

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of the Study

Language is an important thing for communication. Without language, a human can't communicate and interact with others well. Everyone makes daily activities using language. It can be used as a way to share knowledge, minds, ideas, and opinions feelings with another one, if people don't know the language they can't speak well to those around us. Language is not only to know but need to learn because any kind of language use communicates and also an international world to give and get information. Wibowo (2001:3) that language is a system of symbols that are meaningful and articulate sound or tool, which are arbitrary and conventional and used as a means of communicating by a group of human beings to give birth to feelings and thoughts. Based on the definition above we can say language is symbol or tool used by every human being as a means of communication also interaction with every human in this world. Hence, Hutajulu and Herman (2019:29) that language is the tool of communication that has an essential part in making a communication. It means that language has an important role in human life because when do communication uses some system how to do it.

English is a language that is used to communicate between people to build social action. English is an international language. It is the language that is used as a tool of world communication and it has been widely used in many aspects such as politics, economics, science, arts, education, etc. It plays a very important role

that gives us access to global communication supported by the advancement of science and technology. English is very important and has many interrelationships with various aspects of life owned by a human being. In Indonesia, English is considered the first foreign language and is taught formally from elementary school up to the university level.

According to Widodo in the Kammer Sipayung's journal (2008: 88), "Writing is not only a tool for communication, but also it serves as a means of learning, thinking, and organizing knowledge or ideas". Writing is one aspect of language skills that are programmed in the specific purpose of using language. The ability of someone in pouring his heart into writing is very different, influenced by the background of the author. Thus, the quality or quality of writing of each writer is also different from one another. However, one important thing that related to writing activities, a writer must have enough vocabulary to write, especially in English writing. Moreover, there are components in language pronunciation, grammar, and vocabulary. Vocabulary is one of the components of language.

Translation is a case of form changing from one language to another language. All language in the world have the general form, such as words, phrases, clauses, and paragraphs. According to House (2014:02) defined translation is the result of a linguistic-textual operation in which a text in one language is re-contextualized in another language. The definition of translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text. According to Stejskal (2009:291-300) the person who buys a translation wishes to read the translation not the original, s/he understands the

meaning from the translation and not the original. Further, s/he expects something beautiful and complete which will be different from the original. "Translation is a replacement of textual material of one language (S.L) by equivalent textual material in another language (T.L). Translation is not merely about meaning transfer from the source language into target language but also recreating and revealing a similar message. According to Jacobson in Munday (2001:113-118), translation itself can be categorized into three types call intra-lingual, inter-lingual and inter-semiotic translation. Translation is one of the important elements for the students in acquiring the target language skill. By translating, automatically the students learn how to translate to word, phrase to phrase, clause to clause, and sentence to sentence. When use translation, we may correct some words in used machine translation because all the words are clear and connect sometimes has a little that's wrong.

Translation techniques can be defined as a way to transfer the meaning from the SL to TL is based on the micro units (word, phrase, or clause or in sentences), which influence the result of translation. Molina and Albir (2002:499) define that translation techniques allow people to describe the actual steps taken by the translators in each textual micro-unit and obtain clear data about the general methodological option chosen. Translation technique is the procedure to analyze and classify the way equivalence can happen. Translation technique is called the realization of the decision, making process, where the product of translation can be identified on the translation result. There are 18 translation techniques which are stated by Molina and Albir's (2002: 509-511), they are 1. Adaptation; 2. Amplification (Addition); 3. Borrowing; 4. Calque; 5.

Compensation; 6. Description; 7. Discursive Creation; 8. Established Equivalence; 9. Generalization; 10. Linguistic Amplification; 11. Linguistic Compression; 12. Literal Translation; 13. Modulation; 14. Particularization; 15. Reduction; 16. Substitution; 17. Transposition and 18. Variation. The variation means any change (addition, omissions, or substitution) to the words, the timescale in which the works are completed, and the order or way in which the words are to be completed. ST (Source Text), TT (Target Text), TT MT (Target Technique Machine Translation).

Machine Translation means automatic translation, It the field of Artificial Intelligence. Machine Translation is the process of changing text from one language into another language using a computer. Machine translations which are used in this writer are Google Translate, Ponds Translate, U-Dictionary, and Papago Translate.

Expository text is just a fancy phrase for things like information reports, book reviews, biographies, persuasive text, that explain or instruct... the list goes on and on. Exposition is dominated by the teacher's explanation and transferring knowledge in one-way communication. The following statements are kinds of expository teaching strategies based on experts' explanations, Zhounghua (2005:31) and Mangal (2009:238). Take one sentence of paragraph then translate to some machine translation and classify translation technique of phrases or words.

According to Orgill (2012:3391) defines that variation theory is a theory of learning and experience that explains how a learner might come to see,

understand, or experience a given phenomenon in a certain way and how why two students sitting in the same class might come to understand a concept differently. It means that the variation is some variant of translation technique when do translate phrase or words of text expository. Also, it is to present variation theory as a useful way for instructors to think about the meaning of phrases or words when translate use machine translation.

