best way to translate language as if it does not work in the target language is not to force them into translation.

Besides, another statement comes from Savory[20] . He also gives 12 translation principles relating to the type of translation to obtain a good quality of translation. Those principles are:

1. A translation must include the words of the original.

2. The translation must give an idea of the original,

3. The translation should be read as an original work,

4. The translation should be read like a translation,

5. The translation should reflect the style of the original,

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[20] Ibid.

6. The translation should have the style of the translator,

7. The translation should be read as a contemporary version of the original,

8. The translation should be read as the translator's contemporary,

9. A translation may be added to or omitted from the original,

10. A translation may never be added to or omitted from the original,

11. The translation of the verse is to be in prose, and

12. The translation of the poem is to be found in poetry.

According to Savory, those principles distinguish between a literal translation and a faithful translation with a language translation or a free translation. The translator must choose the correct principles for the translation. Savory also states in Choliludin's book that the truth is that there are no universally accepted principles of translations because only people who are qualified to formulate them have agreed to each other, but have so often and for so long contradicted each other that a volume of confused thought has been bequeathed, which must be difficult to parallel in the other field of literature[21]. That statement indicates that there are no specific translation principles that can be applied to all types of translations.

Sayogie points out that the excellent translation principles were as follows[22]:

1. Not deviating from the content of the source language,

2. The reader is easily understood,

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[21] Ibid.
[22] Sayogie, F. (2014). Teori dan Praktik Penerjemahan. Tangerang Selatan: Transpustaka.

3. The use of sentences that follow the rules of the target language and are not foreign to readers,

4. Concerns the disclosure of the content more than the appearance of speech,

5. It does not seem to be a translation but rather an original work.

From some principles above, the researcher concludes that the translator should apply the translation principle when performing a translation based on the type of translation and the type of translation object to produce a good translation.

**4. Translation Error Categories**

To evaluate the error produced by Machine Translation, the error should be classified and categorized. For the first, according to Vilar, there are five categories of translation error which are as follows[23]:

a) The first is a missing word

A missing word is generated when a word in the generated sentence is missing.

For example[24]:

ST     : *Kita bisa membayangkan ketika kita tertawa tapi orang di samping kita hanya duduk terdiam*

TT     : We can imagine when we're laughing, but the guy next to just sits in silence

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[23] Vilar Et Al., "Error Analysis Of Statistical Machine Translation Output."
[24] Susanti, "Lexical Errors Produced By Instagram Machine Translation."

b) Word order

Word order refers to a word that occurs in both the source and target language. It relates to syntactic ordering, where it distinguishes between local or long-range orders. Distinguish is made to express the difference between re-ordering words only in a local context that is or is not within the same syntactic chunk. For example:

ST      : *Dia selalu terlambat*

TT      : He always is late

The example above shows us that the position of adverbs of frequency should be put after the form of to be. The correct sentence should be "He is always late."

c) Incorrect word.

An incorrect word is produced when the system is unable to find the correct translation of a given word.

For example[25]:

ST      : *Dia tercatat sebagai <u>cewek</u> mandiri*

TT      : <u>He</u> is recorded as self-centered

d) Unknown word

For example[26]:

ST      : *Kalau si cowok gak mau terbuka dengan lingkaran kehidupan dan pergaulannya*

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[25] Ibid.
[26] Ibid.

TT    : If the guy does not want to be open with life and circle of pergaulannya.

e) Punctuation error

According to McCuen and Winkler, Punctuation error occurs when one of the punctuation marks is omitted or misused. There are many different types of punctuation, including the slash, apostrophe, period, comma, exclamation point, colon, semicolon, question mark, and so on[27]. For example:

ST    : Before we went to Bali, we needed to prepare <u>several things our body health,</u> money, and supplies such as snack and beverage.

TT    : *Sebelum pergi ke Bali, kita harus menyiapkan beberapa hal badan yang sehat, uang, dan persedian seperti makanan ringan dan minuman.*

The example above shows us the error in applying a colon that must be used after a complete sentence to introduce a list after the words "several things."

Meanwhile, another statement comes from Koponen[28], which defines errors based on the text tested in two main classes. They are the relation between source and target concepts and the relation between concepts. The two main classes are then divided into 6 and 8 subclasses, which are as follows:

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[27] Nurul Huda, "The Analysis Of Students' Errors In Using Punctuation Mark In Writing Descriptive Paragraph Of The Second Grade At Smp Negeri 1 Bangkinang Kota" (2020).

[28] Maarit Koponen, "Assessing Machine Translation Quality With Error Analysis" 4 (2010): 1–12.

a. The omitted concept, this type of error occurs when Source Text (ST) concept is not conveyed by the Target Text (TT). It means the concept that should appear in TT is absent.

For example:

ST:     His wife was <u>looking out</u> the window.

TT:     *Istrinya sedang <u>keluar</u> dari jendela.*

b. The added concept exists when the Target Text (TT) is not present in the Source Text (TS). This category is precisely the opposite of the omitted concept. TT adds a new concept that is absent from ST.

For example:

ST:     She liked the hotel-keeper

TT:     *Dia menyukai penjaga hotel <u>Prusia.</u>*

c. The untranslated concept is an SL word that appears in TT. It means that a word or a word from ST is not translated into TT.

For example:

ST:     …and <u>glistened</u> in the rain.

TT:…….. *dan <u>glistened</u> dalam hujan*

d. The mistranslated concept occurs when the TT concept has the wrong meaning for the concept. The wrong meaning of the concept may happen in this category because the word has a polysemous meaning.

For example:

ST:     The <u>poor</u> dog out…

TT:     *Anjing miskin keluar…*

e. The substituted concept occurs when the TT concept is not a direct lexical equivalent for the ST concept but can be considered a valid substitute for the context.[29]

For example:

ST: Her sister <u>looked</u> out of the window

TT: *Saudari perempuannya <u>menjenguk</u> dari jendela*

f. An explicit concept exists when the TT concept explicitly states information left implicit in the ST without adding information. In other words, the concept appearing in TT does not change the meaning as a whole but rather makes the information more explicit than that intended in ST[30].

For example:

ST: There were big <u>palms</u>.

TT: *Ada <u>pohon</u> besar*

Furthermore, another category of error is Keshavarz [31] which believes that the errors are lexico-semantic, incorrect use of tenses, errors in the use of verb groups, errors in word orders, incorrect use of prepositions, incorrect use of active and passive voice as well as errors related to the use of articles. However, it concludes the categories of errors into three groups of grammatical, semantic, and pragmatic errors. Another explanation for the translation error category is from

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[29] Fazlurrahman Adiputra, "Error Analysis in the Performance of Google Translate and Bing Translator in Translating Children's Story Book Pancuran Pangeran."

[30] Koponen, "Assessing Machine Translation Quality with Error Analysis."

[31] Mohammad Hossein Keshavarz, "Contrastive Analysis, Error Analysis & Interlanguage," n.d.

Hossein and Saleh, who categorize errors into four categories. These are Syntax, semantic, pragmatic, and translation-specific errors[32].

Moreover, Presada and Badea (2014)[33] adapt Dagneaux et al.'s (1996) taxonomy of error identification. They were categorized into thirteen errors. These include subject omission, verb tense, errors related to the continuous aspect, sequence of tenses, conditional clauses, word order, uncountable nouns, prepositions, double negation, indefinite articles, word omissions, and lexical confusion. These errors taxonomy proposed them are adapted from ATA (2010) and Keshavarz's (1999) linguistic taxonomy of errors.

Therefore, in this research, the researcher used the hybrid taxonomy of error analysis by Vilar et al.'s which focused on lexical aspects in analyzing the output of both translation machines.

## 5. Brief History of Translation Machine

Hutchin states that machine translation is the now traditional and standard name for the computerized systems responsible for the productions of translation from one natural language into another, with or without human assistance[34]. According to Hutchin, in the twentieth century, the oldest human dream of translation mechanization has become a reality in which computer programs are capable of translating a wide variety of texts from one language into another

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[32] Ibid.

[33] Diana Presada And Mihaela Badea, "The Effectiveness Of Error Analysis In Translation Classes. A Pilot Study," *Porta Linguarum*, No. 22 (2014): 49–59.

[34] Veronika, "Instagram Translate's And Human Translation's Performance In Translating The Captons In @Basukibtp Instagram Account."

natural language[35]. However, translation is not always perfect; humans have already achieved the development of the program in which the Translation Machine "can reduce 'raw' translation of texts in relatively well-defined subject domains, which can be revised to give high quality translated texts."

The history of the translation machine itself began in the 17th century. It became a reality in the late 20th.[36]. Besides, Ping states that the translation machine is a scientific discipline that uses computer programs to translate different texts or languages into other languages[37].

Thus, the advancement of technology helps humans to perform their duties more efficiently and more quickly. And "Machine Translation" is one of the technological advancements in the translation field. Through the translation machine, we can translate the languages both online or offline. It has many advantages for humans because it is widely used for them. Machine Translation receives the source sentence and generates the target sentences by translating the source sentence and giving it its meaning in the target language (TL).

From some theories above, it can be concluded that Machine translation (MT) is software that is used to translate text from one language to another. The term spans various tools with different maturity levels - from free, online translation tools to custom-built, industry-specific translation engines. In addition,

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[35] Hutchins, "Machine Translation : History And General Principles."
[36] Ibid.
[37] Ping He and Translation Studies Unit, "The Application of Computer-Assisted Translation Tools to the Teaching of Scientific and Technological Translation English to Chinese," 2014.

all machine translation engines use software to carry out substitutions of words in one language for words in another language.

1. Theories of Google Translate

Google Translate is a popular neural machine translation service developed and operated by Google Cooperation. It was launched on April 28, 2006, and in December 2020, it was officially announced that Google Translate could translate 109 languages[38]. We can automatically translate our website into Arabic, Korean, Chinese, Malay, Sundanese, or even Javanese when using Google Translate. Thus, according to Google Translate's Product Lead, there are 500 million Google Translate users each day[39].
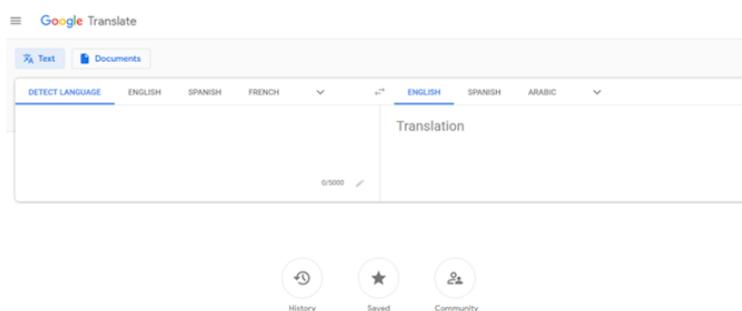


**Picture 2.1** Google Translate website

Nowadays, the existence of Google Translate has a considerable contribution to the translation field. Thus, it has many users in the world. Google

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[38] Firdos Atta and Sidra Rasheed, "International Journal of Linguistics , Literature and Translation ( IJLLT ) ISSN : 2617-0299," *International Journal of Linguistics, Literature and Translation* 2, no. 3 (2019): 177–82, https://doi.org/10.32996/ijllt.2019.2.2.10.

[39] Almahasees, "Assessment of Google and Microsoft Bing Translation of Journalistic Texts."

Translate is not only used by common people. Even the translators still use its services to get the translation quickly.

Four years after launch, precisely in January 2010, Google has introduced an application version of Google Translate, which is available to android. Thus, in February 2010, Google translate was integrated into browsers such as Chrome and could pronounce the text, translate the word in the picture, and spot unfamiliar text or language. And finally, in February 2011, Google Translate was also available for iOS to serve as a personal interpreter. More than 100 languages were supported by GT in 2016[40]. Google Translate is powered by Machine Statistics Translation, which analyzes hundreds of millions of pairs of natural bilingual texts[41]. This natural companion can serve as an authentic example of language use from among the various languages.

Some of the features provided by Google Translate include website translation (which can translate an entire webpage), written word translation, document translation (which can translate a document uploaded by users), speech translation (also known as spoken translation), a mobile application with a "Tap to Translate" feature that allows users to make an instant translation available inside any application, and a mobile application that enables users to make an instant translation available inside any application. Another function of Google Translate is image translation, which can recognize text in images. The final function is

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[40] Herlina Ninin, Dewanti Ratna, and Ninuk Lustiyantie, "Google Translate as an Alternative Tool for Assisting Students in Doing Translation : A Case Study at Universitas Negeri Jakarta, Indonesia" 18 (2019).

[41] Koehn, P. (2009). *Statistical machine translation*. Cambridge University Press.

handwritten translation, which can be translated on the phone screen or created on a virtual keyboard.

2. Theories of Microsoft's Bing Translator

Another popular translation machine besides Google translate is Microsoft's Bing Translation. A machine that people almost know as Bing translator is a multilingual machine translation cloud service provided and operated by Microsoft Corporation[42]. In addition, Bing Translator supports translation in over 60 languages with a total number of users, around 18 million every day[43].
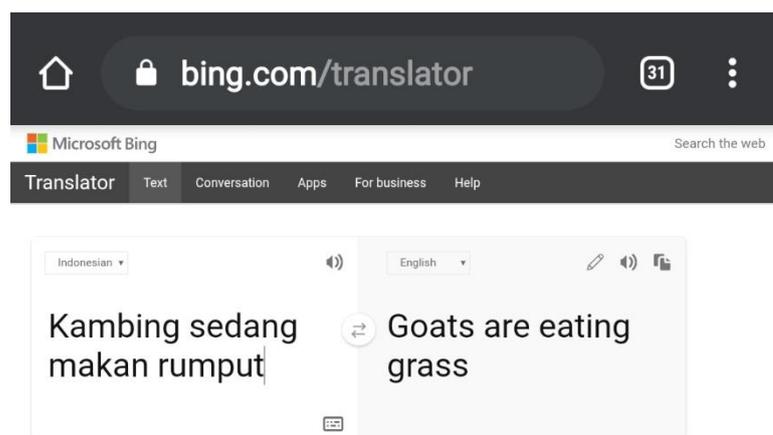


**Picture 2.2** Bing Translator website

Similar to Google translate, Bing translator is also integrated into web browsers. Furthermore, the service of Bing translator was extended to include

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[42] Pamungkas, E. W., & Putri, D. G. P. (2016, August). An experimental study of lexicon-based sentiment analysis on Bahasa Indonesia. In *2016 6th International Annual Engineering Seminar (InAES)* (pp. 28-31). IEEE.

[43] Almahasees, "Assessment of Google and Microsoft Bing Translation of Journalistic Texts."'s

numerous Microsoft translator products through a cloud-based application programming interface. In addition, Microsoft's Bing translator supports users to use this translation machine through applications and websites. Furthermore, Bing translator also offered a text translation service that can be used to translate text into another language[44]. Besides, another service called speech translation is also provided by Microsoft.

5. **Folklore**

According to KBBI, folklore is a tradition that is handed down from generation to generation. Thus, there are two types of folklore which are oral folklore, for instance, folk languages, riddles, folk poetry, folk stories, and folk songs. Meanwhile, another type of folklore is non-oral folklore. Folk architecture, handicrafts, traditional clothing and jewelry, traditional medicine, traditional foods and drinks, and traditional music are examples of non-oral folklore[45].

James Danandjaja also states that folklore as one of the literary arts is a part of the culture of the largest and passed down tradition, among many of the groups, traditionally in different versions, whether in oral, gestural, or even mnemonic devices[46]. Another statement from Purwandi tells us that folklore is a local identity contained in the lives of traditional society. Thus, folklore is a part

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[44] Bing Maps and Microsoft Translator, "Microsoft Translator," accessed January 9, 2021, http://www.microsofttranslator.com/.

[45] KBBI, "Arti Kata Folklor - Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (KBBI) Online," accessed January 9, 2021, https://kbbi.web.id/folklor.

[46] Hadi Susanto, "Hakikat Dan Sejarah Perkembangan Folklor" Tulisan James Danandjaja Dan 'Indonesia Antara Kelisanan Dan Keberaksaraan,'" accessed January 9, 2021, https://bagawanabiyasa.wordpress.com/2016/01/22/penelitian-folklor/.

of a collective culture that is dispersed and passed down through generations and traditionally in different versions, either in oral form or written form[47].

Besides, folklore, also known as the archipelago legend, is now worldwide and widely known by the international community. As an example, many book printings already producing Indonesian folklore contain two languages or a bilingual book. Thus, according to James Danandjaja's study entitled "Study of Javanese and English folklore, " most Indonesian folklore has been collected by the European collection, particularly Dutch. In addition, according to Danandjaja's study, the Javanese folklore entitled "The Mouse-Deer" (Si Kancil) was ever studied by a Dutch psychologist named H.Kern[48].

As an archipelago nation, Indonesia has many folklores. Those all folklores have belonged to every tribe that lives in Indonesia. Meanwhile, the most crucial point why we should introduce folklore at an early age is that folklore emerging in various regions in Indonesia has ethical moral values that are beneficial to the formation of a golden generation of Indonesia. When inherited or inculcated into children early on, Folklore will equip students' motor and psychomotor development, especially in students' character building.

The researcher chooses 2 Indonesian Folklore entitled "Princess Tandampalik" and "Sigarlaki and Limbat" in this research.

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[47] Ibid.
[48] James Danandjaja, "A Comparative Study of Japaneseand Indonesian Folklores [ Danandjaja [ Danandjaja" 33, no. 3 (1995): 202–14.

1. Princess Tandampalik

The first object of this study is Indonesian Folklore entitled "Princess Tandampalik" (Princess Tandampalik), a book published by Bhuana Ilmu Populer in 2019. Indonesian folklore "Princess Tandampalik" is folklore from South Celebes (South Sulawesi) Indonesia.  In the published version by Bhuana Ilmu Populer, the book contains two languages, Bahasa Indonesia and English.

The story of Princess Tandampalik tells us about a beautiful princess in Luwu who was lovely and beautiful. But, one day, the princess suffered an illness with no cure.  Because of her condition, she must be exiled from the palace.

2. Sigarlaki and Limbat

Meanwhile, "Sigarlaki and Limbat" (Sigarlaki and Limbat) is the second object of this study. Similar to the first object, this archipelago legend is bilingual folklore published by Bhuana Ilmu Populer in 2019. Indonesian folklore "Sigarlaki and Limbat" (Sigarlaki and Limbat) is folklore from North Celebes (North Sulawesi), Indonesia.

