CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

The first chapter is Introduction. This chapter elaborates background of the study, research questions, aims of study, limitation of study, significance of the study, clarification of the key terms, and organization of the paper.

A. Background of the Research

In this globalization era, English has become an international language. English plays an important role in the world. But several people in Indonesia still use Bahasa Indonesia in their daily activities both spoken and written. In fact, much information is delivered in English. It can be found that many textbooks, journals, news, films and etc. are presented in English. It is a problem faced by several people in Indonesia to understand the information which is delivered in English.

Regarding the above condition, translation plays an important role for us as Indonesian people to get information from written English. According to Weber (1984, p.3), translation is the process of transposition of a text which written in a source language into target language. With regard to this, there are most Indonesians who do not understand English so they may not get information from English texts. Automatically, several people need translating products in order to fulfill their needs such as getting information or news about education, business, personal life and etc. To get information from a source language, the products of translation should be good translation.

Nowadays, technology works in the fields of translation to create a facility named “machine translation”. According to Craciunescu, Gerdning-Salas and Stringer-O’Keefie. (2010), they assume that machine translator is the idea of making translation as a new marketable product to earn profits, while they define
translation as an art which has nothing to do with profit and loss, but it is related to creativity and the power of imagination. There are some machine translator programs that can be accessed easily as online applications which can be found on internet such as *Google Translate, Babylon 10, Tialsoft, Systran*, etc. Several people know that Google is as popular as search engine that the name is synonymous with Web search. Not only does *Google* search for standard Web pages, but it also can search for images, patents, products, videos, stock reports, and more. On May 26, 2011 Google announced that the Google Translate (GT) had been launched (Wikipedia, 2013). Therefore, now several people can translate from a source language into a target language by using GT. Based on the article via official blog of Google posted by Shawn Knight (April 27, 2012), he stated that “Today we have more than 200 million monthly active users on translate.google.com”. It means that almost many people in the world are using GT to translate written texts.

Therefore, the products of GT should be translated well, clearly with the original one without changing the meaning in order to give a clear understanding to both readers and users. However, there will be several risks if the translation products of GT are not clear. According to Barnwell (1980) as cited in Larson (1984), a good translation should be clear and understandable in order to make it makes sense in the TL. Therefore good translation procedures and methods are very important in the process of translation. If the products of GT are not clear, it can make the users feel difficult to understand the text and the information is not delivered.

A research conducted by Nuroni (2013) entitled “Google Translate’s problems and its post-editing techniques of an english short story translation into *bahasa* Indonesia”, has compared GT to human translator. The researcher has analyzed types of translation problem encountered by GT and identified the strategies applied by human translator. Nuroni (2013, p. 85) said that Google Translate faces various problems in translating the short story *Charles* by Shirley...
Jackson such as GT is not sensitive to cultural words and GT mostly translates idioms and also seems confused in translating collocations. Based on Nuroni (2013, p. 86) conveys that when translating the same text, human translator his or her superiority. Human translator can apply several translation strategies in translating text by making the information meaningful and the sounds natural in the target text. However, this research concerns with mere machine translation procedures and quality in translating the grammatical hierarchy.

Therefore, the researcher wants to know the procedures that are used by GT and the translation quality of the products of GT in translating the grammatical hierarchy.

B. Research Questions
The research will be led by the following questions:
  a. What kind of translation procedures are used by Google Translate in translating the grammatical hierarchy?
  b. How is the quality of translation products of Google Translate in translating the grammatical hierarchy?

C. Aims of The Research
The study will be aimed to find out:
  a. The translation procedures are used by Google Translate in translating the grammatical hierarchy from English to Indonesian.

D. Limitation of The Research
The study discusses the process translating English – Indonesian of English texts by using GT as software which is used by most people in the world. The discussion of this study is limited in order to analyze the the translation process of several texts, which will be translated from English into Indonesian by...

E. Significance of the Research

The result of the study is expected to give some effective effects for at least three aspects. The first aspect is the theoretical significance which means that the present research is expected to enrich the finding of previous research. The second aspect is practical significance, which means is intended to make the students of translation studies think critically about the little yet important things related to the grammatical hierarchy like words, phrases, clauses and sentences and to enrich the students of translation studies skills especially in choosing appropriate translation procedures or methods. The last aspect is professional significance, which is meant to provide new inputs and ideas for professional translators in translating texts, especially in translating the grammatical hierarchy and give recommendation about GT results in translating the grammatical hierarchy is recommended or not.

F. Clarification of the Key Terms

Translation : Defined as rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text (Newmark, 1988,p.5).

Machine Translator : The idea of making translation as a new marketable product to earn profits, while they define traslation as an
art which has nothing to do with profit and loss, but it’s related to creativity and the power of imagination (Craciunescu, 2010).

Google Translate (GT): The site defines itself as “a free translation service that provides instant translation between dozens of different languages. It can translate words, sentences and web pages between any combinations of our supported languages” (http://translate.google.com).

Grammatical Hierarchy: Refers to constitution of sentences, clauses, phrases and words. The rank of the hierarchies, from the top rank to the bottom is as follows: sentences, clauses, phrase and words. (Halliday, Derewianka, Christie, Butt et al as cited in Emilia, 2014, p. 53)

Text: Best regarded as a semantic unit: a unit which expresses, simultaneously, ideational, interpersonal and textual meaning. (Halliday & Hasan, 1976, p. 2)

G. Organization of the Paper

The chapter of this research is organized into five chapters as follows:

1. **CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION**

   This chapter contains introduction, which discusses the background of the research, research questions, aims of the study, limitation of the research, significance of the research, clarification of the key terms, and organization of the paper.

2. **CHAPTER II: THEORITICAL BACKGROUND**

   This chapter consists of detailed theories which are related to the study.

3. **CHAPTER III: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

   This chapter describes research methodology; this chapter covers research design, object of the study, data collection and data analysis.
4. CHAPTER IV: FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter consists of presentation of the data obtained from the research followed by explanation and interpretation from the data.

5. CHAPTER V: CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter conveys conclusion and suggestions of all research findings.