Table 1.1 Preliminary research of translation techniques analysis expository text translated by machines translation

ST	He	started	to use	marjuana	as an anti stress tool			VARIATION
MT1 (Google Translate)	Ia	mulai	menggunakan	ganja	sebagai alat anti stress			
TT	Literal	Literal	Literal	Literal	Literal			Single
MT2 (Ponds Translate)	Ia	mulai	menggunakan	marjuana	sebagai alat stress			
TT	Literal	Literal	Literal	Borrowing	Literal			Kuplet
MT3 (U-Dictionary)	Dia	mulai	menggunakan	marjuana	sebagai alat	untuk	anti stress	
TT	Literal	Literal	Literal	Borrowing	Literal	Addition	Literal	Triplet
MT4 (Papago)	Dia	mulai	menggunakan	anak piyamanya	sebagai alat	pencegah	Stress	
TT	Literal	Literal	Literal	Variation	Literal	Compensation	Literal	Triplet

From the table above the writer found variations in translation techniques in translating expository text using machine translators who previously had to understand the meaning of variations in translation. It says variation in translation if it has multiple techniques of translation. Some phrases or words that use machine translation that has word changes and is associated with several translation techniques in translation.

In MT1 it produces the same meaning as the original sentence which has a single variation, namely the translation techniques. MT2 produces meaning that changes and has a couplet variation or can be called a double, more than one translation techniques. MT3 and MT4 change from phrases or words that have triple translation techniques.

In this research, the writer interested in researching this research with the title “The Analysis of Translation Techniques on Expository Text Translated ny Machines Translation” because after being a writer the writer is interested in examining the variables that occurs in the translation result of phrase or word in English to Indonesian in the expository text using the four machine translation. The important to do this research that is for the purpose of communicative translation like to translation technique analysis expository text, to know all part of translation techniques, to reproduce various types of phrases or words when doing it.

The writer did this research are to know and has a function when do like to give more information also whether the translation can be considered to look for the differences use some machine translation to translate phrase or words the expository text in cohesive analysis from English-Indonesian through four application such as Google Translate, Ponds Translate, U-Dictionary, and Papago Translate. So, it can be the writer using Molina and Albir’s (2002:509-511) translation techniques as a basic theory writer.

Thus, translation is very important for knowledge and communication. For the definition, translation deals with changing the form of source language (SL)

into target language (TL). This concept is very basic, as explicitly stated by some expert like to House (2014:02) and Stejskal (2009) define translation. Therefore, people who don't understand English can receive information from the source text.

The reason the researcher chose expository text as a research source. The writer knew how much variation when translated expository text connects to translation techniques by machine translation. So that many people are interested in translation even though most of them can't understand one phrase or word has another meaning. People who only focus on just translate text will easily accept the text, phrases, or words. The aim of this expository text, according to researchers, is to find out some type of translation techniques, especially expository text. Because this text has difficulty with other text, has explanations that describe facts or define his/her subject to the reader also in this text it has the type like to compare and contrast, cause and effect, etc. So that the expository text has some of the types must have an explanation that many translation techniques will experience when translating. The writer took one example of the type like cause and effect. Why is the sky blue? Then the writer explained clear why the sky is blue. Even though you can't see it, the sun's rays have every color in them...and.... This part must explain that cause and effect. When translated phrases or words from text there maybe have some translation techniques.

1.2 The Problem of the Study

Based on the background of the study above, the problems of the study are formulated as follow: How are the variation translation techniques in translating expository text using machines translation?

1.3 The Objective of the Study

The objectives of this research as follow: To describe the variation of translation techniques in translating expository text using machine translation.

1.4 The Scope of the Study

According Molina and Albir (2002:209-511) discusses eighteen translation techniques. There are Adaptation, Amplification, Borrowing, Calque, Compensation, Description, Discursive Creation, Established Equivalent, Generalization, Linguistic Amplification, Linguistic Compression, Literal Translation, Modulation, Particularization, Reduction, Substitution (linguistic, paralinguistic), Transposition, Variation. In this research, the writer only focused on finding a variation of translated expository text that used translation techniques using machine translation.

1.5 The Significance of the Study

Based on the explanation above, this study has some benefits as theoretically and practically presented below:

1.5.1 Theoretically

- 1) The result of the study can be used as another alternative research in translation techniques analysis on expository text translated by machine translation
- 2) This research is expected to give information about the kind differences translating the phrase or words of translation

techniques when doing analysis expository text or other kinds of the text by machine translation

1.5.2 Practically

1) For the Readers

This study them more information to develop or further study about Google Translate, Pons Translate, U-Dictionary and Papago Translate can be used as a phrase and word before using the system as a translation aid.

2) For the Translators

The result of this study did useful to enrich translator to translating the phrase or words of Expository Text in English-Indonesian thought Google Translate, Ponds Translate, U-Dictionary and Papago Translate users. This research may give them clear information of its capabilities and suitability to user's needs.

3) For user Machine Translation

They can use this research as a guide in using machines translation that they need to translate from English-Indonesian, especially: translation techniques.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Theoretical Framework

In this study to conduct research, the research needs theories to explain concepts or terms to apply in the research concern. In this research, there are some terms that theoretical explanation. This framework is needed to handle theoretical elaboration on terms use and to give a clearer understanding about all terms related to the study. Those theoretical elaborations will be presents and draws the arrangement of the Writer's viewpoint toward the phenomena observed.

2.2 Language

Language is a set of rules that is used by human as a tool of our communication. It is a system of sounds and words we all use to express ourselves and communicate to others. It is a system of communicating ideas and feelings using movements, symbols, sounds, gestures, signs and marks. In teaching a language, especially in English as foreign language, it is not enough for students to learn grammar but also to practice all the common patterns, forms, or words until they can use them in proper position automatically.

