

ABSTRACT

Prabawaningrum, Angelina Putri Oktavia. (2025). **THE ERRORS AND ACCURACY OF GOOGLE TRANSLATE'S AND MICROSOFT BING TRANSLATOR'S PERFORMANCE IN TRANSLATING CLARA NG'S *DONGENG TUJUH MENIT* OF THE EPISODE "KANCIL YANG BAIK"**. Yogyakarta: Department of English Letters, Faculty of Letters, Universitas Sanata Dharma.

Children's literature is often difficult to translate due to its moral values, cultural expressions, and character-driven narratives (stories that focus on character development, personality, and emotional growth). These difficulties applied not only to human translators but also to Machine Translation (MT) tools, such as Google Translate (GT) and Microsoft Bing Translator (MBT), which have remained popular due to their free access, wide usage, speed, accessibility, and continuous improvement. This study examined how well these tools preserved cultural meanings, emotional tones, and contextual nuances in children's literature by analyzing the English translations of "Kancil yang Baik," an episode from *Dongeng Tujuh Menit*, a children's picture book by Clara Ng that contains a collection of short stories.

This study had two objectives: to identify translation errors by GT and MBT using Koponen's concept error classification; second, to evaluate how accurately the English translations preserved the meaning of the source text using Angelelli's source text meaning accuracy assessment. A total of 58 data points, including sentences, clauses, and phrases, were analyzed qualitatively from the episode.

The results showed that GT produced 41 concept errors: 18 untranslated, 16 substitutions, 5 omissions, 1 explicitated, and 1 mistranslated. MBT, on the other hand, produced 53 errors: 38 untranslated, 6 mistranslations, 1 substitution, and 2 omissions. These errors frequently involved cultural terms and proper names such as "Kancil," "Pak Tani," and "Buaya." Accuracy scores for GT were 32 data scoring 5, 21 scoring 4, 4 scoring 3, and 1 scoring 2. Meanwhile, MBT scored 24 data scoring 5, 26 scoring 4, 5 scoring 3, and 3 scoring 2. GT demonstrated more high scores but also greater variation in its results, indicating that it performed well in some cases but poorly in others. In contrast, MBT was more consistent at score 4, though it produced fewer top scores.

These results highlighted how translation errors affected accuracy. Major errors like omissions and mistranslations often lowered scores by changing or removing important content, while minor errors like substitutions and untranslated terms can still impact clarity. Some untranslated words, such as "Kancil," helped keep cultural meaning without reducing accuracy, whereas other cultural expressions were omitted or misinterpreted, resulting in a loss of nuance. The results also revealed that both GT and MBT faced challenges in translating cultural terms and proper names. GT left more terms untranslated or used vague alternatives, while MBT produced more omissions and mistranslations. GT achieved more top scores but was less consistent, whereas MBT was steadier at score 4 but had fewer top results. Overall, while both tools could convey the general message, they struggled to preserve cultural meanings, emotional tones, and contextual nuances, which were essential elements in children's literature, as revealed through error patterns and varying accuracy scores across culturally significant content.

Keywords: accuracy, children's literature, Google Translate, machine translation, Microsoft Bing Translator, translation error

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Sastra anak sering kali sulit untuk diterjemahkan karena kandungan nilai moral, ekspresi budaya, dan narasi berbasis karakter (cerita yang menekankan pada pengembangan karakter, kepribadian, dan pertumbuhan emosional). Kesulitan dialami oleh penerjemah manusia maupun mesin penerjemahan Terjemahan Mesin (TM) seperti *Google Translate* (GT) dan *Microsoft Bing Translator* (MBT), yang tetap populer karena akses gratis, penggunaan luas, kecepatan, kemudahan akses, dan pengembangan berkelanjutan. Penelitian ini mengkaji seberapa baik mesin penerjemahan tersebut mempertahankan makna budaya, nuansa emosional, dan konteks dalam sastra anak melalui analisis terjemahan bahasa Inggris dari "Kancil yang Baik," sebuah episode dalam buku bergambar anak Dongeng Tujuh Menit karya Clara Ng.

Penelitian ini memiliki dua tujuan: pertama, mengidentifikasi kesalahan terjemahan GT dan MBT menggunakan klasifikasi kesalahan konsep Koponen, serta mengevaluasi akurasi terjemahan bahasa Inggris dalam mempertahankan makna teks sumber menggunakan penilaian akurasi makna teks sumber dari Angelelli. Sebanyak 58 data, yang mencakup kalimat, klausa, dan frasa, dianalisis secara kualitatif dari episode tersebut.

Hasil menunjukkan GT menghasilkan 41 kesalahan konsep: 18 tidak diterjemahkan, 16 penggantian, 5 penghilangan, 1 penjabaran, 1 salah terjemah). Sedangkan, MBT menghasilkan 53 kesalahan konsep: 38 tidak diterjemahkan, 6 salah terjemah, 1 penggantian, 2 penghilangan). Kesalahan-kesalahan tersebut sering melibatkan istilah budaya dan nama diri seperti "Kancil," "Pak Tani," dan "Buaya." Skor akurasi GT: 32 data skor 5, 21 skor 4, 4 skor 3, dan 1 skor 2. MBT memperoleh 24 data skor 5, 26 skor 4, 5 skor 3, dan 3 skor 2. GT menunjukkan lebih banyak skor tinggi, namun menunjukkan hasil yang bervariasi antar data, sedangkan MBT lebih stabil pada skor 4 meskipun memiliki skor tertinggi yang lebih sedikit.

Temuan menunjukkan kesalahan terjemahan berpengaruh besar pada akurasi: kesalahan besar seperti (*omission*, *mistranslation*) menurunkan skor dengan mengubah/menghilangkan makna penting, sementara kesalahan kecil (*substitution*, *untranslated*) dapat memengaruhi kelancaran dan kejelasan terjemahan. Beberapa kata *untranslated* seperti "Kancil" justru membantu mempertahankan konteks budaya tanpa mengurangi skor akurasi, namun ekspresi budaya lainnya sering kali dihilangkan atau disalahartikan sehingga menghilangkan nuansa. Penelitian ini juga menunjukkan bahwa GT dan MBT menghadapi tantangan dalam menerjemahkan istilah budaya dan nama diri secara akurat. GT cenderung menggunakan terjemahan yang kurang sesuai atau membiarkan istilah tidak diterjemahkan, sedangkan MBT menghasilkan lebih banyak *omission* dan *mistranslation*. Secara umum, meskipun keduanya dapat menyampaikan makna utama cerita, keduanya masih kesulitan mempertahankan makna budaya, nuansa emosional, dan konteks yang esensial dalam sastra anak.

Kata kunci: *accuracy, children's literature, Google Translate, machine translation, Microsoft Bing Translator, translation error*