

ABSTRACT

KRISTANTO, STEFAN ARIEL. (2020). **Human and Machine Translation of *Diego's Safari Rescue: An Analysis of Error and Translation Strategies***. Yogyakarta: Department of English Letters, Faculty of Letters, Universitas Sanata Dharma.

Translation as a product cannot be separated from its creator. Irrespective of human translation, there is a well-known machine translation named Google Translate. Google Translate is good when translating vocabulary, but it is less accurate in translating idioms, phrases, and sentences. The natural translation of cultural interpretation and recognitions conducted by the translator should be a more precise way to do translation since the cultural and literature senses either in the texts or in the speeches cannot be thoroughly revealed by a machine. Hence, the researcher desires to find out the contrast in terms of error concept found either in TT Google Translate or in TT human translation, and translation strategies applied by both.

There are two objectives of the research. The first one is to identify the errors done by Google Translate and human. The second one is to examine the translation strategies applied by Google Translate and human.

This research is qualitative research employing library methods. The library method was applied to identify and locate sources that provide factual information or personal/expert opinion on a research question.

GT made more errors than HT. Out of 37 errors, GT made errors in mistranslated concept (62%), untranslated concept (22%), added concept (8%), omitted concept (5%), explicated concept (3%), and substituted concept (0%). Meanwhile, HT made 24 errors which are substituted participant (50%), substituted concept (33.33%), omitted concept (8.33%), added concept and mistranslated concept (0%), there is no errors in explicated concept and untranslated concept. In terms of translation strategies, HT applied more oblique translation than direct translation. Direct translation covers 3 translation procedures namely borrowing, calque, and literal translation. On the one hand, oblique translation covers 4 translation procedures namely transposition, modulation, equivalence, and adaptation. HT applied 44 modulations (50.6%), 23 equivalences (26.4%), 15 literal translations (17.2%), 3 transpositions (3.4%), and 1 borrowing (1.2%), and calque (1.2%). The use of oblique translation by HT proves that HT is still better translator so far than GT due to the fact that GT cannot translate sense-for-sense.

Keywords: human translation, Google Translate, error concepts, translation strategies.

ABSTRAK

KRISTANTO, STEFAN ARIEL. (2020). **Human and Machine Translation of “Diego’s Safari Rescue”**: An Analysis of Error and Translation Strategies. Yogyakarta: Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Sastra, Universitas Sanata Dharma.

Penerjemahan tidak dapat dipisahkan oleh pembuatnya. Terdapat penerjemah mesin terkenal bernama Google Translate yang baik dalam menerjemahkan kosa kata, tetapi kurang akurat menerjemahkan beberapa langgam bahasa, frasa, dan kalimat. Terjemahan alami budaya dan pengenalan lebih baik dilakukan oleh penerjemah manusia karena pengertian budaya dan sastra baik dalam bentuk teks maupun kemampuan berbicara tak sepenuhnya mampu disampaikan oleh penerjemah mesin. Oleh sebab itu, peneliti berkeinginan untuk mengetahui perbedaan baik kesalahan maupun strategi penerjemahan yang dilakukan penerjemah mesin dan manusia.

Terdapat dua tujuan penelitian. Pertama yaitu untuk mengenali kesalahan dalam penerjemah mesin dan manusia. Kedua yaitu untuk menemukan strategi penerjemahan yang digunakan oleh penerjemah mesin dan manusia.

Penelitian menggunakan kualitatif dengan metode studi pustaka. Studi pustaka digunakan untuk mengenali dan menempatkan sumber informasi yang benar atau pendapat pribadi maupun pendapat para ahli atas rumusan masalah.

GT membuat lebih banyak eror daripada HT. Dari 37 eror, GT membuat eror pada *mistranslated concept* (konsep salah terjemah) (62%), *untranslated concept* (konsep tak terjemah) (22%), *added concept* (konsep penambahan) (8%), *omitted concept* (konsep penghilangan) (5%), *explicated concept* (konsep penjelasan) (3%), dan *substituted concept* (konsep pengganti) (0%). Sebaliknya, HT hanya membuat 24 eror yaitu *substituted participant* (partisipan pengganti) (50%), konsep pengganti (33.33%), konsep penghilangan (8.33%), konsep penambahan dan konsep salah terjemah (0%), tidak ada eror pada konsep penjelasan dan konsep tak terjemah. Dalam strategi penerjemahan, HT lebih menggunakan terjemahan tak langsung daripada terjemahan langsung. Terjemahan langsung berupa *borrowing* (peminjaman), *calque* (kalke), dan *direct translation* (penerjemahan harfiah). Sebaliknya, terjemahan tak langsung diantaranya *transposition* (transposisi), *modulation* (modulasi), *equivalence* (padanan/terjemahan ungkapan), dan *adaptation* (adaptasi). HT menggunakan modulasi (50.6%), padanan/terjemahan ungkapan (26.4%), penerjemahan harfiah (17.2%), transposisi (3.4%), dan peminjaman serta kalke (1.2%). Penggunaan terjemahan tak langsung membuktikan terjemahan HT lebih baik daripada GT yang tidak bisa menerjemahkan *sense-for-sense*.

Kata kunci: human translation, Google Translate, error concepts, translation strategies