Nowadays, as International language, English becomes an important language to be studied. English helps people from different countries, to deliver and also to develop science, technology, art and culture. Knowing and mastering English language will give some benefits for students in many things such as, having more opportunities in getting better job, continue study abroad, have connection or able to communicate with foreigners.

2.3 Translation

Translation is one of important thing in teaching learning English process as foreign language in Indonesia. As a country that uses English as a foreign language, needs ability to understand clearly in communication both of source language (SL) and target language (TL). The translator aim is to get the message across as accurately as possible, to avoid misunderstanding and misinterpretation on the part of target language. However, the transmission of a message is complex process and ensuring accurate in interpretation is difficult task. To be a good translator one need good knowledge in translation field and must be proficient in both language. Basically, translation is a process of rendering its meaning into the target language, a translator should put the idea of the text in the correct form of the target language. He or she does not simply transform the lexical units (surface structure), but he or she should be responsible to maintain the originally of the meaning in the target language. Ordudari (2007:07) also believes that translation is used to transfer written or spoken SL texts to equivalent written or spoken TL texts in order to reproduce various kinds of texts in another language and thus making them available to wider readers. To find the most equivalent words to replace the words, phrases, sentences, the language style also grammatical structures.

A translator should be able to translate the concept in a variety of text as faithfully and accurately as possible but to be the best translator of meaning he or she ought to start from the level of from prior to negotiating the meaning or message behind the surface performance. Translation implies the transfer of messages, while the word translated means the result of a translation. There are

four language skills in English. In this case, Busman (2006:122) said that extremely reveals that translation in foreign language is considered as the fifth skill next to four language skills (are listening, speaking, reading, and writing). He also says that translation can be used as the method that can practice and test the performance and competence of learners. According to Rokhman (2006:9), translation is an effort to restate the idea from one language to another one. It means that translation is the process of turning an original or “source” text into a text in another language; the act or process of translating, especially from one language into another.

In addition, Crystal in Rokhman (2006:10) said that there are three stages of translation which have each different stressing: word-for-word, literal, and free translation. First stages is called word-for-word translation model which tries to translate the text from one language to another language by looking for their grammatical similarity. The second stage is called literal translation that translates by focusing on literal meaning of phrase, clause, and sentence that is translated. Phrase is words can be grouped together, but without a subject or a verb. Clause are groups of words that have both subjects and predicates and sentence is a complete sentence has a subject and predicate, and can often be composed of more than one clause. The last stage is called free translation which assumes that linguistic structure is not important because the focus is on the meaning equivalency.

Translation is a process and a product. According Jaaskelainen (2005) divides strategies into two major categories: some strategies relate to what happens to texts, while other strategies relate to what happens in the process. It

means that process relates strategies or principles which a translator it has goals/purpose by the translating of situation. Hatim and Munday (2004:6) define translation as “the process of transferring a written text from source language (SL) to target language (TL)”. It is also translated version of a text. An individual or computer program that renders a text into another language is called a translator.

Moreover, McGuire in Suryawinata (2003:15) states that translation is the representation of a source language (SL) into the target language (TL) on condition that the surface meaning of the two will be equivalent and the structure of the SL will be preserved as closely as possible without distorting the TL structure. Based on the definition above it implies that there should be equivalence between SL and TL in the meaning, and the form will be suited with the target language without distorting the TL structure.

2.4 Process of Translation

Translation is the text, word or phrase to do process transferring the meaning from the source language to the target language. The translation process should be understood by the translator genially to take steps in translating and in finding the best solution of the difficulties encountered. Gouadec (2007:12-3) The translation process, in a broader sense, is a series of translating activities involving three phases: pre-translation, translation, and post translation. Based on definition it means that in translation has three process like to pre translation, translation and post translation. According to Nababan (2012:39-57), translation process is divided into three phases : analysis, transfer and restructuring.

1. Analysis

Analysis phrases is the most crucial stage for the translator. At this stage, the translator must be able to capture the content, messages, and meaning exist in the SL. This stage is an important stage for the translator. If the translator catch the wrong content, message and meaning in SL, the subsequent translation process will be done all. According to Nababan (2013) the analysis phase includes the understanding of the linguistic and extra linguistic elements. Linguistics element include the understanding of sentence, clause, phrases and words. Instead, extra linguistic element include things outside language, including socio-cultural conditions. This is because, in essence, language and culture are two things that cannot be separated.

2. Transfer

Transfer phases is a phase that is used by translator in transferring content, messages or meanings contained in SL to TL. At this message, the translator must find closest equivalent words from SL to TL. This process occurs in translator's mind. So, Nababan calls this process as mental process.

3. Restructuring

Restructuring phase is a phase when the translator start writing the contents, meaning and messages from SL to TL. At this stage,, the translator must to master the rules of SL in detail so the translation will seem natural and flexible. When read, the translator like the original so there is no impressions as a translation product. This is what is means by

the process that occurs in translator's mind, so the process is realized in steps of translation.

2.5 Translation Techniques

Romdhati, Nababan, and Santosa (2018:375-381) have examined translation techniques and translation shifts toward modality orientation, while the research focuses on translation level shift. Based on various previous research, as stated, it indicates that translation as a market of research. Nurlaila et al. (2018:389-394) have stated that there are 24.000 titles about translation, and it is important as a way to contribute theories and solutions, which make translators job easier. Translation technique is the way used to transfer messages from the SL into the TL, applied at the level of words, phrases, clauses or sentences. According to Molina and Albir (2002:498-512), translation technique has eighteen types, as follows:

1. Adaptation

Adaptation replaces the cultural elements of a type in the SL with cultural elements that exist within the TL. This technique can be used if the element or elements of those cultures have equivalents in the TL.