The archipelago "Sigarlaki and Limbat" tells the story of a fierce animal hunter named Sigarlaki and his servant called Limbat. This folklore tells us how the friendship between the master and his servant eventually cracked. The crack between Sigarlaki and Limbat is caused by Sigarlaki's mind, who began to doubt the loyalty of his servant, Limbat.

## C. Conceptual Framework

The conceptual of the framework in this research is given in the following chart:

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┌─────────────────────────────────────────────────────┐
│                Indonesian Folklores                   │
│  "Princess Tandampalik" and "Sigarlaki and Limbat"    │
└─────────────────────────────────────────────────────┘
                         ⬇
┌─────────────────────────────────────────────────────┐
│           Google Translate and Bing Translator        │
└─────────────────────────────────────────────────────┘
                         ⬇
┌─────────────────────────────────────────────────────┐
│     Analysis using the translation theory by Vilar et al's │
└─────────────────────────────────────────────────────┘
                         ⬇
┌─────────────────────────────────────────────────────┐
│      Lexical Error produced by Translation Machines    │
└─────────────────────────────────────────────────────┘
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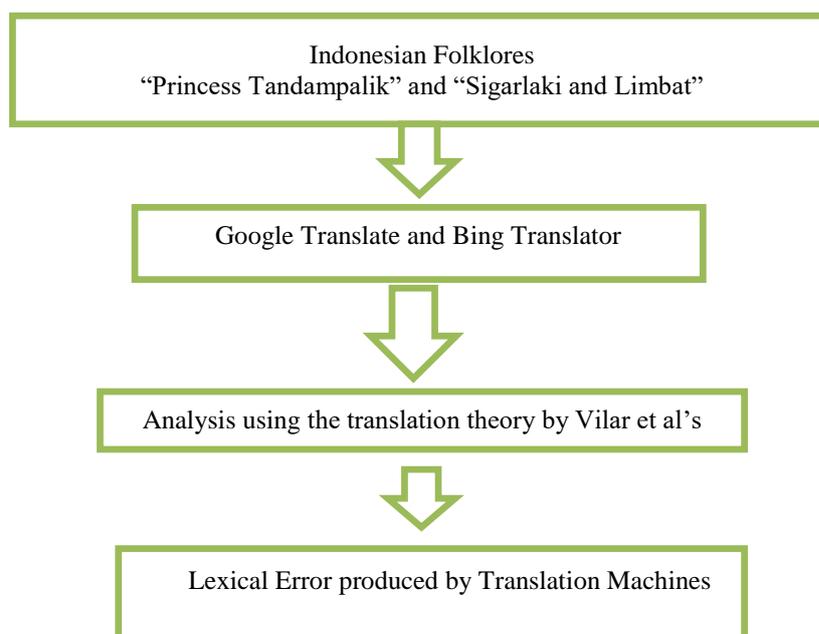
**Table 2.1** Conceptual Framework

The translation is the process of rendering/interpreting/transferring meaning from one language into another. Two senses are related to translation, which are process and product. The first sense is a process. The process itself focuses on how the translator translates the source language into the target language, while the second sense focuses on the result or product of translation.

Meanwhile, the theories that have been mentioned before are used as the basic understanding of the topic being discussed in this study. After understanding the definitions, the next step is to apply the hybrid taxonomy of error analysis from Vilar et.al's (2006) in a lexical category to analyze and classify the errors in the translation of Indonesian Folklore "Princess Tandampalik" and "Sigarlaki and

Limbat" to the sub-category. This step is applied to find the answer to the first problem. Next, the result of the first problem formulation is elaborated in order to see the error pattern of the performance of the TMs in each category. In short, by applying the theories above, the researcher would be able to measure the quality of the current TMs and conclude the result of this thesis.

# CHAPTER III

# RESEARCH METHOD

## A. Method of the Research

This study used the qualitative method. It means the results found in this study are explained based on the information collected by the researcher through the opinions of Vilar et al. as the translation expert.

## B. Research Focus

The focuses of translation research used in this research is translation and technology. In addition, this research observes the product of technological developments in the field of translation. The researcher chose two popular translation machines, Google Translate and Bing Translator in translating two Indonesian Folklores, Princess Tandampalik and Sigarlaki and Limbat from Indonesian to English to find out what kind of lexical errors that mostly occurred in the translation output of both translation machines.

## C. Definition of Terms

There are some definitions of terms out in this research in order to avoid misunderstanding. Those terms are as follows:

**Translation Machine (TM):** refers to fully automated software that can translate source language (SL) into a target language (TL). In other words, the translation machine is the computational linguistics' part that uses software to translate or substitute Source Text (ST) or Source Language (SL) to Target Text

(TT) or Target Language (TL)[49].  Furthermore, there are two models of translation machines, which are the website model and application.

**Error Analysis (EA):** is a method to assess the quality of translation machines. Its method is by counting the errors found in the translation output caused by Google Translate and Bing Translator. Furthermore, in most instances, measuring errors is considered the most helpful method for obtaining valuable information about the Translation Machine.

**Translation Error:** This is a grammatical or spelling error, or a wrong word choice provided the original word definition or the text's target audience. The translation is labeled error because it is less price or inaccurate from the source text, misuse of the phrase, formal or official register, or less coherent or cohesive[50].

## D. Research Design

The research conducted in this study was qualitative. The researcher collects, analyzes, classifies, and draws conclusions based on the data analysis without making any generalizations. According to Creswell, qualitative research is a method for examining and comprehending what individuals or groups believe to be a social or human problem[51]. Thus, it is used to ascertain and comprehend the reasons for and mechanisms underlying the occurrence of a social phenomenon.

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[49] W J Hutchins, "Machine Translation : History And General Principles" 5 (1994): 2322–32.

[50] Peter Newmark, *A Textbook Of Translation*, 1998.

[51] John.W Creswell, *Research Design; Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches*, 2014.

This research's final written report includes an introduction, literature review, and theory, as well as methods, findings, discussion, and conclusion.

## E. Research Instrument

Because this type of this research is qualitative, therefore, the researcher becomes the main instrument. Besides, the researcher was also helped by a validator, which in this case was a translation lecturer. In this case, the validator helps the researcher validate the translated text that the researcher has translated. Furthermore, the translated text that has passed the validation is used as the key text (Target Text-Key/TT-Key) to assess the translated text, which has been translated by translation machines.

## F. Data Collection Technique

The main Source Text (ST) to answer the research question is the text from 2 Indonesian folklores, Princess Tandampalik and Sigarlaki and Limbat, published by Buana Ilmu Popular (2019). Meanwhile, the Target Text (TT) is the translation result from 2 translation machines: Google translate and Bing translator.

Thus, to get a reliable data, the researcher also uses Target Text Key (TT-Key), which experts had previously validated. In this case, the validator was a translation lecture at IAIN Palopo, Ms. St. Hartina, S.Pd., M.Pd.

## G. Data Analysis Technique

There are 5 steps involved in the process of data analysis technique, they are:

1. After all the data are collected, the researcher read the text that was already translated by Google Translate and Microsoft's Bing Translator.

2. The researcher used the "document translation" facility provided by Google Translate in translation using Google translate. So that, folklore will be directly translated at once in the form of a document. Meanwhile, translation using Bing translator is done by translating the entire sentence and not translating it per sentence or word.

3. The researcher continued to analyze the performance of both translation machines by comparing their performance based on the number of errors in each sub-category instead of the total number from all sub-categories by each translation machine.

4. The next step is analyzing the lexical error produced by translation machines. In this step, the researcher uses Vilar et al.'s theory (2006). Furthermore, finding out what are the kinds of errors based on the theories. And in this case, there are five categories of lexical error: missing words, word order, incorrect words, unknown words, and punctuation errors.

5. The next step is to input the data in a single table consisting of several columns to count and compare the translation errors caused by two translation machines. Then, the data are arranged in the form of a table as follows[52]:

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[52] Fazlurrahman Adiputra, "Error Analysis in the Performance of Google Translate and Bing Translator in Translating Children's Story Book Pancuran Pangeran."

**Table 3.1** Example of the data coding.

| No. | ST | TT by GT/BT | Types of Error |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1/ST/P8/L5 | | | |
| 2/ST/P10/L5 | | | |

The data codes are read as follows:

1, 2    : Order of the data

ST    : Source Text

P    : Order of the paragraph taken from the book

L    : Order of the Line taken from the paragraph

GT    : Google Translate

BT    : Bing Translate

5. The last step is describing the data to the best understanding of the lexical errors problem.

## CHAPTER IV

## FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

### A. Findings

The problem in this research is to find the translation errors that most occurred made by Google Translate and Bing Translator in translating Indonesian Folklore "*Princess Tandampalik"* and "*Sigarlaki and Limbat*." As the research only focuses on lexical meaning, the data were analyzed with hybrid taxonomy of error analysis from Vilar et.al's. Thus, Vilar's theory categorized the types of translation errors in lexical aspects into five categories. These concept errors include missing words, word order, incorrect words, unknown words, and punctuation.

In this part, the data were arranged in the table to show the comparison of the errors following with the definition for each sub-category. Due to the amount of data were not small, so the researcher only put several examples shown to represent each sub-category error.

**Table 4.1** Total Errors Found in GT and BT

| Types of Error | Google Translate | Bing Translator |
|---|---|---|
| Missing Words | 12 | 5 |
| Word Order | 19 | 1 |
| Incorrect Words | 64 | 88 |
| Unknown Words | 8 | 1 |
| Punctuation Error | 0 | 0 |
| **Total** | **103** | **95** |

The table above shows the errors identified in the performance of Google Translate and Bing Translator. It shows that the errors mainly occurred in lexical aspects by Google Translate and Bing Translator are incorrect words. Thus, the table also shows that both TMs do not make any errors in punctuation errors.

Therefore, the results of the analysis data that the researcher has done are also supported by the validation of the lecturer of Error Analysis at IAIN Palopo, Dr. Masruddin, S.S., M.Hum.

a) **The Error Found in English Translation of** *Princess Tandampalik* **and** *Sigarlaki and Limbat* **by Google Translate**

1. Missing Word

In this type, the error happens when a word in the target sentence is missing. The errors found in this Target Text (TT) are in:

**Table 4.2** Example in Missing Word made by GT

| No. | ST | | Google Translate |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1/ST/P5/L3 | *Tabib kerajaan* | *tak* | physician kingdom was |
| | *sanggup mengobati* | | able to treat |
| 2/ST/P21/L1 | *Melihat ketulusan* | *dan* | Seeing the sincerity and |
| | *pengabdian Limbat,* | | dedication Limbat, |

The table above shows an example of a lexical error in the missing word aspect. The first example, Google translate, translated one of the sentences from the folklore of Princess Tandampalik, *"Tabib Kerajaan tak sanggup mengobati"* into "physician kingdom was able to treat." In the translation, the result is missing the word "the" as the article before the word "physician." Here, the word "the" represents as a definite article that is used to identify a particular person or object. Furthermore, the translation output by Google Translate is also missing the word "not" after the word "was," where "not" is used as an adverb to describe the verb "was." Therefore, based on the explanation above, the sentence can be translated into, "The royal physician could not even heal her."

In the second example, Google translate translated one of the sentences of Sigarlaki and Limbat folklore, *"Melihat ketulusan dan pengabdian Limbat,"* into "Seeing the sincerity and dedication Limbat." In the translation, the result is missing the word "of" as the adjective before the word "Limbat." Therefore, based on the explanation above, the sentence can be translated into, "Seeing the sacrifice and sincerity that Limbat showed."

    2.   Word Order

Word order errors refer to a word that occurs in both source and target language. It refers to syntactic ordering, where it distinguishes between local or long-range orders.

<p align="center">Table 4.3 Example in Word Order made by GT</p>

| No. | ST | Google Translate |
|---|---|---|
| 1/ST/P5/L1 | *Bencana buruk terjadi..* | The disaster worse happened. |
| 2/ST/P13/L1 | *Sejak saat itu Putri memulai hidup baru.* | Since the time that Princess start life new |
| 3/ST/P7/L1 | *Hari yang buruk membuat Sigarlaki merasa kesal* | Today the bad make Sigarlaki feel annoyed |

The table above shows the examples of lexical errors made by Google translate in the word order aspect. For the first, Google translate translated the phrase *"Bencana buruk terjadi"* into "The disaster worse happened.*"* Here, the word "worse" is an adjective that must be put before the word "disaster," which is a noun. Then, the correct sentence should be "The worse disaster happened."

Meanwhile, in the second example, the output text *"Sejak saat itu Putri memulai hidup baru"* is "Since the time that Princess start life new." In this case, the word "that" should be put before the word "time," and the word "new" must be

placed before the word "life." Besides, another type of error found in this sentence is the missing word and incorrect word. In the output sentence, Google translate missing an article "a" and "the." Thus, Google translate should not use the word "start" as a verb because folklore is translated, a type of Narrative text. And one of the characteristics of narrative text is the sentence that uses past forms. Based on the explanation, the correct sentence should be, "Since that time, the princess started a new life."

In the third sample, Google translate translated the sentence from Indonesian folklore Sigarlaki and Limbat, *"Hari yang buruk membuat Sigarlaki merasa kesal"* into "Today the bad make Sigarlaki feel annoyed." From the target text result, it can be seen that there are two types of lexical error found in it. For the first is an incorrect word. The first is an error in translating the phrase *"Hari yang buruk"* into "Today the bad." In this case, Google translate should translate it into "a bad day." In addition, the words "make" and "feel" should be changed to past form. For more details, this type of error will be explained in the next part.

The second example also contains with the word order error. The word "today" should be omitted and changed to the word "day" and placed after the word "bad." The word "bad" in a sentence functions as an adjective that will describe the noun, which is "day." Based on the explanation, the sentence *"Hari yang buruk membuat Sigarlaki merasa kesal"* can be translated into "The bad day ruined Sigarlaki's mood."

3. Incorrect Word

This type of error occurs because machine translation is unable to find the correct translation of a given word. Thus, Google translate choose an incorrect word in the target language.

**Table 4.4** Example of Incorrect Word made by GT

| No. | ST | Google Translate |
|---|---|---|
| 1/ST/P1/L1-3 | *Alkisah di Kerajaan Luwu yang sentosa, tinggallah Putri Tandampalik yang jelita. Banyak pemuda yang jatuh cinta padanya* | Once upon a time in the kingdom of Luwu the tranquil, lived daughter Tandampalik are beautiful. Many youth who fell in love with him |
| 2/ST/P10/L3 | *Putri pergi dengan kebesaran jiwa ditemani beberapa pengawal kesayangan.* | The daughter went out with an oversized soul accompanied by some of her favorite bodyguards. |
| 3/ST/P9/L1 | *Limbat yang sampai di dapur kebingungan,* | The waste that arrived in the kitchen was confused |

The table above shows a lexical error in incorrect word aspect, which contains two samples sentences from the folklore Princess Tandampalik. This datum contains lexical error where Google translate chooses inappropriate words to translate the sentence.

For the first, Google translate translated the sentence *"Banyak pemuda yang jatuh cinta padanya"* into "Many youth who fell in love with him." First, Google translate translated the word *"putri"* in the sentence *"Hiduplah putri tandampalik"* into "daughter." Here, the word *"Nya"* represents as an indirect object. Thus, the indirect object indicates with "her" or "his." However, the word *"nya"* in the source language refers to the word "Princess," which "Princess" is feminine. Therefore, the source language should be translated into "her." Thus, the sentence contains the word "youth." The singular countable noun youth

follows the quantifier "many," which requires a plural noun. Therefore, the source language should be translated into "youths."

Moreover, one sentence above found two incorrect words, which are incorrect in using an object and an indirect object. Then, the correct sentence should be, "Once upon a time, at the prosperous Kingdom of Luwu, lived a beautiful princess, named Princess Tandampalik. There were a lot of men who fell in love with her, they wanted to propose to her."

The second sentence in the table above shows the same type of error that is the incorrect word. The words "The daughter" in the output text should be changed into "The Princess." The word "daughter" in the source language refers to the word *"Putri."* Thus, here, the word *"putri"* refers to a person's title, which in this case is "Princess." Therefore, the source language should be translated into "her."

Meanwhile, it also contains wrong word choice in the use of "oversized soul" as the translation result of *"kebesaran jiwa."* Therefore, it is not suitable with the purpose of the source language if using the word "Oversized soul." Thus, the source language should be translated into "Sincerely." Based on the explanation above, the sentence "The daughter went out with an oversized soul accompanied by some of her favorite bodyguards" should be changed into "The princess went into exile. She sincerely left the kingdom accompanied by some of her beloved royal guards."

Moreover, Google translate translated the source text *"Limbat yang sampai di dapur kebingungan,"* into "The waste that arrived in the kitchen was

confused." In the output sentence, Google translate incorrectly translated the word "Limbat," which is the subject of the sentence into the word "the waste." In addition, the result of this translation is not appropriate. Thus, the sentence can be translated into "Limbat felt perplexed when he was in the kitchen."

    4.  Unknown words

The fourth type of Lexical error based on Vilar's theory is an unknown word. The unknown word occurs when the system misplacement the word into the source language. Thus, it can happen when the machine translation system cannot find the source language in its system. Furthermore, this type of error often occurs in the process of translating slang language, a traditional language, and the words that the machine translation system has not detected. The following table shows an error example in unknown words.

**Table 4.5** Example in Unknown Word made by GT

| No. | ST | Google Translate |
|---|---|---|
| 1/ST/P23/L2 | *Melihat putri yang baik budinya pangeran pun jatuh cinta.* | See daughter who both *budinya* prince was falling in love .. |
| 2/ST/P7/L3 | *Tubuh Putri pun kian kurus.* | Putri's body is getting thinner. |
| 2/ST/P12/L3 | *Namun, Limbat menuruti perintah dengan tawakal.* | However, Limbat obeyed orders with *tawakal* |

In the first sentence, Google translate translated the sentence *"Melihat putri yang baik budinya pangeran pun jatuh cinta"* into "See daughter who both budinya prince was falling in love." Thus, in this case, the researcher found two types of lexical error categories. Those are incorrect words and unknown words.

