

**COMPARATIVE STUDY: PERFORMANCE OF BING
TRANSLATOR AND SEDERET.COM IN TRANSLATING
CHILDREN STORY'S BOOK
(Error Analysis)**



**WAHYU ROBBI PRATAMA
NIM. 15551048**

**ENGLISH TADRIS STUDY PROGRAM
FACULTY OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION
INSTITUTE COLLEGE FOR ISLAMIC STUDIES (IAIN)
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2022**

Hal : Pengajuan Skripsi

Kepada

Yth. Bapak Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah IAIN Curup

Di

Curup

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Demikian permohonan ini kami ajukan, terima kasih.

Wa'alaikumsalam wr.wb

Curup, 2022

Pembimbing I



Jumatul Hidayah, M.Pd
NIP. 197802242002122002

Pembimbing II



Sarwo Edy, M.Pd
NIP.2007068102



KEMENTERIAN AGAMA REPUBLIK INDONESIA
INSTITUT AGAMA ISLAM NEGERI (IAIN) CURUP
FAKULTAS TARBIYAH

Jl. Dr. Ak Gani No. 01 Kotak Pos 108 Telp
(0732) 2101102179 Fax

Homepage: <http://www.iaincurup.ac.id> Email: admin@iaincurup.ac.id Pos 39119

A P P R O V A L

Nomor: *ssy*/In.34/F.T/PP.00.9/08/2022

Name : Wahyu Robbi Pratama
NIM : 15551048
Faculty : Tarbiyah
Department : English Tadris Study Program
Title : Comparative Study: Performance of Bing Translator And Sederet.com In Translating Children Story's Book (Error Analysis)

Has been examined by examining board of the English Study Program of Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN) Curup on :

Day / Date : Wenesday, July 27th 2022
Time : 11:00 a.m-12:30 a.m
At : Munaqasah Room I IAIN Curup

Has been received to fulfill a partical requirements for the degree of Strata 1 in English Study Program of Tarbiyah Faculty of IAIN Curup.

Curup, August 2022

EXAMINERS :

Head

Jumatul Hidayah, M.Pd
NIP. 197880224 2002122002

Secretary

Sarwo Edy, M.Pd
NIDN.2020108101

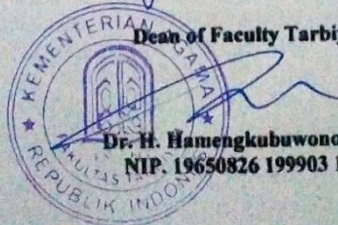
Examiner I

Dr. Lefly Noviyenty, M.Pd
NIP. 197611062003122004

Examiner II,

Dr. Sakut Anshori, M.Hum
NIP. 198110202006041002

Dean of Faculty Tarbiyah



Dr. H. Hamengkubuwono, M.Pd
NIP. 19650826 199903 1 001

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP

The writer who signs below:

Name : Wahyu Robbi Pratama

Nim : 15551048

Department : Tarbiyah

Study program : English Study Program

State that the thesis is entitled “**Comparative Study: Performance of Bing Translator and Sederet.com In Translating Children Story's Book**” is pure and never proposed in IAIN Curup and other university.

This statement was truly made, if in the next day there are a lot of mistakes, the writer ready for responsibility with the regulation.

Curup, 21 Juni 2022

Writer

Wahyu Robbi Pratama
NIM. 15551048




PREFACE

This thesis is submitted as a part of completion for the “Sarjana Degree” in Institute College for Islamic studies (IAIN) Curup. The writer realizes that this thesis is far from being perfect, thus, he really appreciates any suggestions and criticism for the betterment of the thesis.

Finally yet importantly, the writer hopes this thesis will be useful to those who are interested in this field of study.

Curup, 21 Juni 2022

Writer



Wahyu Robbi Pratama
NIM.15551048

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Authors hope that this thesis can provide things that are useful and add insight to the reader, and especially for the writer as well.

Curup, August 2022

Wahyu Robbi Pratama

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ABSTRACT

WAHYU ROBBI PRATAMA. (2022). Comparative Study: Performance of Bing Translator and Sederet.com in Translating Children's Story Book. Curup: English Tadris Study Program, Institute College For Islamic Studies.

Translation is a process that can help in understanding the message in one language into another language. This process could apply to various kinds of written texts like novel, academic text, or drama script.