ST : Baseball (English)

TT : Futbol (Spanyol)

2. Amplification (Addition)

Addition adds information that basically does not exist in the source sentence. The presence of additional information in the target sentence is intended to further clarify the concept conveyed the original authors to the readers. This technique is only the information that is used

to assist in delivering the message to the readers. These additions may not modify messages in the source language.

ST : Backs had seen her in a Spice Girls video klip, and later said he had to meet the one with **the bob** and the short skirt

TT : backs pernah melihatnya di video klip Spice Girls dan mengatakan dia harus bertemu dengan yang **berambut pendek** dan rok mini

3. Borrowing

Borrowing uses words or phrases when translates the source language into the target language. Borrowing can be a pure borrowing, borrowing without making any changes, for example, the word "setting", or in the form of a natural borrowing (naturalized borrowing), where the words of the SL were matched with the spelling of the TL, as the word "**panic**" which comes from the word "**panic**".

4. Calque

Calque technique is a literal translation of a word or phrase in translating the source language into the target language.

ST : England lost the game and was eliminated from the **World Cup**

TT : Inggris kalah dan tesisihkan dari **Piala Dunia**

5. Compensation

Compensation replaces the item information or position effects in the SL in other parts of the TL because it cannot be realized in the same section in the SL.

ST : A pair of trousers

TT : Sebuah celana

6. Description

Description replaces the term in the source language with the description in the target language. This technique is used when a term in the source language does not have a term in the target language.

ST : I like gethuk.

TT : Saya suka gethuk, makanan tradisional Jawa terbuat dari singkong.

7. Discursive Creation

Discursive Creation uses of equivalent translation techniques while away from their original context. These techniques often appear in the translation of titles of movies, books, and novels.

ST : The Godfather

TT : Sang Godfather

8. Established Equivalence

Established Equivalence translates terms in the source language term that is already prevalent in the target language. The term in the source language is generally based on a dictionary or phrase daily.

ST : Toughened by the taunts reserved for girls with acne at **high school**, Sticky Vicky, so called because of her thin physique, who's begged her father not to drop her at school in the family's Roll Royce, found her match

TT : Tegar dari ejekan yang diberikan para cewek yang

berjerawat di **SMU**, Sticky Vicky yang berfisik kurus, yang memohon agar tidak diantar ayahnya dengan Rolls Royce, menemukan pasangannya.

9. Generalization

Generalization translates a term with the term that is already well known in public and known to the wider community. This technique is used when a term in the source language refers to a specific section, which parallels in the target language that does not exist and refers to the same section.

ST : So Beckham kicked on, with the names of his **sons** on his **boots**

TT : Namun Beckham tetap bermain, dengan nama **anak** di **sepatunya**.

10. Linguistics Amplification

To add linguistic elements. This is often used in consecutive interpreting and dubbing. Linguistic amplification is in opposition to linguistic compression.

11. Linguistics Compression

To synthesize linguistic elements in the target text, this is often used in simultaneous interpreting and in sub-titling. This technique is in opposition to linguistic amplification.

12. Literal Translation

Literal Translation translates an expression in SL in the word of words into the TL.

- ST : I will love you
 TT : Aku akan mencintai kamu

13. Modulation

Modulation replaces focus the point of view or the cognitive aspect that exists in the SL, either lexical or structural.

- ST : **Before long**, his deadly accurate and powerful kicking etched itself into the consciousness of opponents and fans alike
 TT : **Dalam waktu singkat**, tendangannya yang akurat dan kuat membuat para lawan dan penggemarnya terkesan.
 ST : You are going to have a child
 TT : Anda akan menjadi seorang Bapak
 ST : I cut my finger
 TT ; Jariku tersayat

14. Particularization

Particularization uses terms that are more concrete and specific. The technique contrasts with the technique of generalization.

- ST : He lives healthily, not attracted to the **drinking and drug-taking**
 TT : Dia hidup dengan sehat, tidak tertarik pada **alkohol dan obat bius.**
 ST : Air transportation
 TT : Helikopter

15. Reduction

Reduction condenses the information contained in the source language into the target language. Compacting of information should not alter the text of the message in the source language.

SL : The boy got a car accident

TL : Lelaki itu mengalami kecelakaan

16. Substitution

Substitution replaces the linguistic elements into paralinguistic (such as intonation and gesture) or vice versa. Example: nodding head in Indonesia translated "Yes!"

17. Transposition

Transposition replaces the grammatical categories of the source language into the target language, for example, replacing the words to become phrases. This technique is usually used because of a different grammar between SL and TL.

SL : I have no control over this condition

TL : Saya tidak dapat mengendalikan kondisi ini

18. Variation

Variation replaces linguistic elements or paralinguistic which influence the linguistic variable. For example, a textual change of tone, style, geographical dialect, dialect and social.

SL : Give it to me now!

TL : Berikan buku itu ke gue sekarang!