The first error is the incorrect word. As mentioned previously, this type of lexical error occurred when machine translation could not find the correct translation of a target language. Furthermore, Google translate translated the word *"putri"* into *"daughter."* Meanwhile, the source language should be translated into *"princess."*

The second type of lexical error found in this text is an unknown word. The unknown word is translated simply by pasting the input word into the resulting sentence without further processing. The unknown word is shown in the sentence "See daughter who both budinya prince was falling in love," where Google translate cannot translate the word *"budinya"* into a target language. The word *"budinya"* can be translated into "kindness." Therefore, based on the explanation above, the sentence can be translated into, "The kindness that the princess had shown made the prince fall in love with her."

The second example also shows an error in the unknown word aspect. In the sentence *"Tubuh Putri pun kian kurus,"* Google translate cannot translate the word *"Putri."* Moreover, the translation output became "Putri's body is getting thinner." Furthermore, the type of lexical error found in this sentence is the incorrect word. Here, Google translate should not use "is" as to be because folklore is translated, which is a type of Narrative text. And one of the characteristics of narrative text is the sentence that uses past forms. Therefore the sentence can be translated into, "The Princess's body got thinner."

The third example shows that Google Translate translated *"Namun, Limbat menuruti perintah dengan tawakal"* into "However, Limbat obeyed orders with

tawakal." Meanwhile, it also contains the type of unknown word error. The word "tawakal" is an adjective that in Indonesian is the same as the word *"sabar"* or *"berserah diri."* So the word *"tawakkal"* can be translated into "patiently" or "helplessly." Therefore, based on the explanation above, the sentence can be translated into, "However, Limbat helplessly obeyed what his master instructed."

b) **The Error Found in English Translation of *Princess Tandampalik* and *Sigarlaki and Limbat* by Bing Translator**

    1.   Missing Word

The following table shows a lexical error in missing words:

**Table 4.6** Example in Missing Word made by BT

| No. | ST | TT |
|---|---|---|
| 1/ST/P5/L3 | *Mereka berdua duduk di bawah pohon rindang,* | They both sat under shady trees |
| 2/ST/P7/L1 | *Hari yang buruk membuat Sigarlaki merasa kesal.* | A bad day upset Sigarlaki |

Bing Translator translated the sentence *"Mereka berdua duduk dibawah pohon rindang"* into "They both sat under shady trees." It can be seen in the sentence "They both sat under shady trees" indicated that Bing Translator was missing the article "a." In addition, another error contained in the target text is the incorrect word, where Bing Translator should change the word "trees" into "tree" because the sentence "They both sat under shady trees" indicates that Sigarlaki and Limbat are sitting under a tree, in other words, a singular. So it is necessary to add an article "a." Based on the explanation above, the sentence should be changed to "They sat down under a shady tree."

This second example is the same as the example in the last part. Google translate also makes mistakes in this sentence, as does Bing Translator. But these two translation machines made their error in different aspects.

Furthermore, in the second example, Bing Translator translated the word *"Hari yang buruk membuat Sigarlaki merasa kesal"* into "A bad day upset Sigarlaki." It can be seen from the target language that Bing translator omits the word *"membuat"* as the subject of the sentence. The word *"membuat"* in the source language exists, wherein English is "made." If the word "made" does not exist in the target language, it will disrupt the meaning of the sentence because there is no verb in the sentence, and the sentence will be unclear. Therefore the sentence can be translated into, "The bad day ruined Sigarlaki's mood."

2. Word Order

**Table 4.7** Example in Word Order made by BT

| No. | ST | TT |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1/ST/P15/L3 | *Dengan senang Limbat naik ke darat,* | With Limbat happy to climb ashore, |
| 1/ST/P14/L3 | *Limbat segera muncul dengan senang,* | Limbat soon appeared happy |

The first sample contains two errors which are incorrect word and word order. For the first sample sentence in the table above, Bing translator translated the sentence *"Dengan senang Limbat naik ke darat"* into "With Limbat happy to climb ashore." From the first sentence, the Bing translator translated the phrase "dengan senang" into "with happy." Meanwhile, the use of the phrase "with happy" is less precise. Instead, t he word "with happy" can be translated into

"happily." In addition, an adverb of manner should be placed after the word "ashore," which is in the sentence as an object.

Moreover, incorrect word contained in the sentence is also found in the word "climb" in the target text. Which Google translate should use the past form of the word "climb." From the explanation, the correct sentence should be, "Limbat climbed ashore happily."

In the second example, the error found in the sentence is more or less the same as the first example. The researcher found two types of errors in the second example: incorrect word and word order. Furthermore, Bing translator translated the phrase *"dengan senang"* into "happy." The use of the word "happy" is certainly not appropriate and should be changed into "happily." In a sentence, the word *"dengan senang"* functions as an adverb that should be placed before the word *"muncul,"* which functions as a verb in the sentence. Therefore, the correct sentence should be, "Limbat appeared soon happily."

3. Incorrect Words

**Table 4.8** Example in Incorrect Words made by BT

| No. | ST | TT |
|-----|-----|-----|
| 1/ST/P3/L2 | *Dia mengingat adat turun-temurun, jika Putri dilamar kerajaan seberang, negeri akan tertimpa musibah beruntun* | She remembers hereditary customs, if the Princess proposed to the opposite kingdom. the country will be hit by successive disasters |
| 1/ST/P2/L1 | *Sigarlaki memiliki pelayan yang jujur.* | Sigarlaki has honest servants |

Bing Translator translated the sentence *"Dia mengingat adat turun-temurun, jika Putri dilamar kerajaan seberang, negeri akan tertimpa musibah*

*beruntun"* into "She remembers hereditary customs, if the Princess proposed to the opposite kingdom, the country will be hit by successive disasters." Before the sentence *"Dia mengingat adat turun-temurun, jika Putri dilamar kerajaan seberang. negeri akan tertimpa musibah beruntun"*, there is the phrase "King Luwu is really worried" which indicates the word "He" is become subject pronoun in the sentence. Moreover, the subject pronoun indicated with "he" or "she." However, the word *"dia"* in the source language refers to the word *"Raja Luwu"* (King of Luwu) because the previous sentence is mentioned King of Luwu clearly. It should be used the word "He" as a subject pronoun in the target language. Meanwhile, Bing Translator translated the word *"dia"* with the wrong word choice. The source language (SL) should be translated into "The King of Luwu was totally skeptical. He remembered the custom passed down from generation to generation, mentioning that if a prince from another kingdom proposed to the princess, consecutive disasters would hit the kingdom." The word "she" should be changed to become "he" because the word "King" is masculine. Therefore, it must choose the masculine pronoun.

From the second example above, the sentence has done translated into English using Bing Translator by the researcher, and in the target text, the researcher found some types of error. Those types of errors are wrong words and missing words. Furthermore, Bing Translator translated the sentence *"Sigarlaki memiliki pelayan yang jujur"* into "Sigarlaki has honest servants." The target language contains the wrong word choice in the use of "has" as an auxiliary verb. Here, Bing Translator used the word "has" as an auxiliary verb, which is not

appropriate with the context of the paragraph. Thus the type of text that has been translated is folklore. As previously explained, the translated text is folklore that is included in descriptive text and must use a simple past. Hence, it should be changed to become "had." The second type of lexical error found in this datum is the missing word. The target language is missing an article before the word "honest." Therefore, the correct sentence should be, "Sigarlaki had an honest servant named Limbat."

4. Unknown Word

**Table 4.9** Example in Unknown Word made by BT

| No. | ST | TT |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1/ST/P1/L1-L2 | *Alkisah di Kerajaan Luwu yang sentosa, tinggallah Putri Tandampalik yang jelita.* | In the kingdom of Luwu *sentosa*, there lived the beautiful Princess Tandampalik. |

In this type of lexical error made by Bing Translator, the researcher found only one sample. From the example above, the researcher found an unknown word. As explained before, an unknown word occurs when the system is translating the sentence only copying the source word to the generated sentence without further processing. And it is found in the sentence, "In the kingdom of Luwu Sentosa, there lived the beautiful Princess Tandampalik." From the sentence, it can be seen that the Bing translator did not translate the word *"Sentosa"* in the source language. Furthermore, the word *"Sentosa"* could be translated into "prosperous." Therefore, the correct sentence should be*,* "Once upon a time, at the prosperous Kingdom of Luwu, lived a beautiful princess named Princess Tandampalik."

**B. Discussion**

Google Translate and Bing Translator are two example products in the development of technology in the translation field. Both translation machines provide quickly translation services and with multiple languages, either through web or application. Therefore, it shows that all translation processes are done by Google Translate and Bing Translator and human translator did not take a role in translation process at all. Additionally, the translation quality of Google Translate and Bing Translator based on the translation machine itself.

This part discusses the whole result of data analysis. There are 188 sentences from 2 Indonesian folklores, Princess Tandampalik and Sigarlaki and Limbat that have done analyzed. Thus, the findings are based on the problem statement of this research that is the most translation errors made by Google Translate and Bing Translator in translating Indonesian Folklore "*Princess Tandampalik*" and "*Sigarlaki and Limbat*." In addition, the errors were identified, and then they were classified based on the hybrid taxonomy of error analysis from Vilar et al.'s (missing words, word order, incorrect words, unknown words, and punctuation errors).

Based on the result of the research, the researcher found that the most error often appeared made by Google translate and Bing translator based on Hybrid Taxonomy of Error Analysis was an incorrect word with a total of 152 errors. This research was similar with to the previous research on the errors made by

Instagram machine translation done by Eris Susanti[53]. Thus, this research's lowest number of errors based on Vilar's theory was an unknown word. In total, there are 17 errors contained in the Google translate output text. Meanwhile, there are a total of 2 errors made by Bing translator.

Furthermore, the result of this research is different from that previous study conducted by Fazzlurahman Adi Putra[54]. The result of Fazlurrahmans' showed that Bing translator made double errors than Google Translate. Meanwhile, this study showed the opposite results from Fazlurrhaman's. This may be due to differences in the selection of theories used. In his research, Fazlurrhaman used Koponen's individual concept theory. Meanwhile, in this research, the researcher used Vilar's theory.

In addition, by looking at the total number of errors in each translation machine, it can be concluded that Google Translate makes more errors than Microsoft's Bing Translator. Thus, both Google Translate and Bing Translator mostly make their error in incorrect words. Yet the errors occur more in Bing Translator with 24 errors difference between both translation machines.

The results of the analysis and the discussion above show that both translation machines have nearly identical performances. Furthermore, it shows that the differences are almost equal with their similarities. Both Google Translate and Bing Translator show their capability by not making any punctuation error concepts.

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[53] Susanti, "Lexical Errors Produced By Instagram Machine Translation."
[54] Fazlurrahman Adiputra, "Error Analysis in the Performance of Google Translate and Bing Translator in Translating Children's Story Book Pancuran Pangeran."

Because both translation machines produce different patterns of error, the researcher realizes that instead of dominating which translation machine has higher quality, this research can also be used to show the advantages and disadvantages of each translation machine because both translation machines make different patterns of error.

There are several advantages and disadvantages found when we use a translation machine. The researcher found one advantage and disadvantage in this study, each very clear in using translation machines. The advantage, of course, is in terms of translation speed, where users can quickly get the translation results they want. Meanwhile, the most noticeable disadvantage is the lack of translation machines such as Google translate and Bing translator in translating literary texts such as folklore or other cultural texts.

In general, the benefits provided by the translation machines include; it is affordable and does not cost as much as renting human services as a translator who is relatively expensive, fast and user friendly, easy to access, can translate into several languages simultaneously. In addition to the benefits provided, the translation machine also has some shortcomings. The translation machine does not understand the context or meaning and only translates it literally with less or relatively low accuracy and credibility. This is evident in the example of idiom translation. Another disadvantage of the translation machine is that it does not consider cultural differences between languages.

Because translation machines are focused on statistical rather than traditional rules-based analysis, they do not use grammatical rules in their

systems. It is based on a technique known as statistical machine translation. Translation errors and oddities are made by machine translation because they use statistical matching to translate sentences[55]. They often exchange common phrases for similar but unequal general terms in language and reverse the meaning of sentences. Moreover, from the data results analysis, the researcher can conclude that either Google Translate or Bing Translator is still weak in translating complex sentences. Limitation of the characters in the translation machine system is the cause.

As a result, when using a translation machine to translate a literary text, folklore, or other literary works, the user must first comprehend the source language almost perfectly. Furthermore, users must be fluent in and understand the target language. It is also critical to double-check the translation results produced by the translation machine. Recharging is required so that the source language's substance and meaning do not change and can be transferred through the target language.

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[55] Rila Hilma, "Literal Translation Using Google Translate in Translating the Text from French to English in Digital Tourism Brochure 'Bienvenue À Paris,'" *Binus Business Review* 2, no. 1 (2011): 502, https://doi.org/10.21512/bbr.v2i1.1156.

# CHAPTER V

# CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

## A. Conclusion

Based on the analysis and discussion in the previous chapter, lexical errors were found in the performance of Google Translate and Bing Translator in translating 96 sentences of Indonesian Folklore Princess Tandampalik and 92 sentences of Indonesian folklore Sigarlaki and Limbat.

Out of 5 available error categories, both Google Translate and Bing Translator make errors in 4 categories. Those errors are missing words, word order, incorrect words, and unknown words. Furthermore, Google Translate makes 103 errors in total divided into 12 in missing words, 19 in word order, 64 in incorrect words, and 8 in unknown words. On the other hand, Bing Translator makes 94 errors, with 8 of them in missing words, 2 in word order, 81 in incorrect words, and 1 in unknown words. In addition, incorrect words are the most frequent error found in the translation result by Google Translate and Bing Translator. A total of 152 errors in the incorrect word aspect were found. Moreover, incorrect words mainly occurred in the translation of adjectives and adverbs. In this case, translation machines mostly translated it in noun form.

Although Google translate has a large amount of vocabulary, it does not guarantee that no errors will be found from the translation results. The same is true for Bing translator, unexpectedly, although the translation engine is still confused in selecting words. Still, based on this study, it was found that the mistakes made by Bing translators are fewer when compared to Google Translate.

## B. Suggestion

In the end, the translation machine still could not replace the role of humans as human translators. However, the researcher still recommends to translation machines creators, not only for the creators of Google translate and Bing translator but for other translation engine creators to evaluate and improve the quality of text translation in both websites and applications, such as adding correction features and eliminating text translation limits because it cannot be denied that the translation machines can facilitate our work.

The researcher also suggests that the users of translation machines, especially those who use translation machines for academic purposes, continually upgrade for better translation machines. Using the latest version of the app version of the translation engine will give users the latest features that may affect the translation text results. Thus, the researcher suggests them to be selective when using translation machine.

Moreover, the researcher suggests that the research about translation machines would continue and get more comprehensive. Since this research focuses on Indonesian folklore, the pattern may differ when other objects are analyzed, and the result may even show a different translation machine with better overall performance.

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# APPENDICES

*Original Book of Indonesian Folklore Princess Tandampalik*



**P1**

Alkisah di Kerajaan Luwu yang sentosa
Tinggallah Putri Tandampalik yang jelita
Banyak pemuda yang jatuh cinta padanya
Mereka semua ingin melamarnya

*Once upon a time, at the prosperous Kingdom of Luwu*
*Lived Princess Tandampalik, titled as the most beautiful*
*Many young men fell in love with the Princess of Luwu*
*Interested in wanting to propose was most plentiful*

**P2**

Pangeran Bone yang tinggal amat jauh
Mendengar kabar kecantikan Putri
Utusannya datang bersama kapal yang berlabuh
Demi mencarikan pangeran seorang istri

*Prince Bone lived far distant, many miles away*
*Heard news of a princess whose beauty was rife*
*Messengers arriving, sailed docking to stay*
*For the sake of the prince to finding him wife*

Raja Luwu sungguh bimbang
Dia mengingat adat turun-temurun
Jika Putri dilamar kerajaan seberang
Negeri akan tertimpa musibah beruntun

*King Luwu was hesitant he sought to find wisdom*
*Recalling to abiding by hereditary traditions*
*Should a princess be wed to a nearby set kingdom*
*Affairs could be summoned causing great dispositions*

**P3**

Namun, jika lamaran tidak diterima
Raja Luwu juga khawatir
Pangeran Bone akan menjadi murka
Raja Luwu pun meminta waktu berpikir

*Yet if it's declined, this sought out proposal*
*King Luwu became also even more worried*
*Prince Bone could turn furious and greatly asocial*
*King Luwu asks for time to thinking unhurried*

**P4**

Tak disangka, bencana buruk terjadi
Putri yang cantik jelita pun jatuh sakit
Tabib kerajaan tak sanggup mengobati
Konon penyakit Putri dapat berjangkit

*Suddenly by fate came a terrible catastrophe*
*The sweet beautiful princess fell horribly sick*
*The royal physicians could not cure her atrophy*
*It's said her disease may spread wildly and quick*

**P5**

Rakyat negeri dirundung kesedihan

Kondisi Putri amat memprihatinkan

Berbagai upaya telah dilakukan

Namun, tak ada ramuan yang dapat menyembuhkan


All the people were seized by harsh mourning

The Princess in health they worried most dearly

All efforts were made in healing bestowing

No herbs could be found to curing her clearly

**P6**

Kulit putri yang putih dan mulus

Sekarang banyak bercak yang terasa perih

Tubuh Putri pun kian kurus

Kedua orangtuanya sangat sedih


Princess's skin was once white and quite comely

Now covered in spots and bristles that spread

The daughter was thinning swift and subsequently

Both parents distressed were feeling much dread

**P7**

Menuruti saran para tabib sepuh

Jika dibiarkan rakyat dapat tertular

Penyakit yang belum ada obat penyembuh

Tentunya akan menjadi musibah besar


Following the advice of an elderly physician

Unhindered this illness could infect all people

Incurable it was, never pausing for remission

Will surely become a disastrous upheaval

**P8**

Setelah berpikir dan menimbang-nimbang
Raja Luwu dengan berat hati memutuskan
Dia mengasingkan putrinya yang malang
Agar rakyat negeri tidak ketularan

*Thinking deeply he pondered all for the while*
*Sorry and reluctant the king finally decided*
*His poor young daughter should go into exile*
*So widespread infection could soon be avoided*

Putri Luwu menuruti keputusan Raja
Dia berangkat ke tempat pengasingan
Putri pergi dengan kebesaran jiwa
Ditemani beberapa pengawal kesayangan