Translation has been considered as one of the most influential aspect in human life. Therefore, translation continues to be studied so that the user can use it as effectively as possible. One thing that the human beings have achieved is the translation that can be performed by machine. However, some errors could be found in the translation done by machine. Related to that case, the researcher found errors in the translation of Bahasa Indonesia to English done by Sederet.com (SDRT) and Bing Translator (BT). This phenomenon can happen because machines are kept developing and unlike humans who can develop by themselves, machines require update in their system so they would not make the same mistakes in their translation.

There are two problems formulation in this research which are about finding errors in the translation result of SDRT and BT and comparing the results of these translations to see the differences between the two machines.

The method applied in this research is the library and the explicatory methods. This study also uses the qualitative method which means the results found in this study are explained based on the information collected by researcher through the opinions of experts

The results of this research show the errors made by SDRT and BT. There are 43 errors found in the translation by while there were 28 errors in the BT translation. According to the results, the researcher concludes that the performance of SDRT and BT was not really different Other than that SDRT has more Errors that BT. This mean BT has more vocabulary than SDRT in it's system. Both TMs made an errors in Ommited Concept, Added Concept, Mistranslated Concept, Untranslated Concept, and Subtituted Concept. And both TMs did not make any errors in Explicated Concept.

ABSTRAK

WAHYU ROBBI PRATAMA. (2022). *Comparative Study: Performance of Bing Translator and Sederet.com in Translating Children's Story Book*. Curup: English Tadris Study Program, Institute Agama Islam Negeri Curup.

Penerjemahan adalah sebuah proses yang dapat membantu memahami pesan dalam suatu bahasa ke bahasa lainnya. Proses ini dapat diaplikasikan ke berbagai macam text tertulis seperti novel, akademik text, atau skrip drama.

Penerjemahan sudah dianggap menjadi salah satu hal yang sangat berpengaruh dalam kehidupan manusia. Oleh karena itu, penerjemahan terus dipelajari agar manusia bisa menggunakannya seefektif mungkin. Satu hal yang sudah berhasil dicapai oleh manusia adalah penerjemahan yang dilakukan oleh mesin. Namun, kadang masih ada kesalahan di hasil yang dibuat oleh mesin. Terkait hal ini, peneliti menemukan kesalahan dalam terjemahan buku cerita anak Pancuran Pangeran dari bahasa Indonesia ke Inggris yang dilakukan oleh Sederet.com (SDRT) dan Bing Translator (BT). Hal ini dapat terjadi karena mesin masih dalam tahap perkembangan dan tidak seperti manusia yang dapat berkembang sendiri, mesin memerlukan pembaharuan dalam sistemnya agar tidak lagi melakukan kesalahan yang sebelumnya ada dalam terjemahan mereka.

Dalam penelitian ini terdapat dua rumusan masalah yakni menemukankesalahan-kesalahan pada terjemahan SDRT dan BT dan membandingkan hasil terjemahan-terjemahan tersebut untuk melihat perbedaan yang dimiliki oleh kedua belah mesin.

Metode yang diterapkan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode studi pustaka dan metode explicatory. Penelitian ini juga menggunakan metode kualitatif dimana hasil yang ditemukan dalam penelitian ini dijabarkan berdasarkan informasi yang dikumpulkan oleh peneliti melalui pendapat para ahli.

Hasil-hasil yang didapat dari penelitian ini menunjukkan kesalahan-kesalahan yang dilakukan oleh SDRT dan BT. Ada 43 kesalahan yang ditemukan di terjemahan oleh SDRT sedangkan pada terjemahan BT terdapat kesalahan sebanyak 28. Berdasarkan hasil tersebut, peneliti menyimpulkan bahwa kinerja SDRT dan BT tidaklah jauh berbeda selain SDRT lebih banyak melakukan kesalahan di bandingkan BT. Ini berarti BT lebih banyak memiliki kosakata dibandingkan SDRT pada sistemnya. Pada kedua TM di temukan beberapa error yang pada kategori Omitted concept, Added Concept, Mistranslated Concept, Untranslated Concept, dan Subtituted Concept. Dan kedua TMs sama-sama tidak membuat error pada Explicated Concept.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Language may have been considered as the greatest tool to communicate that ever exists. This is due to the fact that language always needs to transfer messages to each other. There are various ways to perform language; it can be in the form of writing, speaking, or even in movements of the body. Language involves various studies like linguistic, literature, and translation and this undergraduate thesis focus on translation. Translation is a process of delivering meaning of words or texts from one language into another.