2.6 Machine Translation

Machine translation (MT) is an automatic translation from one language to another. The benefit of machine translation is that it is possible to translate large swathes of text in a very short time. Machine translation (MT) is automated translation. It is the process by which computer software is used to translate a text from one natural language (such as English) to another (such as Spanish), Indonesian to English etc. Machine translation (MT) is automated translation or “translation carried out by a computer”, as defined in the Oxford English dictionary. It is a process, sometimes referred to as Natural Language Processing which uses a bilingual data set and other language assets to build language and phrase models used to translate text. Hutchins (2010:29-70) states that MT does include systems in which translators or other users assist computers in the production of translations, including various combinations of text preparation, on-line interactions and subsequent revisions of output. Although the boundaries between who takes the main role in translating, Machine-Aided Human Translation (MAHT) and Human-Aided Machine Translation (HAMT), are often doubtful. However, the central core of MT itself is the automation of the full translation process.

2.6.1 Google Translate/Google Terjemahan

Google Translate features the Translation History tool, which keeps track of all your translation activity in the Translator, Pop-up Bubble, Inline Translator or Web Translation, and stores translation records in the Translation History until you manually delete them. Google Translate is an easily available free online machine translation tool for 80 languages worldwide. Google Translate is a free

translation service that provide instant translation between dozens of different languages. It can translate the words, sentences and web pages between any combination of our supported language. Google translation (GT) sufficient to comprehend or to know the meaning of the word and sentence. The Writer chooses Google Translation because Google translation helped the translator to sustain their interest and work. “Google Translate is improving more in a single leap than we’ve seen in the past ten years combined (Turovsky,2016). Google Translation is useful in guiding the translator to figure out the meaning of the conjunction of Cohesive Devices in English-Indonesian used Google Terjemahan. The example of the Conjunction Cohesive Devices in English-Indonesian used Google Terjemahan. According to Bahri and Mahadi (2016:161-167), Google Translate is free machine translation made by Google used to serve for translating some text from one language to target languages.

2.6.2 PONS Translate

The free translator app from PONS. Get quick and reliable translations with 44 PONS Dictionaries and text translation for 36 languages. The app includes PONS Dictionaries for Arabic, Bulgarian, Chinese, Dutch, English, French, German, Greek, Italian, Latin, Polish, Portuguese, Russian, Slovenian, Spanish and Turkish. Each dictionary works in both directions. Type in our search term. To make our search quicker and more convenient, the system provides suggestions for words and phrases. If the app can’t find a result in the PONS Dictionaries, the integrated text translation service kicks in to give your desired result.

Save your frequently searched or important entries in your favourites - you can use these offline, too. In your search history you can find your most recent searches. Language in context and information on language usage help you to find the correct translation. About PONS: PONS Publishing looks back on 40 years of experience in developing language-learning materials in the brand's characteristic green colour. The range covers traditional dictionaries and grammars, audio and electronic language courses, and free online services. PONS Online Translator is a free educational application by PONS. The application provides quick and easy translation for any language queries. It has 42 PONS Dictionaries, as well as language translation for foreign texts. Each PONS Dictionary is reviewed by lexicographers and there are 36 languages available for translation. Users can pair two languages to find their meanings. For instance, they can try Spanish to English or French to German. Upon using the application, it gives intelligent search that suggests the words which users might be looking for. They can also listen to the correct pronunciation of new words, at the same time check how they are used in the sentence. Any frequently spoken words can be saved for offline use. The application is compatible with the free PONS Vocabulary Trainer for self-study.

2.6.3 U-Dictionary

U-Dictionary is used as the learning media in translation. It means U-Dictionary is means of expressing message and information. U-Dictionary is one the offline dictionaries that can be downloaded from an android or smartphone. It is a light application for translating more than 30 languages without internet connection. With U-Dictionary, Everyone not only can translate words and short

phrases, but also practice the skills in any language. So this application is so friendly for translator with limited quota and network and know the meaning of the word. The U-Dictionary can be used by both beginners and experts alike due to its dynamic layout. Some of the other features include picture in definition, contextual guides, drop-down language menus and quick translation options (ideal when out and about). For this machine used to translate the conjunction cohesive devices meaning by used U-Dictionary in English-Indonesian.

2.6.4 Papago Translate

Naver Papago (Hangul: 네이버 파파고), shortened to Papago and stylized as papago, is a multilingual machine translation cloud service provided by Naver Corporation. Papago exited its trial phase and officially launched on July 19, 2017 with translation options for Korean, Japanese, Chinese, English, Spanish, and French. Papago is a multi-language machine translator for mobile device that supports English, Japanese, Chinese and Korean. The mobile application is similar to Google Translate, Microsoft Translator and Baidu Translate. With the spread of smartphones and increasing of overseas trips, the need of the translation service for mobile devices is increasing. As artificial intelligence technology develops, there are growing expectations of a translator among users. Most translators take voice, text or images as an input, display the translated text and output the sound converted the text into speech. Therefore, the translation service requires use of high-level technologies including speech recognition, optical character recognition, machine translation and speech synthesis. papago can take voice, text or image as an input and provide both translation text and text-to-

speech as outputs in common with other translators. In addition, we introduce new features that can provide convenience for users as follows:

Word sense disambiguation (WSD) based on user feedback

Instant currency conversion

In Esperanto, Papago refers to a parrot, a bird with language abilities. Papago supports 13 languages : Korean, English, Japanese, Chinese (Simplified/Traditional), Spanish, French, Vietnamese, Thai, Indonesian, Russian, German and Italian.