*Princess Luwu obeyed her father's decision*
*The princess departs far-flung to be banished*
*Greatness of soul she left by her own volition*
*Some guards also joined, to also be vanished*

Pagi-pagi rombongan telah tiba di dermaga
Kapal dan bekal perjalanan sudah disiapkan
Raja melepas putrinya sambil berdoa
Semoga Putri selamat di pengasingan

*By morning the entourage arrived at the pier*
*The ships and supplies were all set and ready*
*The King took his daughter to sit while in prayer*
*May the Princess in exile find health and be steady*

Diiringi cahaya matahari yang silau

Mereka melalui perjalanan yang jauh

Tak lama, Putri tiba di sebuah pulau

Pengawal pun segera melempar sauh

*The suns glare followed them over the horizon*

*Long was their journey as time did avail*

*The princess soon arrived to faraway island*

*Guards threw their anchor at once to entail*

**P12**

Sejak saat itu Putri memulai hidup baru

Hidup dengan segala kesederhanaan

Dia bercocok tanam dan berburu

Bekerja dengan penuh kegembiraan

*The Princess' new life then shortly began*

*Living simple yet fully one of contentment*

*Fishing and hunting doing all that she can*

*Working with joy and feeling excitement*

**P13**

Hari demi hari dia jalani dengan bersyukur

Putri tak segan turun ke tanah pertanian

Padi milik Putri tumbuh dengan subur

Karena dirawat dengan penuh perhatian

*Day by day she lived with much gratitude*

*Never hesitant to work hard out in the farm*

*Her rice grew fertile, and in much multitude*

*She cared by attending, loving and with charm*

**P14**

Saat pekerjaan di sawah telah selesai
Putri beristirahat bersama para dayang
Di hadapan padi-padi yang siap dituai
Putri pun menghabiskan bekal dengan senang

*When all the hard work in the field was ended*
*The princess would sit and rest with the ladies*
*Near paddies grew high and ready to be tended*
*The daughter ate lunch with pleasure and ease*

Saat Putri duduk sendiri di tepi danau
Seekor kerbau putih menghampiri
Putri menggerakkan tangan untuk menghalau
Tapi kerbau malah mendekat dan menjilati

*One day as the Princess sat out by the lake*
*A white buffalo approached from nowhere*
*Dispelling in gesture she waved out to shake*
*But the buffalo approached licking her hair*

Melihat kerbau tampak jinak
Putri membiarkan dirinya dijilati
Jilatan kerbau menghilangkan bercak
Kulit Putri menjadi mulus kembali

*The buffalo was gentle and wanting to stay*
*The Princess allows herself to be licked*
*With each buffalo lick, her spots cleared away*
*Her skin was now smooth no longer afflict*

Sementara itu di tengah hutan,

Pangeran Bone sedang berburu

Namun, dia terpisah dari rombongan

Pangeran pun mulai berjalan ke hulu

Meanwhile in the midst of the jungle somewhere

Prince Bone was busy in quest for some hunting

Separated from his group he went unaware

The Prince went upstream continued by walking

**P18**

Matahari sudah mulai terbenam

Ketika Pangeran tiba di pinggir hutan

Saat berharap mendapat tempat untuk bermalam

Dia pun melihat rumah yang nyaman

The sun was now low and soon to be setting

As the Prince arrived at the jungles edge line

He hoped for a place for overnight resting

A comfortable dwelling his eyes did divine

**P19**

**P20**

Pangeran segera memasuki rumah

Tanpa diduga dia bertemu gadis bak putri

Pangeran memohon maaf telah gegabah

Memasuki rumah tanpa permisi

He enters a house without pause instantaneously

To meet unexpectedly a girl like the Kings daughte,

Apologizing for rashness he offered her swiftly

Entering without approval was surely out of order

Putri dengan tulus memaafkan

Akhirnya mereka pun berkenalan

Pangeran yang telah kelaparan

Dijamu Putri dengan berbagai hidangan

*The Princess stopped him and earnestly forgave*

*Finally acquainted as once they had wished*

*The Prince was starving, food he did crave*

*Welcoming with delights of which she had dished*

Tak terasa hari semakin gelap

Sementara Pangeran masih menunggu pengawalnya

Dengan akrab, mereka terus bercakap-cakap

Putri pun menceritakan kisahnya

*As the day passed on by it grew promptly darker*

*While waiting for his guards to come from out yonder*

*Intimate conversation brought them much closer*

*The Princess then continued her story much longer*

Melihat Putri yang baik budinya

Pangeran pun jatuh cinta

Putri diajak kembali ke istana

Ke tempat seharusnya dia berada

*Discovering this fine daughter as sight did discern*

*The Prince fell in love, his heart greatly longed*

*The Princess was invited to the palace to return*

*To where she once lived and truly belonged*

Raja Luwu menyambut dengan girang

Kesembuhan Putri yang dicintainya

Lamaran Pangeran diterima dengan senang

Mereka pun hidup bahagia selamanya


*King Luwu overjoyed, welcomed unexpected*

*For the daughter he loved was cured miraculous*

*The Prince's proposal was also gladly accepted*

*They both lived on timeless forever in happiness*

**P24**



*Original Book of*
*Indonesian Folklore*
*"Sigarlaki and Limbat"*

Di sebuah hutan yang terletak di pinggiran desa
Hiduplah seorang pemuda yang suka bertualang
Sigarlaki adalah seorang pemuda yang perkasa
Sehari-hari dia bekerja sebagai pemburu binatang

*In a forest located on the outskirts of a village*
*Lived a man fearless, young, and adventurous*
*Sigarlaki was a man rearing mighty in image*
*Daily he hunted for animals tame or dangerous*

**P1**

Sigarlaki dan Limbat amat dekat dan bersahabat
Sigarlaki adalah seorang yang pantang menyerah
Dia juga mengasihi pelayannya, Limbat
Namun, Sigarlaki memiliki sifat pemarah

*Sigarlaki and Limbat were really good friends*
*As a person, Sigarlaki was firm and resolute*
*His care for Limbat, in breadth, never ends*
*Yet his heated temper had negative repute*

**P2**

Suatu pagi Sigarlaki pergi berburu ke hutan
Limbat yang setia dengan sabar menemani
Sudah setengah hari buruan belum didapatkan
Hari itu, hutan tampak teramat sepi

*One morning, to woods Sigarlaki went hunting*
*Limbat the faithful did patiently follow*
*Noon had passed no animals confronting*
*The forest was profoundly quiet and hollow*

**P3**

Kesal dan lelah belum mendapatkan binatang
Sigarlaki mengajak Limbat untuk beristirahat
Mereka berdua duduk di bawah pohon rindang
Tombak disandarkan di pohon terdekat

*Tired and upset lacking catch they regret*
*"Rest," Sigarlaki gave mention to suggest*
*Both sat down neath trees shady as set*
*Spears propped alongside as they did rest*

Sigarlaki duduk sambil memperhatikan sekitar
Mereka pun istirahat dan menyantap makanan
Sesudah itu, Sigarlaki menyuruh Limbat untuk berpencar
Namun, tetap tak ada satu hewan pun yang kelihatan

*Sigarlaki sat quietly while looking around*
*Relaxing and munching till eating was done*
*Telling Limbat to split to search all nearby ground*
*But still, they found all animals were none*

Hari yang buruk membuat Sigarlaki merasa kesal
Dia terus mengeluh karena tidak ada binatang buruan
Mereka berjalan hingga kaki terasa sangat pegal
Namun, tetap tidak ada yang mereka dapatkan

*Bad was the day, Sigarlaki angered most clearly*
*Whining as all game was hidden to be seen*
*Striding they went on stiff till feet were weary*
*Still, nothing was found all absent to gleam*

Saat senja mereka pulang tanpa membawa hasil buruan
Sigarlaki memerintahkan Limbat menyiapkan hidangan
Di rumah, mereka masih memiliki persediaan makanan
Limbat segera ke dapur sesuai dengan perintah majikan

By dusk, they went home without any game
Sigarlaki ordered Limbat for dishes be prepared
They still held supplies at home as they came
Limbat went instant to the kitchen as ordered

**P7**

Sigarlaki memarahi Limbat dengan hati kesal
Menuduh Limbat telah mencuri daging persediaan
Limbat merasa tidak bersalah dan menyangkal
Sigarlaki menantang Limbat untuk membuktikan

Sigarlaki scolded Limbat his heart riled and peeved
Accusing Limbat of stealing all meat supplies
Limbat refutes, he's innocent as conceived
He challenged Limbat to prove what he denies

**P8**

Limbat yang sampai di dapur kebingungan
Persediaan daging di lemari hilang
Dengan cemas Limbat segera melapor ke majikan
Sigarlaki yang kesal semakin bertambah berang

Once reaching the kitchen, Limbat was dazed
Meat stocked in closets once ample now gone
Reporting to his master, feeling anxiously fazed
Sigarlaki burst into fury, increasingly drawn

**P9**

Limbat merasa perintah majikannya tidak masuk akal

Mata tombak dari besi pasti tenggelam

Namun, Limbat menuruti perintah dengan tawakal

Dia akan berusaha keras menyelam ke dasar kolam

*Limbat felt his master's orders made little sense*

*Spear eye made of iron would sink with fast pace*

*Limbat obeys his orders, resigned he'd commence*

*He'd strive hard to reach the pools deepest place*

**P10**

Bersamaan dengan tombak yang masuk ke kolam

Limbat segera melepas pakaian dan menyelam

Tak dipedulikan dinginnya air di kolam

Limbat menyelam semakin ke dalam

*Along with the spears that went in the pool*

*Limbat undressed and quickly dove under*

*Disregarding the water was freezingly cool*

*Limbat dove downwards in depths made deeper*

**P11**

Limbat diharuskan lomba adu lama menyelam

Lomba dilakukan di kolam dekat rumah

Melawan tombak Sigarlaki yang tenggelam

Untuk membuktikan dirinya tidak bersalah

*Limbat must partake in an old contest to diving*

*In a pond near their house, the contest took place*

*Against Sigarlaki's spear that sunk swiftly drowning*

*Limbat should plead guilty if he lost this race*

**P12**

Baru saja ujung tombak menyentuh dasar kolam

Tiba-tiba seekor babi hutan muncul di semak

Sigarlaki segera mengangkat tombak yang tenggelam

Dan melemparkan ke arah babi hutan yang bergerak

*Spear tip touched the deep base of the pool*

*Suddenly from the bushes, a wild boar did appear*

*Sigarlaki then lifted his drowning spear tool*

*And threw it at the boar as it came by near*

**P13**

Tombak yang dilempar hanya mengenai ilalang

Babi hutan melarikan diri dengan lincah

Limbat segera muncul dengan senang

Merasa berhasil membuktikan dirinya tidak bersalah

*The spear barely landed amidst growing weed*

*Agile was the wild boar, so quick did it flee*

*Limbat soon appeared looking happy indeed*

*Feeling greatly successful, proven innocent he be*

**P14**

**P15**

Limbat melihat tombak sudah diangkat

Menandakan waktu pembuktian sudah diakhiri

Dengan senang Limbat naik ke darat

Limbat kembali dapat melepaskan diri

*Limbat saw that the spear had been lifted*

*The verification process had ended as it did convey*

*Happily from the waters, he sought to be shifted*

*Limbat once again won rights to break away*

Sigarlaki yang masih merasa kesal
Menyuruh Limbat kembali menyelam
Pembuktian yang tadi dianggap batal
Limbat pun kembali masuk ke dalam kolam

*Sigarlaki still felt upset and mostly annoyed*
*He sent his good servant back to his dive*
*Previous verification was considered void*
*Back to the pool, where Limbat must strive*

Tiba-tiba seekor ketam keluar dari kolam
Mengigit kaki Sigarlaki dengan kuat
Sigarlaki pun menjerit kesakitan digigit ketam
Secara refleks tombak pun diangkat

*A crab from the pool came suddenly out*
*At Sigarlaki's feet, it chomped powerfully nipping*
*Bitten was Sigarlaki, screaming out with a shout*
*Reflexively he hefted the spear out by lifting*

Saat Limbat sampai ke darat
Dia melihat Sigarlaki sedang kesakitan
Ketam menggigitnya dengan erat
Limbat pun segera memberikan bantuan

*Reaching the land of which he did slightly*
*He saw furious master was sickly in pain*
*A crab had snapped with claws clasping tightly*
*Assisting immediately without thoughts to refrain*

Gigitan ketam yang erat dilepaskan

Darah langsung mengalir dengan deras

Sakit Sigarlaki makin tak tertahankan

Wajah Sigarlaki tampak memelas

*When claws of the crab were finally released*

*Fresh blood was dripping, shifting and flowing*

*His pain was intolerable and greatly increased*

*Pitiful as Sigarlaki's face was clearly now showing*

Setelah obat dibalurkan

Darah mulai berhenti mengucur

Sigarlaki segera merasa baikan

Limbat ikut senang dan bersyukur

*After herbs were applied to treating the pain*

*Bleeding from wounds had come to be ceased*

*Immediately Sigarlaki felt much better again*

*Grateful was Limbat, all worries were released*

Melihat ketulusan dan pengabdian Limbat

Sigarlaki merasa berdosa dan meminta maaf

Mereka berdua berpelukan dengan erat

Limbat memaafkan Sigarlaki yang khilaf

*Witnessing Limbat's devotion was fully sincere*

*Sigarlaki apologized, he guiltily professed*

*They hugged each other tightly, closely and dear*

*The errant of Sigarlaki, Limbat forgave him at best*

**Princess Tandampalik; Original Text and Translated Text.**

| Original Text | Translated Text |
|---|---|
| Alkisah di Kerajaan Luwu yang sentosa, tinggallah Putri Tandampalik yang jelita. Banyak pemuda yang jatuh cinta padanya, mereka semua ingin melamarnya. | Once upon a time, at the prosperous Kingdom of Luwu, lived a beautiful princess named Princess Tandampalik. There were a lot of men who fell in love with her, they wanted to propose to her. |
| Pangeran Bone yang tinggal amat jauh mendengar kabar kecantikan Putri. Utusannya datang bersama kapal yang berlabuh demi mencarikan pangeran seorang istri | Prince of Bone who lived far away heard the news about the beauty of the princess. His messenger came out of the docked ship in which he was in charge of looking for a wife for the prince. |
| Raja Luwu sungguh bimbang. Dia mengingat adat turun-temurun, jika Putri dilamar kerajaan seberang. negeri akan tertimpa musibah beruntun. | The King of Luwu was totally skeptical. He remembered the custom passed down from generation to generation mentioning that if a prince from another kingdom proposed to the princess, consecutive disasters would hit the kingdom. |
| Namun, jika lamaran tidak diterima, raja Luwu juga khawatir pangeran Bone akan menjadi murka. Raja Luwu pun meminta waktu berpikir. | However, if the proposal was turned down, the King of Luwu would also worry about the anger that the Prince of Bone felt. The king eventually needed time to think. |
| Tak disangka, bencana buruk terjadi. Putri yang cantik jelita pun jatuh sakit, tabib kerajaan tak sanggup mengobati. Konon penyakit Putri dapat berjangkit. | A calamity unexpectedly occurred. The beautiful princess fell sick. The royal physician could not even heal her. The disease that the princess suffered was allegedly contagious. |
| Rakyat negeri dirundung kesedihan. Kondisi Putri amat memprihatinkan. Berbagai upaya telah dilakukan, namun, tak ada ramuan yang dapat menyembuhkan. | People of the country sorrowed over the princess's conditions. She totally looked worrisome. A lot of attempts had been carried out, but there was no cure for her sickness. |
| Kulit putri yang putih dan mulus sekarang banyak bercak yang terasa perih. Tubuh Putri pun kian kurus. Kedua orangtuanya sangat sedih. | The princess's fleecy skin was suddenly covered by painful rashes. Besides, her body got thinner. Her parents completely felt doleful. |
| Menuruti saran para tabib sepuh jika dibiarkan rakyat dapat tertular. Penyakit yang belum ada obat penyembuh tentunya akan menjadi musibah besar. | As the senior royal physician stated, if there were no ways to cure the disease, it would be spread to the people. A disease that did not have a cure would definitely generate a massive disaster. |
| Setelah berpikir dan menimbang-nimbang, raja Luwu dengan berat hati memutuskan dia mengasingkan putrinya yang malang, agar rakyat negeri tidak ketularan. | After the King of Luwu was deep in thought, with a heavy heart he eventually decided to exile the miserable princess in order to preclude the people of the country from getting infected. |
| Putri Luwu menuruti keputusan Raja, dia berangkat ke tempat pengasingan. Putri pergi dengan kebesaran jiwa ditemani beberapa pengawal kesayangan. | The Princess of Luwu obeyed the decision that the king had made. She went into exile. She sincerely left the kingdom accompanied by some of her beloved royal guards. |
| Pagi-pagi rombongan telah tiba di dermaga, kapal dan | Early in the morning, the entourage arrived at the port. |