In learning English, Translation is one of the most Important skill to have. It is because translation is frequently used to facilitate language learning and to help us more confident to understand foreign words and expressions and express ideas in the target language. Furthermore, through translation, we are more likely to notice the differences between the two languages, and this is helpful in the development of learning a foreign language.

In order to translate the source text (ST), the translator needs to consider the language culture of the target reader, because its emotive or connotative value varies according to the target culture¹. Therefore, in order to do translation, there are many aspects that should be considered, one of them is the language culture of the target reader because the message from the source text might not be delivered if the translator ignores it. For example, in English there is a spesific way to address gender; he and she. Instead, in Bahasa Indonesia they are addressed as *dia* which can refers to both gender and makes it unclear if it used without more information. For that reason, it can be said that translation is practically good if it is not literally translated. In this day and age, translation activities become more and more advance. It is not too hard to translate a foreign language because of the

¹ Nida, Eugene A. and Charles R. Taber. *The Theory and Practice of Translation*. (1982), p.36

technology. The best example of the advantage of technology is using Translation tool. By using Translation tool, we're able to translate not only a word, but also a phrase, a sentence, or even a paragraph. Furthermore, some of the Translation tool can pronounce a translated text and highlight corresponding words and phrases in the source and target text. All of it can be done in a simple navigation.

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Since the 17th century, human beings have begun to develop the idea of a tool called Translation Machine (TM); a tool that today has been widely used in the world. It has been used to translate various kinds of text such as news, abstract, subtitle and also used as the feature of social media because it is needed for translating various languages of the users to make it easier for them to interact with each other. The example of social media using TM is Twitter, which cooperates with Microsoft's Bing Translator to provide the translation service. The other is Facebook which uses its own software to translate commentary, status, and the options provided by Facebook.

The existence of TM has a huge contribution in helping people to understand message that is different from the user's language, yet TM cannot be fully relied on because TM itself still has many deficiencies. Some people often accept the result of the translation by TM as it is without considering it again when the validity of the translation might not be correct yet. Therefore, the developer keeps evaluating the performance of the TM in order to improve its function.

An example of the phenomenon is in the sentence His father told him how proud... that is translated into Bahasa Indonesia "Ayahnya menyuruhnya betapa

bangganya...”². The previous example is taken from Febriana’s thesis in 2014 that discusses the performance of Google Translate (GT) and Sederet.com. The text before is translated by Sederet.com and it creates an error in Mistranslation Concept because the word told is translated into menyuruhnya. It is an error because the translation machine translates the word literally, giving a different context of meaning. Meanwhile, if the sentence “His father told him how proud...” is translated by the current Sederet.com, the translation is “Ayahnya berkata kepadanya betapa bangganya...” it has a clearer result than before. It proves that TM not just remains the same but keep improving to give a better performance.

There are various factors to assess the performance of TM, one of them is by looking at the errors found in its translation. Those errors can be studied by applying the error analysis. In translation study, it can be analyzed by using the theory of concept error by Koponen. The theory of concept errors by Koponen shows that errors in translation can be used for assessing the quality of TMs performances by categorizing the errors found on the text to each category provided by Koponen. These types of concept errors are Omitted Concept, Added Concept, Untranslated Concept, Mistranslated Concept, Substituted Concept, and Explicitated Concept.

In this thesis, the researcher discusses the errors found in the translation by two different TMs which are Sederet.com and Bing Translator (BT). The researcher aims to compare the performance of the two TMs in translating literary text, specifically, children’s story book. Thus, the comparison of the translation is used for assessing current quality of the performance of each TM.

The children’s story book is chosen because the researcher believes that the usage area of English has become larger than before. Therefore, it is important to introduce English since in early age. One method to introduce English is through story book because, in general, story book for children uses a simple diction that is easy to understand. However, there are also children’s story books that use more advanced words or use forms that children might not understand. For this

² Febriana. *The Translation Performance of Sederet.com and Google Translate: A Comparative Study with Error Analysis (Undergraduate Thesis)*. (Universitas Sanata Dharma, Yogyakarta, 2014). p.31

reason, the researcher chooses children's story book *Pancuran Pangeran*, which uses poetry form to tell the story.