Main features

1. Text translation

Real time text translation for phrases and words

2. Image translation

Automatic recognition and translation of text in the image by taking a picture and pressing the button

3. Voice translation

Real time voice translation to both text and audio

4. Offline translation

Can translate even in offline

5. Conversation translation

Simultaneously speak in other's language when talking one by one with a foreigner

6. Handwriting translation

Handwriting translation that finds the correct word and translation when you write you finger

7. Website translation

Automatic in screen translation by Papago Mini when you copy the text in any application

8. Papago Mini

Automatic in screen translation by Papago Mini when you copy the text in any application

9. Dictionary

Dictionary information provide to check additional meaning other than initial translation results

10. Global conversation

Basic expression available without a network connections

2.7 Expository Text

Expository text is one of kind the text that has type of informational text that provides factual, to inform, describe or define his/her subject to the reader. It is explained by Fountas, I. C & Pinnel, G.S (2012) Expository texts can include topics such as historical, scientific or economic information. The purpose of expository text is written to provide information about a topic, including a historical or specific topic. The language is this part like to precise, focused on the subject, uses domain specific vocabulary, rather than figurative language. Format this text is often written in paragraphs. Examples of expository text may include: trade books, articles, reports, textbooks, interviews, encyclopedia, scientific, directions, and essays. Expository texts purvey a tone of authority, since the

authors possess authentic and accurate information on the subjects they write about (Fisher & Frey, 2008). Based on explanation about expository text of expert it is information is accurate on the subject how to write down a text expository that has purpose. Another aspect of expository texts is that they utilize specific structures to present and explain information (Burke, 2000). The five most common structures utilized in informational text are :

1. Sequential : describes items or event in order or tell the steps to follow to do something or make something.
2. Compare/contrast : shows how two or more things are a like and/or how they are different
3. Concept/definition : a topic. Idea, person, place, or thing that is described by its features, characteristic or examples
4. Cause/effect : cause is why something happened – effect is what happened (shows a relationship between the two)
5. Problem/solution : tells about a problem (and something say why there is a problem) then gives one or more possible solutions.

Expository text structure signal word

1. Sequential : first, next, last, before, afterwards, another, finally, initially, when, preceding following

What items, events or steps are listed?

Do they have to happen in this order?

Do they always happen in order?

2. Compare/contrast : same/different, like/unlike, either...or, yet, different from, same as, similar to, as opposed to, instead of, although, as well as, compared with

What things are being compared?

In what ways are they alike?

In what ways are they different?

3. Concept/definition : colors, sizes, number, sounds, characteristics, words that create a picture in your mind, descriptive adjective, adverb (ly), position words (below, near, on)

What specific topic person, ideas or things is being described?

How is it being described (what does it look like, how does it work, what does it do, etc)?

What is important to remember about it?

4. Cause/effect : since, because, as a result of, if ... then, in order to, may be due to, effect of, therefore, consequently, for this reason, thus

What happened?

Why did it happen?

What caused it to happen?

5. Problem/solution : question, answer, thus, accordingly, decide, solve/resolve, fix, remedy

What is the problem?

Why is this a problem?

Is anything being done to try to solve the problem?

What can be done to solve the problem?

Expository text has some general characteristics. According to Lynch and Mariconda, the first characteristic of expository texts is that it states its narrow main idea. Second, support ideas are presented by using quotes, statistics, examples, and facts. Third, the information in the text is logically organized. Fourth, the text is made committed to the topic. Last, conclusion is made to restate the topic and main supporting ideas.

2.8 Previous Study

Translation techniques analysis on expository text translated have been conducted by several researcher. The first previous study is a research done by Auliya Rahmawati (2016). In her research, entitled "*Analysis of Translation Technique in Roth's Divergent*". The objective of her study are to explain the techniques used by translator in translating divergent. To purposes of this research are : to compare the novel, identifying, classifying, counting, then conclusion. Also to show 12 technique of translation, she finds 671 direct speeches of Divergent. The total technique of the data found 671. The percentage of each techniques are as follows: (1) borrowing occurs 132 times and represents 19.7%, (2) literal occurs 119 times and represents 17.73%, (3) generalization occurs 97 times and represents 14.46%, (4) established equivalent occurs 94 times and represents 14.01%, (5) amplification occurs 76 times and represents 11.3%, (6) particularization occurs 52 times and represents 7.75%, (7) linguistic compression occurs 43 times and represents 6.41%, (8) reduction occurs 35 times and represents 5.22%, (9) transposition occurs 12 times and represents 1.79%, (10) adaptation occurs 5 times and represents 0.74%, (11) calque occurs 3 data and represents 0.45%, (12) discursive creation occurs 3 times and represents 0.45%. In

this research, writer use observation, identifying, analyzing and describing in translation technique of analyzing data. The writer use qualitative research.

The similarities of Auliya Rahmawati with this study is discuss translation techniques as main subject. The difference between Auliya Rahmawati research with this study are get a data research design and of each research. In Auliya Rahmawati get the data like to count/percentage and the research design it was about qualitative and quantitative. This research focus observation analyzing, and the research design is classified into descriptive qualitative. The writer use this study as reference how the variation translation technique in translating expository text using machine translation.

The second study is research entitled "*The Effectiveness of using Environmental Photos on the Students' Expository Writing*" conducted by Irma Khoirot Daulay, Elisabet Saragih, Jeni Pretty Sry Rejeki Sitompul, and Priska Marianti Siburian (2021). The purpose of them study are to describe forms and functions on students' Expository Writing by using Environmental Photos which the subject SMP PUTERI SION where this research design is descriptive qualitative also to collecting data like to $t_{obtained}$. In this research, the researcher use post test and pre test in technique of collecting data.

The similarities of Irma Khoirot Daulay and his friends research with this study is to know about the expository writing. The difference between the research with this research design, instrument and data analysis technique are different in the implementation. The writer use this study as a reference to find the expository text.