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|---|---|
| bekal perjalanan sudah disiapkan. Raja melepas putrinya sambil berdoa semoga Putri selamat di pengasingan. | The ship and the supplies they needed were already prepared. The king let the princess go and prayed for her safety in exile. |
| Di iringi cahaya matahari yang silau, mereka melalui perjalanan yang jauh. Tak lama, Putri tiba di sebuah pulau. Pengawal pun segera melempar sauh. | Under a glaring sun, they had to take a long journey. The princess finally arrived in an island. Her guards immediately dropped an anchor. |
| Sejak saat itu Putri memulai hidup baru. Hidup dengan segala kesederhanaan, dia bercocok tanam dan berburu. Bekerja dengan penuh kegembiraan. | From that moment on, the princess started her life over. She began a modest life by farming and hunting. She worked joyfully. |
| Hari demi hari dia jalani dengan bersyukur. Putri tak segan turun ke tanah pertanian. Padi milik Putri tumbuh dengan subur karena dirawat dengan penuh perhatian. | Day by day, she lived her life with gratitude. She did not mind farming. The rice she planted had grown well since she took care of it, and she gave her full attention to it. |
| Saat pekerjaan di sawah telah selesai, putri beristirahat bersama para dayang. Di hadapan padi-padi yang siap dituai, putri pun menghabiskan bekal dengan senang. | After finishing her chores in the farm, she took a rest with her court ladies. The princess happily finished her meal while enjoying the rice in front of her which was ready to be harvested. |
| Saat Putri duduk sendiri di tepi danau, seekor kerbau putih menghampiri. Putri menggerakkan tangan untuk menghalau, Tapi kerbau malah mendekat dan menjilati. | When the princess sat alone by the lake, a white buffalo suddenly came up to her. She moved her hands to ask the buffalo to go away, yet the buffalo kept walking up to her and licked her skin. |
| Melihat kerbau tampak jinak, putri membiarkan dirinya dijilati. Jilatan kerbau menghilangkan bercak, kulit Putri menjadi mulus kembali. | Due to knowing that the buffalo was tame, the princess let it lick her. The buffalo's lick removed the rashes, and her skin turned fleecy again. |
| Sementara itu di tengah hutan, pangeran Bone sedang berburu. Namun, dia terpisah dari rombongan, pangeran pun mulai berjalan ke hulu. | In the meantime, in the middle of the woods, Prince of Bone was hunting. However he was unintentionally abandoned by his entourage. He then walked and headed to the headwater areas. |
| Matahari sudah mulai terbenam, ketika pangeran tiba di pinggiran hutan. Saat berharap mendapat tempat tempat untuk bermalam, dia pun melihat rumah yang nyaman. | The sun started going down when the prince arrived in the edge of the woods. When he hoped that he would find a place to stay that night, all of a sudden he saw a house that seemed cozy. |
| Pangeran segera memasuki rumah, tanpa di duga dia bertemu gadis bak putri. Pangeran memohon maaf telah gegabah memasuki rumah tanpa permisi | The prince immediately entered the house, and he unexpectedly met a girl who looked like a princess. He apologized to her due to recklessly entering the house without permission. |
| Putri dengan tulus memafkan. Akhirnya mereka pun berkenalan. Pangeran yang telah kelaparan dijamu putri dengan berbagai hidangan. | The princess sincerely forgave him. They eventually introduced themselves to each other. The prince who was ravenous was welcomed with a lot of meals provided by the princess. |
| Tak terasa hari semakin gelap. Sementara pangeran masih menunggu pengawalnya, dengan akrab, mereka terus bercakap-cakap. Putri pun menceritkan kisahnya. | It was getting dark. They intimately went on talking while the prince was waiting for his guards to pick him up. |
| Melihat putri yang baik budinya pangeran pun jatuh cinta. Putri di ajak kembali ke istana, ke tempat seharusnya ia berada | The kindness that the princess had shown made the prince fall in love with her. He asked her to go back to the palace, the place where she should actually stay. |
| Raja Luwu menyambut putrinya dengan girang kesembuhan putri yang di cintainya. Lamaran pangeran diterima dengan senang, mereka pun hidup bahagia selamanya. | The King of Luwu excitedly welcomed the princess. He had been waiting for the recovery of his beloved daughter. The prince's proposal was blissfully accepted. They lived happily ever after. |

**Sigarlaki and Limbat; Original Text and Translated Text.**

| Original Text | Translated Text |
|---|---|
| Di sebuah hutan yang terletak di pinggiran desa, hiduplah seoorang pemuda yang suka bertualang. Sigarlaki adalah seorang pemuda yang perkasa, sehari-hari dia bekerja sebagai pemburu binatang. | In the woods located in the village outskirts, there lived a young man who was fond of adventure. Sigarlaki was a strong and valiant man. In his daily life, he worked as a beast hunter. |
| Sigarlaki memiliki pelayan yang jujur. Pelayan yang baik itu bernama Limbat. Kehadiran Limbat membuat Sigarlaki bersyukur, pekerjaan pun dapat diselesaikan dengan cepat. | Sigarlaki had an honest servant named Limbat. Sigarlaki was grateful for the presence of Limbat. Limbat could quickly finish all chores. |
| Sigarlaki dan Limbat amat dekat dan bersahabat. Sigarlaki adalah seseorang yang pantang menyerah. Dia juga mengasihi pelayannya, Limbat, namun Sigarlaki memiliki sifat pemarah. | Sigarlaki and Limbat built a very close friendship. Sigarlaki was a type of person who never gave up. He was also kind to Limbat, his servant. Unfortunately Sigarlaki was bad-tempered. |
| Suatu pagi Sigarlaki pergi berburu ke Hutan. Limbat yang setia dengan sabar menemani. Sudah setengah hari buruan belum didapatkan, hari itu, hutan tampak teramat sepi. | One morning, Sigarlaki went hunting in the woods. Limbat loyally and patiently accompanied him. He had been hunting for hours, but he could not find any prey. The woods looked so quiet on that day. |
| Kesal dan lelah belum mendapatkan binatang, Sigarlaki mengajak Limbat untuk beristirahat. Mereka berdua duduk di bawah pohon rindang, tombak disandarkan di pohon terdekat. | Due to being upset and exhausted after hunting with no results, Sigarlaki eventually asked Limbat to get some rest. They sat down under a shady tree nearby. |
| Sigarlaki duduk sambil memperhatikan sekitar, mereka pun istirahat dan menyantap makanan. Sesudah itu, Sigarlaki menyuruh Limbat untuk berpencar. Namun, tetap tak ada satu hewan pun yang kelihatan | Sigarlaki was sitting and looking around. They took a rest and ate meals. Afterwards, Sigarlaki instructed Limbat to spread out. However, they could not spot any beasts. |
| Hari yang buruk membuat Sigarlaki merasa kesal. Dia terus mengeluh karena tidak ada binatang buruan. Mereka berjalan hingga kaki terasa sangat pegal. Namun, tetap tidak ada yang mereka dapatkan. | The bad day ruined Sigarlaki's mood. He did not stop complaining about the absence of the beasts. They kept walking until they got tired, but they did not catch anything. |
| Saat senja mereka pulang tanpa membawa hasil buruan. Sigarlaki memerintahkan Limbat menyiapkan hidangan. Di rumah, mereka masih memiliki persediaan makanan, Limbat segera ke dapur sesuai dengan perintah majikan. | By sundown, they went home without bringing anything. Sigarlaki instructed Limbat to prepare meals. At home, they still had some supplies. Limbat right away went to the kitchen to do his master's instruction. |
| Limbat yang sampai di dapur kebingungan, persediaan daging di lemari hilang. Dengan cemas Limbat segera melapor ke majikan, Sigarlaki yang kesal semakin bertambah berang. | Limbat felt perplexed when he was in the kitchen. The meat supplies stored in a cupboard were gone. He worriedly told Sigarlaki about it. Sigarlaki eventually got more upset and furious. |
| Sigarlaki memarahi Limbat dengan hati kesal. Menuduh Limbat telah mencuri daging persediaan. Limbat merasa | Sigarlaki angrily scolded Limbat. He accused Limbat of stealing the meat supplies. Limbat did not feel |

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| tidak bersalah dan menyangkal. Sigarlaki menantang Limbat untuk membuktikan. | guilty and kept denying the accusation. Sigarlaki challenged Limbat to prove it. |
| Limbat diharuskan lomba adu lama menyelam. Lomba dilakukan di kolam dekat rumah. Melawan tombak Sigarlaki yang tenggelam untuk membuktikan dirinya tidak bersalah. | Limbat was instructed to join in a diving contest. The contest was held in the pond near the house. He had to fight against Sigarlaki's spear that was sunk; his contest aimed to prove that Limbat was not guilty. |
| Limbat merasa perintah majikannya tidak masuk akal, mata tombak dari besi pasti tenggelam. Namun, Limbat menuruti perintah dengan tawakal. Dia akan berusaha keras menyelam ke dasar kolam. | Limbat thought that his master's order was nonsense. The spear eye made of iron would definitely sink. However, Limbat helplessly obeyed what his master instructed. He strove to reach the bottom of the pond. |
| Bersamaan dengan tombak yang masuk ke kolam, Limbat segera melepas pakaian dan menyelam. Tak dipedulikan dinginnya air di kolam, Limbat menyelam semakin dalam. | When the spear started to sink in the pond, Limbat immediately took off his clothes and dove into the pond. He kept diving and reaching the deepest spot of the pond despite the cold water. |
| Baru saja ujung tombak menyentuh dasar kolam, tiba-tiba seekor babi hutan muncul di semak. Sigarlaki segera mengangkat tombak yang tenggelam dan melemparkan ke arah babi hutan yang bergerak. | Shortly after the tip of the spear reached the bottom of the pond, all of a sudden a wild boar appeared from bushes. Sigarlaki immediately lifted the sinking spear and threw it to the boar. |
| Tombak yang dilempar hanya mengenai ilalang, babi hutan melarikan diri dengan lincah. Limbat segera muncul dengan senang, merasa berhasil membuktikan dirinya tidak bersalah. | The thrown spear merely touched the grass. The boar swiftly ran away. Limbat immediately stopped diving. He felt glad because he successfully proved that he was not guilty. |
| Tiba-tiba seekor ketam keluar dari kolam mengigit kaki Sigarlaki dengan kuat. Sigarlaki pun menjerit kesakitan digigit ketam, secara refleks tombak pun diangkat. | All of a sudden, a crab came out of the pond and powerfully bit Sigarlaki's foot. He screamed due to sensing the pain. He spontaneously lifted the spear. |
| Limbat melihat tombak sudah diangkat menandakan waktu pembuktian sudah diakhiri. Dengan senang Limbat naik ke darat, Limbat kembali dapat melepaskan diri. | Limbat saw the lifted spear and it showed that the contest was over. Limbat joyfully went back to the ground. He was eventually able to set him free. |
| Dia melihat Sigarlaki sedang kesakitan. Ketam menggigitnya dengan erat. Saat Limbat sampai ke darat, Limbat pun segera memberikan bantuan. | Limbat noticed that Sigarlaki was in pain. The crab bit him firmly. When Limbat was already on the ground, he immediately gave Sigarlaki a hand. |
| Gigitan ketam yang erat dilepaskan, darah langsung mengalir dengan deras. Sakit Sigarlaki makin tak tertahankan, wajah Sigarlaki tampak memelas. | The crab finally quit biting, and Sigarlaki's foot was bleeding. His pain was unbearable, and he looked pitiful. |
| Setelah obat dibalurkan, darah mulai berhenti mengucur. Sigarlaki segera merasa baikan, Limbat ikut senang dan bersyukur. | After taking care of the wound, the blood stopped bleeding. Sigarlaki felt better. Limbat was relived and and grateful. |
| Melihat ketulusan dan pengabdian Limbat, Sigarlaki merasa berdosa dan meminta maaf. Mereka berdua berpelukan dengan erat, Limbat memaafkan Sigarlaki yang khilaf. | Seeing the sacrifice and sincerity that Limbat showed, Sigarlaki felt guilty and he conveyed his apology. They tightly hugged each other. Limbat forgave Sigarlaki who was once mistaken about him. |

*Appendix 3, the errors found in output text Indonesian Folklore "Princess Tandampalik" and "Sigarlaki and Limbat" done by Google Translate*

1. Missing Word

| No. | ST | TT | Folklore | Details |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Alkisah di Kerajaan Luwu yang sentosa, tinggallah Putri Tandampalik yang jelita.. | Once upon a time in the kingdom of Luwu the tranquil, lived daughter Tandampalik are beautiful. | Princess Tandampalik | Missing an article "a" |
| 2. | Putri yang cantik jelita pun jatuh sakit, tabib kerajaan tak sanggup mengobati | Daughter who pretty sweet too fell ill , physician kingdom was able to treat | Princess Tandampalik | Missing word "not" as the translation output of the word "tidak sanggup". Here, GT omitted the word "tak". |
| 3. | Pengawal pun segera melempar sauh. | Guards also immediately throw anchor. | Princess Tandampalik | Missing an article "an" |
| 4. | Putri menggerakkan tangan untuk menghalau, Tapi kerbau malah mendekat dan menjilati. | Daughter move a hand to dispel, but buffalo in stead approaching and licking. | Princess Tandampalik | Missing an article "the" before the word "Buffalo" |
| 5. | Limbat merasa tidak bersalah dan menyangkal. | Limbat feel not guilty and deny. | Princess Tandampalik | Missing word "it" as object pronoun. |
| 6. | Melawan tombak Sigarlaki yang tenggelam untuk membuktikan dirinya tidak bersalah. | Against spear Sigarlaki which sank to prove himself not guilty. | Sigarlaki and Limbat | Missing word "Was" as the auxiliary verb before the word "not" |
| 7. | Mata tombak dari besi pasti tenggelam. | Eye spear of iron must have drowned | Sigarlaki and Limbat | Missing an article |
| 8. | Merasa berhasil membuktikan dirinya tidak bersalah. | ***Feel*** managed to prove himself not guilty. | Sigarlaki and Limbat | Correction: Felt. Missing word "was" as an auxiliary verb before the word "not" |
| 9. | Saat Limbat sampai ke darat, | When Limbat up to land | Sigarlaki and Limbat | Missing the word "The" as the definite article |
| 10. | Limbat pun segera memberikan bantuan. | Limbat also immediately provide assistance | Sigarlaki and Limbat | Missing an article |

| No. | ST | TT | Folklore | Details |
|-----|----|----|----------|---------|
| 11. | Sakit Sigarlaki makin tak tertahankan, | Sick Sigarlaki increasingly not unbearable | Sigarlaki and Limbat | Missing apostrophe 's |
| 12. | Melihat ketulusan dan pengabdian Limbat, | Seeing the sincerity and dedication Limbat , | Sigarlaki and Limbat | Missing word "Of" before word "Limbat". Here of functions as an adjective to describe noun. |

2. Incorrect Word

| No. | ST | TT | Folklore | Details |
|-----|----|----|----------|---------|
| 1. | Alkisah di Kerajaan Luwu yang sentosa, tinggallah Putri Tandampalik yang jelita.. | Once upon a time in the kingdom of Luwu the tranquil, lived daughter Tandampalik are beautiful. | Princess Tandampalik | Incorret Word of the using of "Daughter" as the output of the word "Putri" |
| 2. | Banyak pemuda yang jatuh cinta padanya | Many youth who fell in love with him, | Princess Tandampalik | Incorrect word of the using of the word "Youth", it should be "Youths" |
| 3. | Pangeran Bone yang tinggal amat jauh mendengar kabar kecantikan Putri. | Prince Bone, who lives very far away, hears the news of the Princess's beauty. | Princess Tandampalik | Incorrect word of choosing words; lives and hears. *It should be changed into past form because the object translated is folklore that is one of the type of descriptive text have to use the past form (1)* |
| 4. | Tak disangka, bencana buruk terjadi.. | Not unexpectedly, the disaster worse happened. | Princess Tandampalik | Incorrect word in choosing "not unexpectedly", it should be changed into "unexpectedly" |
| 5. | Putri yang cantik jelita pun jatuh sakit, tabib kerajaan tak sanggup mengobati | Daughter who pretty sweet too fell ill , physician kingdom was able to treat | Princess Tandampalik | Incorrect Word "Daughter" |
| 6. | Konon penyakit Putri dapat berjangkit. | It is said that Putri's disease can be contagious. | Princess Tandampalik | Incorrect word in choosing to be. |
| 7. | Rakyat negeri dirundung kesedihan. | The people of the country are saddened by sadness | Princess Tandampalik | Incorrect word in choosing the word "saddened" |
| 8. | Kulit putri yang putih dan mulus sekarang banyak bercak yang terasa perih. | Leather daughter were white and smooth now many spots that feels sore | Princess Tandampalik | Incorrect word in choosing words "leather" and daughter" |
| 9. | Menuruti saran para tabib sepuh jika dibiarkan rakyat dapat tertular | According to the advice of the elderly healers, if left unchecked, the people can become infected. | Princess Tandampalik | Incorrect word in choosing the word "unchecked" |
| 10. | Penyakit yang belum ada obat penyembuh, tentunya akan menjadi musibah besar. | Diseases are not there medicine healer, of course would be a catastrophe big. | Princess Tandampalik | Incorrect words in choosing word; are as to be. |
| 11. | Setelah berpikir dan menimbang-nimbang, raja Luwu dengan berat hati memutuskan dia | After thinking and weigh king of Luwu with a heavy heart decided he alienate his daughter were poor, so that | Princess Tandampalik | Incorrect words; *Weigh, heavy heart.* |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | mengasingkan putrinya yang malang, agar rakyat negeri tidak ketularan. | the people of the country are not contaminated. | | |
| 12. | Putri Luwu menuruti keputusan Raja, dia berangkat ke tempat pengasingan. | The daughter of Luwu obeyed the King's decision , she went to the place of exile . | Princess Tandampalik | Incorrect Word; Daughter. It should be changed into "Princess" |
| 13. | Putri pergi dengan kebesaran jiwa ditemani beberapa pengawal kesayangan. | The daughter went out with an oversized soul accompanied by some of her favorite bodyguards. | Princess Tandampalik | Incorrect Word; Daughter. It should be changed into "Princess". Incorrect Word: Oversized Soul. |
| 14. | Pagi-pagi rombongan telah tiba di dermaga, kapal dan bekal perjalanan sudah disiapkan. | In the morning the group had arrived at the dock, the boat and the provision of travel is already prepared. | Princess Tandampalik | Incorrect Word: Provision. |
| 15. | Tak lama, Putri tiba di sebuah pulau. | Before long, the Princess arrived at an island. | Princess Tandampalik | Incorrect Word: *Before Long*. |
| 16. | Sejak saat itu Putri memulai hidup baru. | Since the time that Princess start life new | Princess Tandampalik | Incorrect word "started", it should be changed into past form. |
| 17. | Hidup dengan segala kesederhanaan, dia bercocok tanam dan berburu. | Living with all simplicity, he cultivated crops and hunted. | Princess Tandampalik | Incorrect words of choosing words; He as pronoun, and the word "cultivated" |
| 18. | Hari demi hari dia jalani dengan bersyukur. | Day after day he lived with gratitude. | Princess Tandampalik | Incorrect Word; He, it should be changed into "she" |
| 19. | Putri tak segan turun ke tanah pertanian. | Putri does not hesitate to go to the farm. | Princess Tandampalik | Incorrect word in choosing the word "does", and "go". It should be changed into past form. |
| 20. | Padi milik Putri tumbuh dengan subur karena dirawat dengan penuh perhatian. | Rice belongs to the Princess grow with fertile because of being treated with full attention. | Princess Tandampalik | Incorrect Word; He, it should be changed into "she" |
| 21. | Putri menggerakkan tangan untuk menghalau, Tapi kerbau malah mendekat dan menjilati. | Daughter move a hand to dispel, but buffalo in stead approaching and licking. | Princess Tandampalik | Incorrect word in choosing the word "Daughter" as the TT of the word "Putri" |
| 22. | Jilatan kerbau menghilangkan bercak, kulit Putri menjadi mulus kembali. | The buffalo licking removes the spots , Putri's skin becomes smooth again | Princess Tandampalik | Incorrect word in choosing the word "removes" |
| 23. | Pangeran segera memasuki rumah, tanpa di duga dia bertemu gadis bak putri. | Prince immediately entered the house, without at guessing he met a girl like princess. | Princess Tandampalik | "Without at guessing" as the output of ST "tanpa di duga" is not appropriate. It can be translated into "Unexpectedly" |
| 24. | Putri dengan tulus memafkan. | Daughter to sincerely forgive. | Princess Tandampalik | Inccorect word; Daughter and Forgive. The word "daughter" should be changed into "Princess". Meanwhile, the word "forgive" should be translated into past form. |