The translator of this book is known for his role as translator at the mentioned publisher, *Bhuana Ilmu Populer*. His name appears as the English translator of bilingual children story's book published *The Researcher chooses to focus on Bing Translator* because it is one of the most well-known TMs and frequently used by people. On the other hand *Sederet.com* is chosen because it's made by Indonesian people specifically, So the researcher assume that it's going to be better quality than other TMs. In briefly, *Sederet.com* is launched on 2006 and made by Indonesian developer. The other device, *Bing Translator*, previously known as *Live Search Translator* and *Windows Live Translator*, is a statistical translation machine owned by Microsoft.

The object of this research is the children book entitled *Pancuran Pangeran*, a book published by *Bhuana Ilmu Populer* in 2016. The children's story book *Pancuran Pangeran* is a book containing folktales from Betawi, Indonesia. In the published version by *Bhuana Ilmu Populer*, the book contains two languages for the readers, Bahasa Indonesia and English. The uniqueness of *Pancuran Pangeran* is the writer tries to maintain the rhyme, in both languages, in every paragraph which makes it look like a poem. One example of error translation created by GT is the sentence "di bawah sinar matahari yang begitu panas" that is translated into "in the sun so hot". The translation should be categorized to *Omitted Concept* since the word "bawah" in the ST is not translated in the TT. Therefore, the ST and TT are not qualified as an equal sentence because the "missing" concept in the TT.

From this thesis, the researcher aims to help the readers to see the different capabilities of different TMs in translating literary works, in this case, a literary work intended for children and to see how far the quality of the current TMs. Furthermore, the researcher also uses the translation worked by human to make a clearer explanation in comparing the performance of the two TMs in order to make the data in this thesis more valid. In addition, it may become a reference in tracking the development performance of TMs, hence allow the future researchers

to observe the developed TMs to create another record that can be used for helping the future analyzes.

B. Problem Formulation

What errors are found in the English translation of the children's story book Pancuran Pangeran by Sederet.com and Bing Translator to determine the performance of each TM.

C. Objectives of the Study

To analyze the errors made by the two translators, Sederet.com and Bing Translator in translating children's story book Pancuran Pangeran from Bahasa Indonesia to English. The errors found are used for comparing and assessing the performance of each TM.

D. Definiton of Key Terms

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

Error Analysis is a method to conduct an evaluation of TM. Its method is by counting the errors found in the translations made by Sederet.com and Bing Translator. Counting errors, in most instances is considered as the most useful method to obtain useful practical information of TM.³

Translation, Semenov stated that translation is the translator's activity of transforming a message in one language into a message with the same meaning in another language; secondly, translation is a result of the translator's activity, i.e. an oral or written language utterance.⁴ Bassneet (2002:6) who defines that

³ Hutchins, John and Harold Somers. *An Introduction to Machine Translation: Academic Press Limited*, (London,1992), p164-165

⁴ Semenov. A.L. *Basic Guidelines of General Theory of Translation*. (Moscow: Peoples Friendship University of Russia 2005) p.16

translation is not just the transfer of texts from one language into another, but also a process of negotiation between texts and cultures. It means that translation is not only transmitting a language, transferring the meaning, and conveying the message, but also transmitting a cultural aspect of the SL.⁵

Translation Machine is part of computational linguistics that use software tools to translate text or speech from one language (source language) to another (target language). TM is widely employed in numerous applications and primarily used for conducting research by reviewing foreign websites and articles.⁶

Error in Translation is when the translation appears different from the original text in terms of linguistic sense of meaning, be it in the word or sentence level. The translation is labelled as error because it is less precise or less accurate from the source text, misuse of phrases, misuse of formal or official register, or because it less coherent or cohesive.⁷

Translation Performance can be defined as the performance in a translation or how is the machines work. Such judgments might be affected by some subjective factors; therefore, it seems that performance in translation is a problematic area. Hutchins and Somers demonstrated that evaluating machine translation performance can be done through its quality and loyalty and clarity, error rates, and MT speed in producing Greater Text.⁸ In this study, researchers focus on the error rates and classify them based on types of errors using someone's theory found in the translation machine to measure their performance.