The third thesis entitled *“Translation Techniques, Methods, and Ideologies of English Translation Version in Pidato Tiga Bahasa Book”* conduct by Iqbal Mahrus Sholeh, Sukarno, Indah Wahyuningsih (2016). The purpose of them study to explain, describe form and function about translation technique, method and ideology of translation. In this research some theory like to Molina and Albir, Peter Newmark and Venuti and Farisi. The research design is descriptive qualitative and this part also has frequency and percentage.

The similarities of Iqbal Mahrus Sholeh and his friends research with this study is to know about translation technique in speech three language in the books, then the research design, also the one of those theory. The difference between the research data analysis technique are different in the implementation. The writer use this study as a reference to find the translation technique in text book.

The fourth thesis entitled *“The Impact of Translation Method and Shift on Translation Quality at Bilingual Textbooks of Phsics, Mathematics, and History”* by Kammer Tuahman Sipayung (2020). The purpose of his study to explain about translation method, translation shift, translation quality and bilingual textbooks. The research has goal of the research like to figure out translation methods and shift, the impact of translation methods and shift which dominant view, translation quality point of view. And then, this research used a descriptive qualitative research method with a questionnaire, depth-interview, and observation on a pair of translation to collect data.

The similarities of Kammer Tuahman Sipayung with this study is same of research design. The difference between the research is technique of collecting

data. The writer use this study as reference to find the translation technique in text book, collect data like to observation.

The fifth thesis entitled *“Translation Technique used by English Department Student of Universitas Negeri Padang in Translating Narrative Text”* by Ika Wella Rahesa RM and Rusdi Noor Rosa (2020). The purpose of Ika with her friend to explain about translation, translation technique such as vocabulary, grammar and culture in the target language (TL). Based on the results of data analysis, it was found that the translation of narrative text entitled “Snow White” from English Deapartment of Universitas Negeri Padang uses nine translation technique.

The similarities of Ika and her friend with this study is talk about translation technique. The difference between the research is a genre of the text. The writer use this study as reference to find the translation, translation technique, English Indonesian translation.

2.9 Conceptual Framework

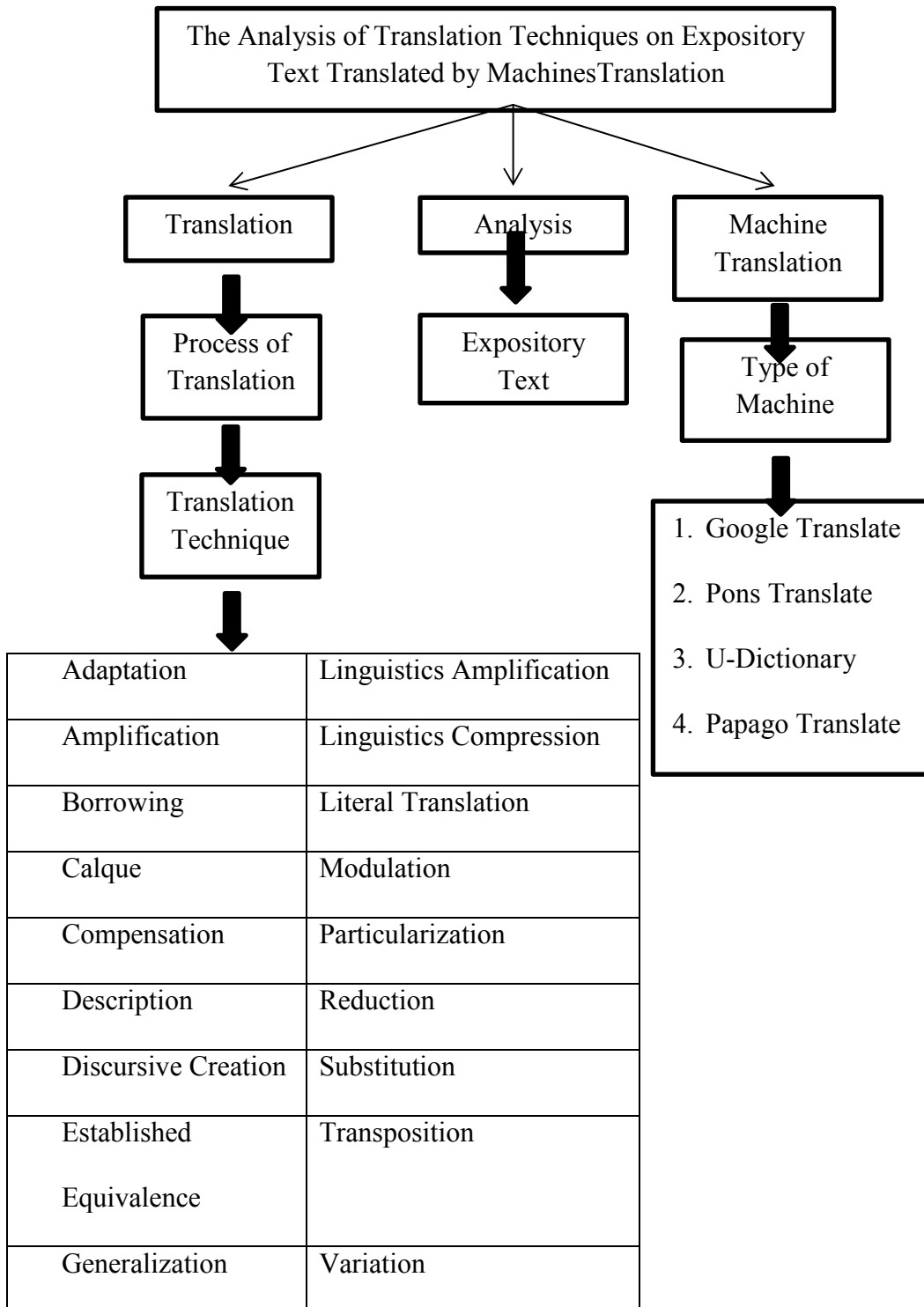


Figure 2.8 Conceptual Framework The Analysis of Translation Techniques on Expository Text Translated by Machines Translation