| 25. | Akhirnya mereka pun berkenalan. Pangeran yang telah kelaparan dijamu putri dengan berbagai hidangan. | Finally they were acquainted . Prince who had been starved were treated daughter with a variety of dishes. | Princess Tandampalik | Incorrect word; Daughter |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 26. | Tak terasa hari semakin gelap. | Not feel the day getting dark. | Princess Tandampalik | Choosing a phrase "not feel day" is not appropriate, actually, it can be translated into "there was getting dark" |
| 27. | Sementara pangeran masih menunggu pengawalnya, dengan akrab, mereka terus bercakap-cakap. | While the prince is still waiting for her bodyguard, with familiar, th ey continue chatting. | Princess Tandampalik | Incorrect word in choosing the word "her" as the pronoun. It should be changed into masculine pronoun. |
| 28. | Melihat putri yang baik budinya pangeran pun jatuh cinta. | See daughter who both budi nya prince was falling in love. | Princess Tandampalik | Incorrect word in choosing the word "Daughter" as the TT of the word "Daughter" |
| 29. | Putri di ajak kembali ke istana, ke tempat seharusnya ia berada. | Daughter in invited back to the palace to where should he be | Princess Tandampalik | Incorrect word in choosing the word "Daughter" as the TT of the word "Putri" |
| 30. | Sigarlaki adalah seorang pemuda yang perkasa | Sigarlaki is a youth that is mighty | Sigarlaki and Limbat | Incorrect word in choosing "is" as the to be |
| 31. | .Sigarlaki memiliki pelayan yang jujur. | Sigarlaki have a maid that honestly | Sigarlaki and Limbat | Incorrect Word in choosing "have" as the Auxiliary verb. It should be changed into past tense. Correction: *Sigarlaki had an honest servant.* |
| 32. | Pelayan yang baik itu bernama Limbat | The waiter who both were named Limbat . | Sigarlaki and Limbat | Incorrect words: The waiter, who both (?), were. |
| 33. | Kehadiran Limbat membuat Sigarlaki bersyukur | The presence Limbat make Sigarlaki grateful | Sigarlaki and Limbat | Incorrect words: presence and make. Both of TT words should be changed into past form |
| 34. | Pekerjaan pun dapat diselesaikan dengan cepat. | Work was able to be resolved by fast | Sigarlaki and Limbat | Choosing "by fast" as the TT output of "dengan cepat" less accurate. Meanwhile, it can be translated into "Fastly" |
| 35. | Sigarlaki adalah seseorang yang pantang menyerah. | Sigarlaki is someone who never gives up. | Sigarlaki and Limbat | Incorrect Words: is as to be, and the word "gives". Both of TT should be changed into past form. |
| 36. | Dia juga mengasihi pelayannya, Limbat | He also loves his servant , Limbat , | Sigarlaki and Limbat | Choosing "Loves" as the output of ST "mengasihi" is inappropriate. It can be translated into "kind". So that, the sentence can be changed into "He was also kind to Limbat" |
| 37. | , namun Sigarlaki memiliki sifat pemarah. . | But Sigarlaki has a grumpy nature . | Sigarlaki and Limbat | Choosing "Grumpy nature" as the TT output of "sifat pemarah" is less accurate. Thus, it can be changed into "Bad temper" |

| 38. | Limbat yang setia dengan sabar menemani. | Limbat, who is loyal, patiently accompanies him. | Sigarlaki and Limbat | Incorrect Words; loyal (it should be changed into loyally), accompanies (it should be changed into past form) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 39. | Sudah setengah hari buruan belum didapatkan, hari itu, hutan tampak teramat sepi. | It's been half a day the game has not been found, that day, the forest looks very quiet. | Sigarlaki and Limbat | Incorrect Word in choosing "game" as the TT of "berburu". However, it can be changed into "hunt" |
| | | | | Incorrect Word in choosing "looks" as the TT of "terlihat". It should be changed into past form. |
| 40. | Mereka berdua duduk di bawah pohon rindang, | They were both sitting on the bottom of the tree shade. | Sigarlaki and Limbat | Incorrect Word: the word "shade" should be changed into "shady" The sentence can be translated into, "They sat down under a shady tree" |
| 41. | Sigarlaki duduk sambil memperhatikan sekitar, | Sigarlaki sit while attention around , | Sigarlaki and Limbat | The word "sit" should be changed into past form |
| 42. | Mereka pun istirahat dan menyantap makanan | They also break and eat food. | Sigarlaki and Limbat | The word "break" can be changed into "rest". Thus, the word "eat" should be changed into past tense. |
| 43. | Dia akan berusaha keras menyelam ke dasar kolam. | He will try his best to dive to the bottom of the pool. . | Sigarlaki and Limbat | Incorrect words, TT should use past form. |
| 44. | Bersamaan dengan tombak yang masuk ke kolam, Limbat segera melepas pakaian dan menyelam. | Along with the spear that entered into the pool, Limbat immediately take off clothes and dive. | Sigarlaki and Limbat | Incorrect words, TT should use past form. |
| 45. | Tak dipedulikan dinginnya air di kolam, | Not ignored the chill of the water in the pool , | Sigarlaki and Limbat | Choosing "not ignored" as the TT of ST "Tak dipedulikan" is less accurate. |
| 46. | Limbat menyelam semakin dalam. | Limbat diving is getting in. | Sigarlaki and Limbat | Incorrect words, TT should use past form. |
| 47. | Sigarlaki segera mengangkat tombak yang tenggelam dan melemparkan ke arah babi hutan yang bergerak. | Sigarlaki immediately lift the spear *that is sinking* and threw to the direction of *swine forest* that moves. | Sigarlaki and Limbat | In correct word in choosing the phrase "that is sinking" |
| 48. | Tombak yang dilempar hanya mengenai ilalang, | The spears *were* thrown just about weeds | Sigarlaki and Limbat | In correct word in choosing the word "were" as It should be changed into "was" |
| 49. | Babi hutan melarikan diri dengan lincah. | *Pig jungle* escape *himself* with *mercurial* | Sigarlaki and Limbat | Correction: *The boar swiftly ran away*. |
| 50. | Limbat segera muncul dengan senang, | Limbat immediately appear *with happy* | Sigarlaki and Limbat | Correction: appeared, happily. |

| No. | ST | TT | Characters | Correction/Notes |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 51. | Merasa berhasil membuktikan dirinya tidak bersalah. | *Feel* managed to prove himself not guilty. | Sigarlaki and Limbat | Correction: Felt. |
| 52. | Tiba-tiba seekor ketam keluar dari kolam mengigit kaki Sigarlaki dengan kuat. | Suddenly a crab out of the pool to bite the foot Sigarlaki with strong. | Sigarlaki and Limbat | Incorrect words: with strong, it can be changed into "strongly" |
| 53. | Secara refleks tombak pun diangkat. | *In a reflex* spear was removed | Sigarlaki and Limbat | Correction: The phrase "In a reflex" can be changed into "spontaneously" |
| 54. | Dengan senang Limbat naik ke darat, | *By happy* Limbat ride to shore | Sigarlaki and Limbat | Correction: Happily |
| 55. | Limbat kembali dapat melepaskan diri. | Limbat back can detach themselves. | Sigarlaki and Limbat | Incorrect words: can detach themselves<br>Correction: *"Limbat was eventually able to set him free"* |
| 56. | Dia melihat Sigarlaki sedang kesakitan. | She sees Sigarlaki in pain | Sigarlaki and Limbat | Incorrect Words: She, and see.<br>The word "she" should be changed into "He". Thus, the verb "sees" should be changed into past form. |
| 57. | Ketam menggigitnya dengan erat. | The *crabs* to bite with tightly. | Sigarlaki and Limbat | The sentence contains the word "crabs" which requires a plural noun. Meanwhile the ST "Ketam" contains with a singular meaning. Therefore, the source language should be translated into "crab."<br><br>The TT "with tightly" is lees accurate. It can be translated into "Tightly" |
| 58. | Limbat pun segera memberikan bantuan. | Limbat also immediately provide assistance | Sigarlaki and Limbat | Incorrect word "Provide," it should be changed into past form |
| 59. | Gigitan ketam yang erat dilepaskan, | Bite crabs are tightly released | Sigarlaki and Limbat | Incorrect Words: *The crabs* and *are* |
| 60. | Darah langsung mengalir dengan deras. | The blood immediately *flows with torrential* | Sigarlaki and Limbat | Incorrect words, TT should use past form. |
| 61. | Sakit Sigarlaki makin tak tertahankan, | Sick Sigarlaki increasingly not unbearable | Sigarlaki and Limbat | Incorrect Words: Choosing "sick" as the TT of "sakit" is less accurate. It can be translated into "pain"<br><br>Missing "Was" as to be before "not" |
| 62. | Darah mulai berhenti mengucur. | The blood started to stop *flowing*. | Sigarlaki and Limbat | Correction: , *The blood stopped bleeding* |
| 63. | Mereka berdua berpelukan dengan erat, | They both hugged each other *with a tight ,* | Sigarlaki and Limbat | Correction: *They tightly hugged each other* |

| No. | ST | TT | Folklore | Details |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 64. | Limbat memaafkan Sigarlaki yang khilaf | Limbat *forgive* Sigarlaki *who erred* | Sigarlaki and Limbat | Correction: Limbat forgave Sigarlaki who was once mistaken about him. |

3. Word order

| No. | ST | TT | Folklore | Details |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Alkisah di Kerajaan Luwu yang sentosa, tinggallah Putri Tandampalik yang jelita.. | Once upon a time in the kingdom of Luwu the tranquil, lived daughter Tandampalik are beautiful. | Princess Tandampalik | Word order in *"Lived daughter Tandampalik are beautiful"* |
| 2. | Tak disangka, bencana buruk terjadi.. | Not unexpectedly, *the disaster worse happened*. | Princess Tandampalik | Correction: The worse disaster happened |
| 3. | Putri yang cantik jelita pun jatuh sakit, tabib kerajaan tak sanggup mengobati | Daughter who pretty sweet too fell ill , physician kingdom was able to treat | Princess Tandampalik | Word order *"Daughter who pretty sweet too fell ill"*, is not appropriate with the context. |
| 4. | Kulit putri yang putih dan mulus sekarang banyak bercak yang terasa perih. | **Leather daughter** were white and smooth now many spots that feels sore | Princess Tandampalik | Correction: The Princess's skin… |
| 5. | Penyakit yang belum ada obat penyembuh, tentunya akan menjadi musibah besar. | Diseases are not there medicine healer, of course would be a catastrophe big. | Princess Tandampalik | Word order in the phrase *"Disease are not there medicine…."* *"catastrophe big"* |
| 6. | Setelah berpikir dan menimbang-nimbang, raja Luwu dengan berat hati memutuskan dia mengasingkan putrinya yang malang, agar rakyat negeri tidak ketularan. | After thinking and weigh king of Luwu with a heavy heart decided he alienate his daughter were poor, so that the people of the country are not contaminated. | Princess Tandampalik | Word Order: *"His daughter were poor…"* it should be changed into *"His poor daughter"* |
| 7. | Sejak saat itu Putri memulai hidup baru. | Since the time that Princess start life new | Princess Tandampalik | Word order, *"Since the time that Princess start life new"* |
| 8. | Saat Putri duduk sendiri di tepi danau, seekor kerbau putih menghampiri. | When the Princess sat alone on the edge of the lake, a buffalo white approached. | Princess Tandampalik | Word order, "A Buffalo white…" The adjective should be put before noun. |
| 9. | Raja Luwu menyambut dengan girang kesembuhan putri yang di cintainya. | King Luwu welcomed her daughter with delight healing daughter that love them. | Princess Tandampalik | Word order revised: *King of Luwu welcomed the healing of his beloved daughter with excitement.* |
| 10. | Lamaran pangeran diterima dengan senang, mereka pun hidup bahagia selamanya. | Application prince accepted with pleasure, they also live happily forever. | Princess Tandampalik | Word order revised: *The prince's proposal was blissfully accepted. They lived happily ever after.* |

| No. | ST | TT | Folklore | Details |
|-----|-----|-----|----------|---------|
| 11. | Mereka berdua duduk di bawah pohon rindang, | They were both sitting on the bottom of the tree shade. | Sigarlaki and Limbat. | Word Order: "tree shade" |
| 12. | Hari yang buruk membuat Sigarlaki merasa kesal. | Today the bad make Sigarlaki feel annoyed. | Sigarlaki and Limbat | Incorrect word in choosing the word "Today the bad" as the TT of "Hari yang buruk." It also contains with error in word order aspects. The sentence can be translated into "The bad day ruined Sigarlaki's mood" |
| 13. | Namun, tetap tidak ada yang mereka dapatkan. | However, still not there that they get. | Sigarlaki and Limbat | Word order: "Still not there that they get" Correction: However, they did not catch anything |
| 14. | Melawan tombak Sigarlaki yang tenggelam untuk membuktikan dirinya tidak bersalah. | Against spear Sigarlaki which sank to prove himself not guilty. | Sigarlaki and Limbat | Word order: "spear Sigarlaki" should be changed into "Sigarlaki's spear"" |
| 15. | Limbat merasa perintah majikannya tidak masuk akal, | Limbat find commands employer does not enter the mind | Sigarlaki and Limbat | Word order: *"Limbat find commands employer…"*, is less appropriate. It can be changed into *Limbat thought the employer's command…"* " |
| 16. | Tiba-tiba seekor ketam keluar dari kolam mengigit kaki Sigarlaki dengan kuat. | Suddenly a crab out of the pool to bite the foot Sigarlaki with strong. | Sigarlaki and Limbat | Word order correction: "Sigarlaki's foot" |
| 17. | Limbat kembali dapat melepaskan diri. | Limbat **back can** detach themselves. | Sigarlaki and Limbat | Correction: *"Limbat was eventually able to set him free"* |
| 18. | Gigitan ketam yang erat dilepaskan, | Bite crabs are tightly released | Sigarlaki and Limbat | Word Order correction*: The crab finally quit biting* |
| 19. | Wajah Sigarlaki tampak memelas. | Face Sigarlaki looked plaintively. | Sigarlaki and Limbat | Word ordering correction: *Sigarlaki's Face…* |

4. Unknown words

| No. | ST | TT | Folklore | Details |
|-----|-----|-----|----------|---------|
| 1. | Konon penyakit Putri dapat berjangkit. | It is said that Putri's disease can be contagious. | Princess Tandampalik | Unknown word, untranslatable the word "Putri" into target text. |
| 2. | Kondisi Putri amat memprihatinkan. | Putri's condition is very poor | Princess Tandampalik | Untranslatable the word "putri" into TT |

| 3. | Tubuh Putri pun kian kurus. | Putri's body is getting thinner. | Princess Tandampalik | Untranslatable the word "putri" into TT |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4. | Putri tak segan turun ke tanah pertanian. | Putri does not hesitate to go to the farm. | Princess Tandampalik | Untranslatable the word "putri" into TT |
| 5. | Jilatan kerbau menghilangkan bercak, kulit Putri menjadi mulus kembali. | The buffalo licking removes the spots , Putri's skin becom es smooth again | Princess Tandampalik | Untranslatable the word "Putri" into TT. |
| 6. | Putri pun menceritkan kisahanya. | Putri also told her story. | Princess Tandampalik | Untranslatable the word "Putri" into TT. |
| 7. | Melihat putri yang baik budinya pangeran pun jatuh cinta. | See daughter who both budi nya prince was falling in love. | Princess Tandampalik | Untranslatable the word "Budinya" into TT. |
| 8. | Namun, Limbat menuruti perintah dengan tawakal. | However , Limbat obeyed orders with tawakal | Sigarlaki and Limbat | Untranslatable the word "tawakal" into TT |

*Appendix 4, the errors found in output text Indonesian Folklore "Princess Tandampalik" and "Sigarlaki and Limbat" done by Bing Translator*