⁵ Bassnett, S. *Translation Studies*. (London and New York: Routledge 2002) p.6

⁶ Shamsabadi, Hussein, Ashgar Moulavi Nafchi, and Fereshteh Afzali. *A Study of Computational Linguistics and Machine Translation. International Journal of Applied Linguistics and Translation. Vol. 1, No. 5*. (2015). p. 68

⁷ Newmark, Peter. *A Textbook of Translation*. (New York: Prentice-Hall International, 1988). P.11-13

⁸ Hutchins, John and Harold Somers. (1992). *An Introduction to Machine Translation: Academic Press Limited, London*. p. 162

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

This chapter discusses the related theories and related studies to this research. The related studies are taken from three previous theses written by Febriana, Kurnianto and Ariany. The three theses will be reviewed one by one to see the focus of each thesis; therefore the researcher can see the differences and avoid plagiarism to the previous thesis. There are also some reviews of related theories that can be applied to help analyzing the two problems formulated in this study.

A. Review of Related Theories

1. Theories of Translation

Munday (2008) states, the translator should consider many different factors when they are trying to translate. These factors are text type, the writer, the reader, source language, and target language. Therefore, the message in the TL should not only be equivalent but it should maintain the style.⁹ Translation defined as “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”¹⁰ because literary works are known for having aesthetic value from the style shown to the reader. Another statement that translation is a process of interpreting the meaning of a text from the source language into another language (target language) using translator’s way to translate.¹¹ As stated by Newmark, there are indeed many various translation strategies that can be applied by the translator so that the message in the SL can be delivered to the TL

Based on the definitions above, it can be concluded that there are some important points in translation which are reproducing, transferring, and maintaining the message of the SL to the TL. Those three points are important in

⁹ Jeremy Munday. *Introducing Translation Studies: Theories and Applications* 2nd Edition. (London: Routledge 2008).

¹⁰ Nida, Eugene A. and Charles R. Taber. , *The Theory and Practice of Translation*. (Leiden: E. J. Brill 1982) p.12

¹¹ Newmark, Peter. *A Textbook of Translation*. (New York: Prentice-Hall International, 1988), p.5

order to make the TL readers have the same response with the SL readers when reading the translation.

2. Translation Machine

Machine translation, sometimes referred to by the abbreviation MT¹²(not to be confused with computer-aided translation, machine-aided human translation or interactive translation), is a sub-field of computational linguistics that investigates the use of software to translate text or speech from one language to another.

On a basic level, MT performs mechanical substitution of words in one language for words in another, but that alone rarely produces a good translation because recognition of whole phrases and their closest counterparts in the target language is needed. Not all words in one language have equivalent words in another language, and many words have more than one meaning.

Solving this problem with corpus statistical and neural techniques is a rapidly-growing field that is leading to better translations, handling differences in linguistic typology, translation of idioms, and the isolation of anomalies.¹³

Current machine translation software often allows for customization by domain or profession (such as weather reports), improving output by limiting the scope of allowable substitutions. This technique is particularly effective in domains where formal or formulaic language is used. It follows that machine translation of government and legal documents more readily produces usable output than machine translation of conversation or less standardised text.

Improved output quality can also be achieved by human intervention: for example, some systems are able to translate more accurately if the user has unambiguously identified which words in the text are proper names. With the assistance of these techniques, MT has proven useful as a tool to assist human translators and, in a very limited number of cases, can even produce output that can be used as is (e.g., weather reports).

The progress and potential of machine translation have been much debated through its history. Since the 1950s, a number of scholars, first and most notably Yehoshua Bar-Hillel,¹⁴ have questioned the possibility of achieving fully automatic machine translation of high quality.¹⁵

Hutchins and Somers state that “classification of errors by type of linguistic phenomenon and by relative difficulty of correction”.¹⁶ This statement makes a consideration for the researcher to conduct this study. The statement remarks that in assessing TM quality, there should be an objective assessment of the errors

¹² Budiansky, Stephen (December 1998). "Lost in Translation". *Atlantic Magazine*. pp. 81–84

¹³ Albat, Thomas Fritz. "Systems and Methods for Automatically Estimating a Translation Time." .

¹⁴ Bar-Hillel, Yehoshua (1964). *Language and Information: Selected Essays on Their Theory and Application*. Reading, Massachusetts: Addison-Wesley. pp. 174–179.

¹⁵ Madsen, Mathias Winther (2009). *The Limits of Machine Translation* (MA thesis). University of Copenhagen. p. 5. Archived from the original on 17 October 2021.

¹⁶ Hutchins, John and Harold Somers. *An Introduction to Machine Translation: Academic Press Limited*, (London,1992) p.164

classification. Therefore, the researcher applies the theory by Koponen as the base in order to assess the performance of the discussed TMs.