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

3.1 Research Design

This research is classified into descriptive qualitative one. The used of number and statistics in this research are just to support the analysis. This research aim translation techniques by machine translation. Descriptive Quantitative research involves the collection of data so that information can be quantified and subjected to statistical treatment in order to support or refute “alternate knowledge claims” (Creswell, 2003). Qualitative research is descriptive research and than to use analysis expository text by machine translation. This research design used because the writer was like to research some aspects related to the students’ ability in using the machine translation focus on translation techniques. The aspect included the types of text when use translation.

3.2 The Subject

The subject of the study is a writer as translator. The writer chose some of translation techniques to analysis expository text. Then the writer classified the translation techniques using the theory of Molina and Albir (2002:509-511). This research the writer uses 4 machines translation such as Google Translate, PONS Translate, U-Dictionary, and Papago Translate.

3.3 Data and Data Source

According to Arikunto (2010: 172), data is the result of observation consisting of thing that writer analyses and the information or material which used in this research taken from the data source. The data of this research is phrases

and words. Meanwhile, the source of data in this research is expository text in English-Indonesia translated by Google Translate, PONS Translate, U-Dictionary, and Papago Translate.

3.4 The Instrument of Collecting Data

In conducting a research, research instrument has an important role to support the research. Sugiyono (2011: 213) states that in qualitative research the writer in primary instrument for data collection and analysing the data makes the conclusion. Therefore, the main instrument in analysing the data in this study is the writer as a translator using Google Translate, PONS Translate, U-Dictionary and Papago Translate.

3.5 Technique of Collecting Data

In this research the writer got the data from observation, is monitoring with systematic phenomenon which is investigated. Unquestionably, observation represent a frequently use from of data collection, with the research able some to assume roles in technique. It means that the writer directly as translator to do observation by using 18 type of technique of translation in English-Indonesian.

To collect the data, the writer tool the following ways:

1. The writer found machine translation, such as Google Translate, PONS, U-Dictionary and Papago
2. The writer found text from Expository
3. The writer copied text expository
4. The writer pasted the text expository to translate into machine translation and classify to translation techniques

5. Then one data card is for one expository text, but here the writer found some phrases or words to analyse it use MT and TT. All of them were summarized in the data sheet. The data sheet is based on the category of accuracy.

3.6 Triangulation

The truthfulness of the data needs to be checked to examine the validity of the data. In this research, the writer used the triangulation technique to observe the validity of the data. According to Susan Stainback in Sugiono (2007:3) Stainback in Sugiono (2007:330) triangulation the aim is not to determine the truth about some social phenomenon, rather that the purpose of triangulation is to increase one's understanding of what ever being investigated. Norman Denzin in Hales identifies triangulation into four types, they are:

1. Data Triangulation

Data triangulation related to the use of variety data or information including time, space and person in a research. Data triangulation is the processed rechecking and comparing information by writer which obtained in the different source, to get the data the writer compared observation data with and questioner data.

2. Time Triangulation

Time triangulation related to use of time in getting more valid data. Writer needed to do the observation more than one to make sure that the validity of data.

3. Theory Triangulation

Theory triangulation related to use of two or more theory which is combining when examining situation and phenomenon, some theories support both of a way collecting and analyzing data need to be created more complete to give more comprehensive data.

4. Methodology Triangulation

Methodology triangulation related to the effort of checking the data or data result. The aim is to conducted situation and phenomenon by using some methods. Methodology triangulation was similar with the mix of method approaches use in social science research, where the result from one method is used to enhance, argument and clarify of others.

In this research, the writer used data triangulation. The questioner was made based on the title, the writer also compare the finding of data observation and data questioner, which was related to the use of a variety of data or information including time, space, and person in research.

3.7 The Technique of Analyzing Data

The writer identifies that the translation technique used by the translator the phrases or words by applying Molina and Albir (2002) in Sutopo (2015). Then, that the translation technique used such as adaptation, amplification, borrowing, calque, compensation, description, discursive creation, established equivalence, generalization, linguistic amplification, linguistic compression,

literal translation, modulation, particularization, reduction, substitution, transposition and variation.

In general, this research is conducted by the following procedures:

1. Determining sources of data as object of research also to determining research problem and purpose.
2. Identifying, analyzing and describing translation techniques applied in TT (Translation Techniques) of phrases or words in expository text like to ST (Source Text) of the main data, with phrases or words to the ST as first data as well as translation theories using machine translation.
3. The data did to classify according to the type of translation techniques that the participants use based Molina and Albir theory of translation techniques. Then, the data analyzed by using descriptive qualitative. When do this methods, the writer knows how the results of classify various translation techniques are related to the number of translation techniques that each phrase or word has after being translating using machine translation.
4. The writer made the conclusion from the result translation techniques.