1. Incorrect Word

| No. | ST | TT | Folklore | Details |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Hiduplah seoorang pemuda yang suka bertualang. | *Live* as an adventurous young man. | Sigarlaki and Limbat | Correction: *there lived a young man who was fond of adventure.* |
| 2. | Sigarlaki memiliki pelayan yang jujur. | Sigarlaki *has* honest *servants* | Sigarlaki and Limbat | Correction: *Sigarlaki had an honest servant* |
| 3. | Kehadiran limbat membuat sigarlaki bersyukur | Limbat's *presence makes* sigarlaki grateful | Sigarlaki and Limbat | Correction: *Limbat. Sigarlaki was grateful for the presence of Limbat* The output text should use past form. |
| 4. | Sigarlaki dan limbat amat dekat dan bersahabat. | Sigarlaki and limbat are very close and friendly | Sigarlaki and Limbat | |
| 5. | Sigarlaki adalah seseorang yang pantang menyerah. | Sigarlaki *is* a man who never *gives* up. | Sigarlaki and Limbat | The output text should use past form. Correction: *Sigarlaki was a type of person who never gave up.* |
| 6. | Dia juga mengasihi pelayannya, limbat | He also *loved* his servant limbat | Sigarlaki and Limbat | Choosing "Loved" as the TT of ST "mengasihi" is less accurate. It can be translated into *"He was also kind to Limbat, his servant"* |
| 7. | Namun sigarlaki memiliki sifat pemarah. | But sigarlaki was *grumpy* | Sigarlaki and Limbat | BT do not translate the word "sifat", which can be translated into "temper" |

| | | | | |
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| | | | | Correction sentence: *Unfortunately Sigarlaki was bad-tempered.* |
| 8. | Limbat yang setia dengan sabar menemani. | ***The loyal*** limbat patiently ***accompanies.*** | Sigarlaki and Limbat | Correction: ***Limbat loyally and patiently accompanied him*** |
| 9. | Sigarlaki mengajak limbat untuk beristirahat. | Sigarlaki ***invites*** limbat to rest. | Sigarlaki and Limbat | Correction: *Sigarlaki eventually asked Limbat to get some rest.* |
| 10. | Mereka berdua duduk di bawah pohon rindang, | They both sat under shady ***trees*** | Sigarlaki and Limbat | Correction: *They sat down under a shady tree* Missing word an article "a" |
| 11. | Tombak disandarkan di pohon terdekat | Spears rested on nearby ***trees***. | Sigarlaki and Limbat | ST contains with the word "pohon", which requires a singular noun. Meanwhile the TT "tress" contains with a plural meaning. Therefore, the source language should be translated into "tree." |
| 12. | Namun, tetap tak ada satu hewan pun yang kelihatan | However, there is still not *a single animal in sight* | Sigarlaki and Limbat | Correction: ***However, they could not spot any beasts.*** |
| 13. | Dia terus mengeluh karena tidak ada binatang buruan. | He kept complaining because there were no ***game animals.*** | Sigarlaki and Limbat | The sentence can be translated into, *"He did not stop complaining about the absence of the beasts."* |
| 14. | Mereka berjalan hingga kaki terasa sangat pegal. | They walked up ***to the feet*** feeling very sore. | Sigarlaki and Limbat | The sentence can be translated into, *"They kept walking until they got tired"* |
| 15. | Namun, tetap tidak ada yang mereka dapatkan. | However, there ***is*** still nothing they ***get*** | Sigarlaki and Limbat | The sentence can be translated into, *"They did not catch anything."* |
| 16. | Saat senja mereka pulang tanpa membawa hasil buruan. | At dusk they ***go*** home without any ***hunting.*** | Sigarlaki and Limbat | Correction sentence: *By sundown, they went home without bringing anything.* |
| 17. | Di rumah, mereka masih memiliki persediaan makanan, limbat segera ke dapur sesuai dengan perintah majikan. | At home, they still ***have*** food supplies, limbat immediately ***goes*** to the kitchen according to the employer's orders. . | Sigarlaki and Limbat | TT should use past form Correction sentence: *At home, they still had some supplies. Limbat right away went to the kitchen to do his master's instruction.* |
| 18. | Persediaan daging di lemari hilang. | The supply of meat in the ***closet is*** gone. | Sigarlaki and Limbat | Additional translated TT: *The meat supplies stored in a cupboard were gone.* |
| 19. | Dengan cemas limbat segera melapor ke majikan, | Anxiously limbat immediately reports to the employer, | Sigarlaki and Limbat | Additional translated TT: *He worriedly told to the employer* |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20. | Sigarlaki yang kesal semakin bertambah berang. | An annoyed sigarlaki *grows* increasingly beaver | Sigarlaki and Limbat | Additional translated: *Sigarlaki eventually got more upset and furious.*<br><br>Verb in TT should use past form |
| 21. | Sigarlaki memarahi limbat dengan hati kesal. | Sigarlaki scolds limbat with an annoyed heart. | Sigarlaki and Limbat | Incorrect word in choosing "scolds" as the TT of "memarahi". Meanwhile, it can be translated into "scolded". The form must be changed into past form. |
| 22. | Menuduh limbat telah mencuri daging persediaan. | *Accusing* limbat of stealing meat supplies. | Sigarlaki and Limbat | Additional translation: *He accused Limbat of stealing the meat supplies.* |
| 23. | Limbat merasa tidak bersalah dan menyangkal. | Limbat *feels* innocent and *denies* it. | Sigarlaki and Limbat | Target text should use past form. Meanwhile, the sentence can be translated into, *"Limbat did not feel guilty and kept denying the accusation."* |
| 24. | Sigarlaki menantang limbat untuk membuktikan. | Sigarlaki *challenges* limbat to prove. | Sigarlaki and Limbat | Incorrect word in choosing "challanges" as the TT of "menantangi". |
| 25. | Melawan tombak sigarlaki yang tenggelam untuk membuktikan dirinya tidak bersalah. | *Fight* sigarlaki's *sinking* spear to prove his innocence. | Sigarlaki and Limbat | The phrase can be translated into, *"fight against Sigarlaki's spear that was sunk"* |
| 26. | Limbat merasa perintah majikannya tidak masuk akal, | Limbat felt his master's *orders were* unreasonable | Sigarlaki and Limbat | ST contains with the word "perintah", which requires a singular noun. Meanwhile the TT "orders" contains with a plural meaning. Therefore, the source language should be translated into "order." |
| 27. | Namun, limbat menuruti perintah dengan tawakal. | However, limbat obeyed the command with *laughter* | Sigarlaki and Limbat | Choosing "laughter" as the output of ST "tawakal," is less accurate. Meanwhile, it can be translated into "helpessly" |
| 28. | Dia akan berusaha keras menyelam ke dasar kolam. | He's *going* to try hard to dive to the bottom of the pool | Sigarlaki and Limbat | Additional translated text: *He strove to reach the bottom of the pond.* |
| 29. | Limbat menyelam semakin dalam. | Limbat *dives* deeper | Sigarlaki and Limbat | Additonal translated text: Limbat kept diving and getting deeper. |
| 30. | Sigarlaki segera mengangkat tombak yang tenggelam dan melemparkan ke arah babi hutan yang | Sigarlaki immediately *lifts* the sinking spear and *throws* it at the moving boar. | Sigarlaki and Limbat | Additional translated text: *Sigarlaki immediately lifted the sinking spear and threw it to the boar.* |

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| | bergerak. | | | |
| 31. | Limbat segera muncul dengan senang, | Limbat *soon* appeared *happy*, | Sigarlaki and Limbat | The word "soon" in TT by BT can be translated into "immediately". Thus the word "happy" should be changed into adverb "happily" to describe Limbat. |
| 32. | Sigarlaki pun menjerit kesakitan digigit ketam, | Sigarlaki also screamed in pain bitten by *crabs* | Sigarlaki and Limbat | ST contains with the word "kepiting", which requires a singular noun. Meanwhile the TT "crabs" contains with a plural meaning. Therefore, the source language should be translated into "crab." |
| 33. | Limbat melihat tombak sudah diangkat menandakan waktu pembuktian sudah diakhiri. | Limbat *sees* the spear has been lifted indicating the time of proof has ended. | Sigarlaki and Limbat | Target Text should use past form because the object is folklore that included to descriptive text that should use past form. |
| 34. | Dengan senang limbat naik ke darat, | *With* limbat *happy* to climb ashore, | Sigarlaki and Limbat | Additional translated text*: Limbat joyfully went back to the ground* |
| 35. | Darah langsung mengalir dengan deras. | The blood immediately *flows* rapidly. | Sigarlaki and Limbat | Target text should use past form. |
| 36. | Wajah sigarlaki tampak memelas. | Sigarlaki's face looked *flushed.* | Sigarlaki and Limbat | Additional translated text: Sigarlaki's face looked pitiful |
| 37. | Darah mulai berhenti mengucur. | The blood *begins* to stop *pouring.* | Sigarlaki and Limbat | Additional translated text: *the blood stopped bleeding.* |
| 38. | Mereka berdua berpelukan dengan erat, | *The two* of them hug tightly | Sigarlaki and Limbat | Additional translate text*: They tightly hugged each other* |
| 39. | Limbat memaafkan sigarlaki yang khilaf | Limbat *forgives* the erroneous sigarlaki. | Sigarlaki and Limbat | The TT should use past form |
| 40. | Banyak pemuda yang jatuh cinta padanya | A lot of young men fell in love with *him* | Princess Tandampalik | Incorrect Pronoun, it should be changed into feminine pronoun (Her) |
| 41. | Mereka semua ingin melamarnya. | They all wanted to propose to *him.* | Princess Tandampalik | Incorrect Pronoun, it should be changed into feminine pronoun (Her) |
| 42. | Pangeran bone yang tinggal amat jauh mendengar kabar kecantikan putri. | Prince Bone who *lives* very far away heard the news of the princess's beauty. | Princess Tandampalik | Correction: *Prince of Bone who lived far away heard the news about the beauty of the princess* |
| 43. | Raja luwu sungguh bimbang. Dia mengingat adat turun- | **She** remembers hereditary customs, if the princess proposed to the opposite | Princess Tandampalik | Incorrect word in choosing personal pronoun. It should be changed into masculine pronoun |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | temurun, jika putri dilamar kerajaan seberang. Negeri akan tertimpa musibah beruntun. | kingdom. The country will be hit by successive disasters. | | |
| 44. | Putri yang cantik jelita pun jatuh sakit, tabib kerajaan tak sanggup mengobati | The beautiful princess fell *ill*, the royal physician was unable to treat. | Princess Tandampalik | Choosing the word "ill" as the TT of "sick" is less accurate. Meanwhile, it can be changed into "sick" |
| 45. | Konon penyakit putri dapat berjangkit. | It *is* said that princess's disease can be infected. | Princess Tandampalik | Additional translated text: *The disease that the princess suffered was allegedly contagious.*<br><br>The output text should be use past form |
| 46. | Kondisi putri amat memprihatinkan. | The princess's condition *is* very concerning. | Princess Tandampalik | Additional translated text: The princess's condition looked worrisome |
| 47. | Kulit putri yang putih dan mulus sekarang banyak bercak yang terasa perih. | The princess's smooth, white skin *is* now a lot of *sore patches.* | Princess Tandampalik | Additional translated text*: The princess's fleecy skin was suddenly covered by painful rashes.* |
| 48. | Tubuh putri pun kian kurus. | The princess's body *is* getting thinner. | Princess Tandampalik | Additional translated text*: The princess's body got thinner* |
| 49. | Menuruti saran para tabib sepuh jika dibiarkan rakyat dapat tertular | Obey the advice of the elderly physicians *if left* to the people can be infected. | Princess Tandampalik | Additional translated text: *As the senior royal physician stated, if there were no ways to cure the disease, it would be spread to the people.* |
| 50. | penyakit yang belum ada obat penyembuh, tentunya akan menjadi musibah besar. | Diseases that *have* no cure will certainly be a major disaster. | Princess Tandampalik | Additional translated text: *A disease that did not have a cure would definitely generate a massive disaster.*<br><br>TT should be used past form |
| 51. | Setelah berpikir dan menimbang-nimbang, raja luwu dengan berat hati memutuskan dia mengasingkan putrinya yang malang, agar rakyat negeri tidak ketularan. | After thinking and *weighing*, king luwu strenuously decided he was alienating his poor daughter, so that the people of the country would not be deaf. | Princess Tandampalik | Choosing "weighing" as the TT of "menimbang-nimbang" is less accurate. Meanwhile, it can be translated into "considering." |
| 52. | Diiringi cahaya matahari yang silau, mereka melalui perjalanan yang jauh. | Accompanied by a glare of sunlight, they went a long *way.* | Princess Tandampalik | Additional translated text*: Under a glaring sun, they had to take a long journey* |
| 53. | Tak lama, putri tiba di sebuah pulau. | *Before long*, the princess *arrives* on an island. | Princess Tandampalik | Choosing the phrase "before long" as the output of "tak lama kemudian" is less accurate. Meanwhile, it can be trasslated into "shortly". Thus, the word |

| | | | | "arrives" in TT should be changed into past form. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 54. | Sejak saat itu putri memulai hidup baru. | *Since then* the princess has started a new life. | Princess Tandampalik | The phrase "since then" in the target text is inappropriate. It can be changed into "from that moment" |
| 55. | Hidup dengan segala kesederhanaan, dia bercocok tanam dan berburu. | *Living* with all its simplicity, *he Cultivates and hunts* | Princess Tandampalik | Inccorrect word in choosing personal pronoun dan form of the sentence. It should be used "she" as the personal pronoun and changed the verbs. |
| 56. | Bekerja dengan penuh kegembiraan. | *Work* with great joy. | Princess Tandampalik | Additional translated phrase: Worked joyfully |
| 57. | Hari demi hari dia jalani dengan bersyukur. | Day after day *he* lived gratefully. | Princess Tandampalik | Incorrect word in choosing personal pronoun |
| 58. | Padi milik putri tumbuh dengan subur karena dirawat dengan penuh perhatian. | Princess's rice *thrives because it is cared for with care.* | Princess Tandampalik | Additional translated text: ***The rice she planted had grown well since she took care of it.*** |
| 59. | Saat pekerjaan di sawah telah selesai, putri beristirahat bersama para dayang. | When the work in the *rice fields* was finished, the princess rested with the *ladies*. | Princess Tandampalik | Choosing "ladies" as the TT of "dayang" is less accurate, meanwhile, it can be translated into "court ladies". Thus, the words "rice fields" in TT can be translated into "farm."<br><br>Additional translated text: After finishing her chores in the farm, she took a rest with her court ladies. |
| 60. | Di hadapan padi-padi yang siap dituai, putri pun menghabiskan bekal dengan senang. | In the *presence* of rice that is ready to be harvested, the princess also *spends* supplies with pleasure. | Princess Tandampalik | Additional translated sentence: *The princess happily finished her meal while enjoying the rice in front of her which was ready to be harvested.* |
| 61. | Putri menggerakkan tangan untuk menghalau, tapi kerbau malah mendekat dan menjilati. | The princess *moves* her hand to drive away, but the buffalo *approaches* and *licks*. | Princess Tandampalik | TT should use past form. Additional translated sentence: *She moved her hands to ask the buffalo to go away, yet the buffalo kept walking up to her and licked her skin.* |
| 62. | Melihat kerbau tampak jinak, putri membiarkan dirinya dijilati. | Seeing the buffalo *look* tame, the princess *allows* herself to be licked. | Princess Tandampalik | TT should use past form.<br><br>Additional translated text: *Due to knowing that the buffalo was tame, the princess let it lick her.* |
| 63. | Jilatan kerbau menghilangkan bercak, kulit putri menjadi mulus kembali. | The lick of the buffalo *removes* the spots, the princess's skin *becomes* smooth again | Princess Tandampalik | Additional translated text:<br><br>*The buffalo's lick removed the rashes, and her skin turned* |

| | | | | *fleecy again.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 64. | Sementara itu di tengah hutan, pangeran bone sedang berburu. Namun, dia terpisah dari rombongan, pangeran pun mulai berjalan ke hulu. | Meanwhile in the middle of the forest, prince bone *is* hunting. However, he was separated from the entourage, the prince began to walk upstream. | Princess Tandampalik | Additional translated text: *In the meantime, in the middle of the woods, Prince of Bone was hunting. However he was unintentionally abandoned by his entourage. He then walked and headed to the headwater areas.* |
| 65. | Saat berharap mendapat tempat tempat untuk bermalam, dia pun melihat rumah yang nyaman. | When *hoping* to get a place to stay overnight, he also *sees* a comfortable home. | Princess Tandampalik | Additional translated text: *When he hoped that he would find a place to stay that night, all of a sudden he saw a house that seemed cozy.* |
| 66. | Pangeran segera memasuki rumah, tanpa di duga dia bertemu gadis bak putri. | The prince soon enters the house, unexpectedly he meets a girl like a princess. | Princess Tandampalik | Choosing the word "soon" as the translated word "segera" is less accurate. Meanwhile, it can be translated into "suddenly". Moreover, the word "enters" should be changed into past form. Therefore, the sentence can be translated into, *"The prince immediately entered the house, and he unexpectedly met a girl who looked like a princess"* |
| 67. | Putri dengan tulus memafkan. | The princess sincerely *spoken.* | Princess Tandampalik | Target Text Key, *"The princess sincerely forgave him."* |
| 68. | Akhirnya mereka pun berkenalan. Pangeran yang telah kelaparan dijamu putri dengan berbagai hidangan. | And *they* became acquainted *with him*. The starving prince was *entertained* by the princess with a variety of dishes | Princess Tandampalik | Target Text Key: *They eventually introduced themselves to each other. The prince who was ravenous was welcomed with a lot of meals provided by the princess.* |
| 69. | Tak terasa hari semakin gelap. | *It doesn't feel* like it's getting darker. | Princess Tandampalik | Target Text Key: It was getting dark. |
| 70. | Melihat putri yang baik budinya pangeran pun jatuh cinta. | *Seeing a good* princess the prince fell in love. | Princess Tandampalik | Additional translated text: *The kindness that the princess had shown made the prince fall in love with her.* |
| 71. | Padi milik putri tumbuh dengan subur karena dirawat dengan penuh perhatian. | Princess's rice *thrives because it is cared for with care.* | Princess Tandampalik | Additional translated text: *The rice she planted had grown well since she took care of it.* |
| 72. | Saat pekerjaan di sawah telah selesai, putri beristirahat bersama para dayang. | When the work in the *rice fields* was finished, the princess rested with the *ladies*. | Princess Tandampalik | Choosing "ladies" as the TT of "dayang" is less accurate, meanwhile, it can be translated into "court ladies". Thus, the words "rice fields" in TT can be translated into "farm." |