3. Bing Translator

Bing Translator is an online statistical MT system developed by Microsoft which enables its users to translate words, phrases, sentences, texts, entire webpage, documents or speeches between more than 60 languages. Bing Translator online portal allows its users to translate maximum 5000 characters in each input. It also allows users to give feedback of the translation products and provides users with alternative translations of every word.¹⁷

According to Reddoorz, Bing Translator is one of the most used alternative for machine translation after Google Translate.¹⁸ A lot of website and articles mentioned Bing Translators is one of the most recommended translation machine. Wallstreetenglish, put it at number 2 as the most accurate Translators for Indonesian to English.¹⁹ Because of these reasons, the researcher choose Bing translator.

4. Sederet.com

Unlike most of machine translators that has ability to translate a lot of languages. This translators only has two specific language, Indonesian to English vice versa.²⁰ Sederet is Machine Translator that made by people from Indonesia found in 2006. Sederet is not only function as a translator but also a medium to learn English due to the website has a lot of feature for studying English. The reason researcher use Sederet in the research because it's a unique translator where it's only translate two language specifically.

¹⁷

<https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/topic/microsoft-bing-help-82d20721-2d6f-4012-a13d-d1910ccf203f>

¹⁸ <https://www.wallstreetenglish.co.id/news/terjemahan-bahasa-inggris-indonesia/>

¹⁹ Reddoors, "Tujuh situs translate Bahasa Inggris Paling yang Akurat", www.reddoorz.com/blog/id/kost/7-situs-translate-bahasa-inggris-yang-akurat, 2020

²⁰ *Ibid*

5. Error Analysis in Translation Machine

Error analysis, based on Hutchin and Somers, is a practical way to evaluate TM by counting the error to find the amount of work and seeing what type of error patterns occurred.²¹ But, this method is recognized to be subjective because the assumed errors found depend on each person understanding the message in translation. Therefore, what is needed to assess the performance of TMs is not simply by counting errors only. In order to make it more objectively, the researcher suggest to make a classification of errors by types of linguistic phenomenon and by relative difficulty of correction.

6. Koponen's Classification in Assessing Translation Machine

As mentioned before, in her journal, Koponen divides the error categories into two. The first one is the **individual** concepts or relation between source and target concepts and the second one is the **relations** between those concepts. **Individual** concepts are concepts that only conveyed through content words such as noun, verb, and adjective while **Relations** are expressed through function words, inflection and word order.²² In this thesis the present researcher only intends to focus on the first category but the second category is still shown. The descriptions of each type of concepts and relations error below are provided by Koponen while the examples are provided from Sandra Ariany's thesis.²³

²¹ Hutchins, John and Harold Somers. *An Introduction to Machine Translation: Academic Press Limited*, (London,1992) p.164

²² Koponen, Maarit. *Assessing Machine Translation Quality with Error Analysis in Electronic Proceedings of the KäTu Symposium on Translation and Interpreting studies 4*. (Helsinki: University of Helsinki, 2010). P.3

²³ Ariany, Sandra. *Bing Translator's and Google Translate's Performance in Translating English Literary and Academic Texts into Indonesian (Undergraduate Thesis)*. (Universitas Sanata Dharma, Yogyakarta 2017). p.15-17

a. Individual Concept Error²⁴ (Koponen, 2010, p.4-5)

i. Omitted Concept is a concept in the source text that is not conveyed in the target text or a word that should appear in the target text because it is not redundant in this language.

Ex:

ST: His wife was looking out of the window.

TT: Istrinya sedang keluar dari jendela.

ii. Added Concept is a concept that is not present in the source text but appears in the target text or a word that appears in the target text, but is redundant.

Ex:

ST: She liked the hotel-keeper.

TT: Dia menyukai penjaga hotel Prusia.

iii. Mistranslated Concept is when the incorrect selection of terms in a specific context, the wrong formation of terms or the literal translation of a term in the target text.

Ex:

ST: The poor kitty out ...

TT: Kucing miskin keluar

iv. Untranslated Concept is when a source language word that appears in the target text or the use of recent loan words.

Ex:

ST: ...and glistened in the rain.

TT: ...dan glistened dalam hujan. palms

v. Substituted Concept is when TT concept is not a direct lexical equivalent for ST concept but can be considered as a valid replacement for the context.

Ex:

ST: His wife looked out of the window ...

TT: Istrinya menjenguk dari jendela ...