| | | | | Additional translated text: After finishing her chores in the farm, she took a rest with her court ladies. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 73. | Di hadapan padi-padi yang siap dituai, putri pun menghabiskan bekal dengan senang. | In the ***presence*** of rice that is ready to be harvested, the princess also ***spends*** supplies with pleasure. | Princess Tandampalik | Additional translated sentence: *The princess happily finished her meal while enjoying the rice in front of her which was ready to be harvested.* |
| 74. | Putri menggerakkan tangan untuk menghalau, tapi kerbau malah mendekat dan menjilati. | The princess ***moves*** her hand to drive away, but the buffalo ***approaches*** and ***licks***. | Princess Tandampalik | TT should use past form. Additional translated sentence: *She moved her hands to ask the buffalo to go away, yet the buffalo kept walking up to her and licked her skin.* |
| 75. | Melihat kerbau tampak jinak, putri membiarkan dirinya dijilati. | Seeing the buffalo ***look*** tame, the princess ***allows*** herself to be licked. | Princess Tandampalik | TT should use past form.<br><br>Additional translated text: *Due to knowing that the buffalo was tame, the princess let it lick her.* |
| 76. | Jilatan kerbau menghilangkan bercak, kulit putri menjadi mulus kembali. | The lick of the buffalo ***removes*** the spots, the princess's skin ***becomes*** smooth again | Princess Tandampalik | Additional translated text:<br><br>*The buffalo's lick removed the rashes, and her skin turned fleecy again.* |
| 77. | Sementara itu di tengah hutan, pangeran bone sedang berburu. Namun, dia terpisah dari rombongan, pangeran pun mulai berjalan ke hulu. | Meanwhile in the middle of the forest, prince bone ***is*** hunting. However, he was separated from the entourage, the prince began to walk upstream. | Princess Tandampalik | Additional translated text: *In the meantime, in the middle of the woods, Prince of Bone was hunting. However he was unintentionally abandoned by his entourage. He then walked and headed to the headwater areas.* |
| 78. | Saat berharap mendapat tempat tempat untuk bermalam, dia pun melihat rumah yang nyaman. | When ***hoping*** to get a place to stay overnight, he also ***sees*** a comfortable home. | Princess Tandampalik | Additional translated text: *When he hoped that he would find a place to stay that night, all of a sudden he saw a house that seemed cozy.* |
| 79. | Pangeran segera memasuki rumah, tanpa di duga dia bertemu gadis bak putri. | The prince soon enters the house, unexpectedly he meets a girl like a princess. | Princess Tandampalik | Choosing the word "soon" as the translated word "segera" is less accurate. Meanwhile, it can be translated into "suddenly". Moreover, the word "enters" should be changed into past form.<br>Therefore, the sentence can be translated into, *"The prince immediately entered the house, and he unexpectedly met a girl who looked like a princess"* |
| 80. | Putri dengan tulus | The princess sincerely ***spoken.*** | Princess | Target Text Key, *"The princess* |

| | | | Tandampalik | *sincerely forgave him.”* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 81. | Akhirnya mereka pun berkenalan. Pangeran yang telah kelaparan dijamu putri dengan berbagai hidangan. | And *they* became acquainted *with him*. The starving prince was *entertained* by the princess with a variety of dishes | Princess Tandampalik | Target Text Key: *They eventually introduced themselves to each other. The prince who was ravenous was welcomed with a lot of meals provided by the princess.* |
| 82. | Tak terasa hari semakin gelap. | *It doesn't feel* like it's getting darker. | Princess Tandampalik | Target Text Key: It was getting dark. |
| 83. | Melihat putri yang baik budinya pangeran pun jatuh cinta. | *Seeing a good* princess the prince fell in love. | Princess Tandampalik | Additional translated text: *The kindness that the princess had shown made the prince fall in love with her.* |
| 84. | Di hadapan padi-padi yang siap dituai, putri pun menghabiskan bekal dengan senang. | In the *presence* of rice that is ready to be harvested, the princess also *spends* supplies with pleasure. | Princess Tandampalik | Additional translated sentence: *The princess happily finished her meal while enjoying the rice in front of her which was ready to be harvested.* |
| 85. | Putri menggerakkan tangan untuk menghalau, tapi kerbau malah mendekat dan menjilati. | The princess *moves* her hand to drive away, but the buffalo *approaches* and *licks*. | Princess Tandampalik | TT should use past form. Additional translated sentence: *She moved her hands to ask the buffalo to go away, yet the buffalo kept walking up to her and licked her skin.* |
| 86. | Melihat kerbau tampak jinak, putri membiarkan dirinya dijilati. | Seeing the buffalo *look* tame, the princess *allows* herself to be licked. | Princess Tandampalik | TT should use past form.<br><br>Additional translated text: *Due to knowing that the buffalo was tame, the princess let it lick her.* |
| 87. | Jilatan kerbau menghilangkan bercak, kulit putri menjadi mulus kembali. | The lick of the buffalo *removes* the spots, the princess's skin *becomes* smooth again | Princess Tandampalik | Additional translated text:<br><br>*The buffalo's lick removed the rashes, and her skin turned fleecy again.* |
| 88. | Sementara itu di tengah hutan, pangeran bone sedang berburu. Namun, dia terpisah dari rombongan, pangeran pun mulai berjalan ke hulu. | Meanwhile in the middle of the forest, prince bone *is* hunting. However, he was separated from the entourage, the prince began to walk upstream. | Princess Tandampalik | Additional translated text: *In the meantime, in the middle of the woods, Prince of Bone was hunting. However he was unintentionally abandoned by his entourage. He then walked and headed to the headwater areas.* |

## 2. Missing Word

| No. | ST | TT | Folklore | Details |
|-----|-----|-----|----------|---------|
| 1. | Sigarlaki memiliki pelayan yang jujur. | Sigarlaki **has** honest **servants** | Sigarlaki and Limbat | Correction: *Sigarlaki had an honest servant* |
| 2. | Namun sigarlaki memiliki sifat pemarah. | But sigarlaki was **grumpy** | Sigarlaki and Limbat | BT do not translate the word "sifat", which can be translated into "temper" |
| 3. | Mereka berdua duduk di bawah pohon rindang, | They both sat under shady **trees** | Sigarlaki and Limbat | Correction: *They sat down under a shady tree* Missing word an article "a" |
| 4. | Hari yang buruk membuat sigarlaki merasa kesal. | A bad day upset sigarlaki. | Sigarlaki and Limbat | BT do not translate the word "membuat" into TT and omitted it. |
| 5. | Limbat pun segera memberikan bantuan. | Limbat immediately provided assistance. | Sigarlaki and Limbat | Missing an article before the word "assistant" |

## 3. Word order

| No. | ST | TT | Folklore | Details |
|-----|-----|-----|----------|---------|
| 1. | Dengan senang limbat naik ke darat, | **With** limbat **happy** to climb ashore, | Word order | Additional translated text*: Limbat joyfully went back to the ground* |

## 4. Unknown Word

| No. | ST | TT | Error By BT | Details |
|-----|-----|-----|-------------|---------|
| 1. | Alkisah di kerajaan luwu yang sentosa, tinggallah putri tandampalik yang jelita.. | In the kingdom of luwu **sentosa**, there lived the beautiful princess tandampalik. | Unknown word | Untranslatable ST "Sentosa" into TT. Meanwhile, in can be translated into "Presperous" |

*Appendix 5 Validation Sheet*

<div align="center">

**LEMBAR VALIDASI**

**TEKS TERJEMAHAN**

</div>

Nama Mahasiswa  : Amalia Asokawati

Jurusan  : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Judul Penelitian  : *An Error Analysis Of Google Translate And Bing Translator In Translating Indonesian Folklore*

Semester  : VIII (Delapan)

Nama Validator  : St, Hartina, S,Pd., M,Pd.

Pekerjaan  : Dosen Bahasa Inggris

### A. Petunjuk

1. Teks rujukan ini digunakan sebagai Text Target Key, yang dalam hal ini adalah teks yang digunakan sebagai tolak ukur untuk mengetahui ketepatan teks yang telah diterjemahkan menggunakan mesin penerjemah.

2. Berilah tanda centang (√) pada kolom penilaian yang sesuai menurut pendapat anda.

3. Bila ada beberapa hal yang perlu direvisi, mohon menuliskan butir-butir revisi secara langsung pada tempat yang disediakan dalam naskah ini.

### B. Penilaian ditinjau dari beberapa aspek

### 1. Keakuratan (Accuracy)

Intrumen pengkuran tingkat keakuratan memiliki tiga skala yaitu, 3,2, dan 1. Setiap skala memiliki definisi tertentu yang menentukan berapakah skala pada suatu teks terjemahan.

| Skala | Definisi | Kesimpulan |
|---|---|---|
| ③ | Makna kata, frasa, klausa, dan kalimat dari bahasa sumber diterjemahkan secara akurat ke dalam bahasa target; tidak | Akurat |

| 2 | Makna kata, frasa, klausa, dan kalimat dari bahasa sumber diterjemahkan secara akurat ke dalam bahasa target. Namun masih terdapat distorsi makna atau terjemahan makna ganda (taksa) atau adanya makna yang hilang/dihilangkan sehingga pesan yang tersampaikan menjadi kurang jelas. | Kurang Akurat |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Makna kata, frasa, klausa, dan kalimat bahasa sumber dialihkan secara tidak akurat ke dalam bahasa target atau dihilangkan (deleted) | Tidak akurat |

2. **Keberterimaan (Acceptable)**

| Skala | Definisi | Kesimpulan |
|---|---|---|
| ③ | Teks terjemahan terasa alamiah; istilah teknis yang digunakan lazim dan akrab bagi pembaca. Selain itu, kata, frasa, klausa dan kalimat sudah sesuai dengan susai dengan tata bahasa Inggris (grammar) | Berterima |
| 2 | Pada umumnya terjemahan sudah terasa ilmiah; namun ada sedikit masalah pada penggunaan dan pemilihan istilah teknis atau terjadi sedikit kesalahan gramatikal (Grammatical Error) | Kurang Berterima |
| 1 | Terjemahan tidak terasa ilmiah atau terasa seperti karya terjemahan, sehingga memungkinkan pembaca sama sekali tidak menangkap makna (meaning) dari teks yang berkaitan. | Tidak berterima. |

### 3. Keterbacaan (Readable)

| Skala | Definisi | Kesimpulan |
|---|---|---|
| ③ | Kata, frasa, klausa, dan kalimat terjemahan dapat dipahami dengan mudah oleh pembaca. | Tingkat keterbacaan tinggi. |
| 2 | Pada umumnya teks terjemahan dapat dipahami oleh pembaca, namun ada bagian tertentu yang harus dibaca lebih dari satu kali untuk memahami terjemahan. | Tingkat keterbacaan sedang. |
| 1 | Terjemahan sulit dipahami oleh pembaca atau tidak dapat dipahami sama sekali oleh pembaca. | Tingkat keterbacaan rendah. |

### C. Penilaian Umum

Kesimpulan penilaian secara umum. (mohon dilingkari angka yang sesuai dengan penilaian anda)

a. Teks rujukan ini:

1) Sangat Tidak Baik

2) Tidak Baik

3) Baik

④ Sangat Baik

b. Teks rujukan ini:

1) Belum dapat digunakan dan masih memerlukan revisi.

2) Dapat digunakan dengan banyak revisi

③ Dapat digunakan dengan sedikit revisi

4) Dapat digunakan tanpa revisi.

**D. Komentar dan Saran Perbaikan**

Dapat digunakan dengan revisi.
Perhatikan Penggunaan " word choice" dan conjunction

Palopo, 17 Maret 2021
Validator
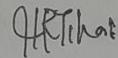
St, Hartina, S,Pd., M,Pd.
NIP. 19910909 2019 03 2021

*Validation Sheet 2. Validation sheet of result analysis done by an error analysis lecture of IAIN Palopo, Dr. Masruddin, S.S., M.Hum.*

**LEMBAR VALIDASI**
**ANALISIS KESALAHAN HASIL TERJEMAHAN GOOGLE**
**TRANSLATE DAN BING TRANSLATOR**

Nama Mahasiswa    : Amalia Asokawati

Jurusan    : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Judul Penelitian    : *An Error Analysis Of Google Translate And Bing Translator In Translating Indonesian Folklore*

Semester    : IX (Sembilan)

Nama Validator    : Dr. Masruddin, S.S., M.Hum.

Pekerjaan    : Dosen Bahasa Inggris

**A. Petunjuk**

1. Teks di dalam table adalah hasil terjemahan dua teks dari dua folklore dengan judul "Putri Tandampalik" dan "Sigarlaki dan Limbat". Semua teks terlampir adalah hasil terjemahan oleh Google Translate dan Bing Translator yang telah di analisis oleh peneliti. Analisis kesalahan didasarkan pada hybrid taxonomy of error analysis oleh Vilar (2006) yang mana membagi jenis Lexical Error ke dalam 5 jenis diantaranya, Missing Word. Word Order, Incorrect Words, Unknown Words, dan Punctuation Error. Penerjemahan oleh kedua mesin penerjemah dilakukan dengan menggunakan document translate facility.

2. Berilah tanda centang (√) pada kolom penilaian yang sesuai menurut pendapat anda.

3. Makna point validasi adalah 1= sudah tepat, 2= kurang tepat, 3= tidak tepat.

4. Bila ada beberapa hal ya ng perlu direvisi, mohon menuliskan butir-butir revisi secara langsung pada tempat yang disediakan dalam naskah ini.

B. **Penilaian ditinjau dari beberapa aspek**

1. **Keakuratan (Accuracy)**

Intrumen pengkuran tingkat keakuratan memiliki tiga skala yaitu, 3,2, dan 1. Setiap skala memiliki definisi tertentu yang menentukan berapakah skala pada suatu teks terjemahan.

| Skala | Definisi | Kesimpulan |
|---|---|---|
| 3 | Analasis sudah tepat. Penjelasan yang menunjukkan jenis error sudah tepat dan sesuai dengan tata bahasa Inggris (Grammar) | Akurat |
| 2 | Analasis kurang tepat. Penjelasan yang menunjukkan jenis error kurang tepat dan kurang sesuai dengan tata bahasa Inggris (Grammar). | Kurang Akurat |
| 1 | Analasis tidak tepat (salah). Penjelasan yang menunjukkan jenis error tidak tepat dan tidak sesuai dengan tata bahasa Inggris (Grammar) | Tidak akurat |

2. **Keberterimaan (Acceptable)**

| Skala | Definisi | Kesimpulan |
|---|---|---|
| 3 | Istilah teknis yang digunakan untuk menjelaskan jenis Error yang ditemukan pada output Google Translate dan Bing Translator lazim dan akrab bagi pembaca. Selain itu, kata, frasa, klausa dan kalimat sudah sesuai dengan susai dengan tata bahasa Inggris (grammar) | Berterima |
| 2 | Istilah teknis yang digunakan untuk menjelaskan jenis Error yang ditemukan | Kurang Berterima |

| Skala | Definisi | Kesimpulan |
|---|---|---|
|  | pada output Google Translate dan Bing Translator sudah cukup baik; namun ada sedikit masalah pada penggunaan dan pemilihan istilah teknis atau terjadi sedikit kesalahan gramatikal (Grammatical Error) |  |
| 1 | Istilah teknis yang digunakan untuk menjelaskan jenis Error yang ditemukan pada output Google Translate dan Bing Translator tidak bisa dipahami dan kurang jelas. Pemilihan istilah teknis tidak tepat dan banyak terdapat kesalahan gramatikal. | Tidak berterima. |

### 3. Keterbacaan (Readable)

| Skala | Definisi | Kesimpulan |
|---|---|---|
| 3 | Kata, frasa, klausa, dan kalimat terjemahan dapat dipahami dengan mudah oleh pembaca. | Tingkat keterbacaan tinggi. |
| 2 | Pada umumnya penjelasan dapat dipahami oleh pembaca, namun ada bagian tertentu yang harus dibaca lebih dari satu kali untuk memahami terjemahan. | Tingkat keterbacaan sedang. |
| 1 | Penjelasan sulit dipahami oleh pembaca atau tidak dapat dipahami sama sekali oleh pembaca. | Tingkat keterbacaan rendah. |

**C. Penilaian Umum**

Kesimpulan penilaian secara umum. (mohon dilingkari angka yang sesuai dengan penilaian anda)

a. Analisis kesalahan pada output Google Translate dan Bing Translator:

    1) Sangat tidak tepat

    2) Tidak tepat

    (3) Tepat

    4) Sangat Tepat

b. Analisis kesalahan ini:

    1) Belum dapat digunakan dan masih memerlukan revisi.

    2) Dapat digunakan dengan banyak revisi

    (3) Dapat digunakan dengan sedikit revisi

    4) Dapat digunakan tanpa revisi.

**D. Komentar dan Saran Perbaikan**

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Palopo, ................................

Validator
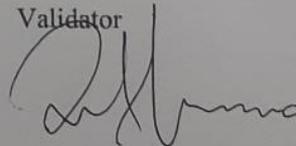
Dr. Masruddin, S.S., M.Hum.

NIP.19800613200501 1005

*Appendix 6 Letter of statement of passing the Turnitin test*

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**INSTITUT AGAMA ISLAM NEGERI PALOPO**
**FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN ILMU KEGURUAN**
**PROGRAM STUDI PENDIDIKAN BAHASA INGGRIS**
Jl. Agatis, Balandai, Kota Palopo, Sulawesi Selatan 91914. Telp. 0471-22076
Website: pbi.iainpalopo.ac.id.   E-mail: pbi@iainpalopo.ac.id.

## SURAT KETERANGAN
No.   660/In.19/FTIK/PBI/PP.00.9/10/2021

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini: Admin Turnitin Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris, dengan ini menerangkan bahwa telah memeriksa proposal/skripsi mahasiswa:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Nama | : | Amalia Asokawati |
| NIM | : | 17 0202 0130 |
| Semester | : | IX (Sembilan) |
| Program Studi | : | Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris |
| Keperluan | : | Seminar Hasil/Munaqasyah |

Dan hasil pemeriksaan menemukan bahwa proposal/skripsi yang diperiksa memiliki tingkat *similarity 15 %*.  Sebagaimana lembar hasil uji terlampir.

Demikian Surat Keterangan ini dibuat untuk dipergunakan seperlunya.

Palopo, 19 Oktober 2021

Mengetahui,
Ketua Prodi,

Admin Turnitin PBI,

AmaliaYahya, S.E., M.Hum.
NIP 197710132005012006

Muhammad Iksan, S.Pd., M.Pd.
NIP 198603272018011001

# The Error Analysis of Google Translate and Bing Translation in Translating Indonesian Folklore

*Appendix 7 Grammarly Screenshot*

**CHAPTER I**

**INTRODUCTION**

**A. Background**

The rapid development of human society has a significant influence on the essential tool of the communication language. Information technology has evolved quite rapidly in this century. Digital technology, known as the internet, is one of the information technologies that has significantly developed, influencing the ways of life and the way people interact in this global age. When using the internet, everyone can easily search and find information about their needs without leaving their seats.

According to Oxford dictionaries language matters, the internet is a global computer network providing various information and communication facilities consisting of interconnected networks using standardized communication protocols. Santoso states that in finding the information on the internet there is a popular search engine machine called Google.

Larry Page and Sergey Brin first developed this machine in 1996. In its development, Google does not only help the user to find the link in one web to the other, but it also provides the translation tool. The translation tool of Google