²⁴ Koponen, Maarit. *Assessing Machine Translation Quality with Error Analysis in Electronic Proceedings of the KäTu Symposium on Translation and Interpreting studies 4*. (Helsinki: University of Helsinki, 2010). p. 4-5

vi. Explicated Concept is when TT concept explicitly states information left implicit in ST without adding information.

Ex:

ST: There were big ...

TT: Ada pohon besar ...

b. Relations Error²⁵

i. Added Participant is when TT relation does not present in the ST introducing an added concept.

Ex:

ST: in such a way that ...

TT: dalam sedemikian rupa sehingga

ii. Added Relation is when TT relation does not present in the ST arises due to morpho-syntactic errors.

Ex:

ST: The padrone made her feel very small ...

TT: padrone yang membuatnya merasa sangat kecil ...

iii. Mistaken Participant is when head/dependent of the relation is different in ST and TT, not same entity.

Ex:

ST: He was an old man ...

TT: Dia adalah tua manusia ...

iv. Mistaken Relation is a relation between two concepts different in ST and TT, changed role.

Ex:

ST: He hadn't looked away from her since she started to speak.

TT: Dia tidak melihat darinya karena dia mulai berbicara.

v. Substituted Participant is when head/dependent of the relation different in ST and TT, same entity.

²⁵ Koponen, Maarit. *Assessing Machine Translation Quality with Error Analysis in Electronic Proceedings of the KäTu Symposium on Translation and Interpreting studies 4*. (Helsinki: University of Helsinki, 2010). p. 6

Ex:

ST: citizens who are nationals of ...

TT: warga negara dari (trans.)

vi. Substituted Relation is a relation between two concepts that is different in ST and TT, same semantic roles.

Ex:

ST: The Treaty of Lisbon amends...

TT: with the Treaty of Lisbon is amended

vii. Omitted Participant ST is when a relation is not conveyed by the TT due to an omitted head or dependent.

Ex:

ST: „I“m going down and get that kitty,“...

TT: „Aku akan mendapatkan kucing itu,“...

viii. Omitted Relation ST is a relation that is not conveyed by the TT due to morpho-syntactic errors that prevent parsing the relation although both concepts are present in TT.

Ex:

ST: ... lying propped up with the two pillows at the foot of the bed.

TT: ... berbaring didukung dengan bantal dua kaki tempat tidur.

C. Theoretical Framework

The theories that have been mentioned before are used by the researcher to answer all problem formulations. The definition of translation and translation machine are used as the basic understanding of the study. After understanding the definitions, the next step is to apply Koponen's individual concept errors to analyze and classify the errors in the translation of children's story book Pancuran Pangeran to the subcategory. This step is applied to find the answer of 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

B. Review of Related Studies

1. Febriana's thesis "The Translation Performance of Sederet.com and Google Translate: A Comparative Study with Error Analysis"

In her thesis, Febriana discusses the performance of two TMs which are Google Translate and Sederet.com in translating three short stories entitled "Dad's Blessing", "The Grasshopper and the Ant", and "The Princess and the Pea". The focus of her thesis is to find the errors in the translations of those three short stories. Therefore, she chooses Koponen's error categories to work on her analysis.

Similar to this study, Febriana only picks one category of Koponen's error categories which is the individual concept. By using the individual concept, she classifies the errors from the two TMs into six sub-categories, which are Added Concept, Omitted Concept, Mistranslated Concept, Untranslated Concept, Substituted Concept, and Explicitated Concept. The research finds that there are 387 errors made by TMs in total and most of them are in mistranslated concept. The conclusion mentions that the performance of Sederet.com is better than Google Translate in translating the three short stories.

Having its similarity, there are also several differences in the thesis that should be mentioned. One of them is the object, which is a children's story book that the content is written in rhyme. Another difference is the TM that the researcher compares with Sederet.com is Bing Translator instead of Google Translate.

2. Kurnianto's "Google Translate Assessment with Error Analysis: An Attempt to Reduce Errors"

Kurnianto focuses his undergraduate thesis on the errors found in the performance by Google Translate. He analyzes three texts, which are Ownership Agreement document, National Geographic article, and an iPad user guide translated from English to Bahasa Indonesia. Similar to Febriana's thesis, Kurnianto also uses the Koponen's classification of errors for categorizing the errors to the suitable types of concept errors, which are Added Concept, Omitted

Concept, Mistranslated Concept, Untranslated Concept, Substituted Concept, and Explicated Concept. He uses the categories of errors found to support his suggestion in reducing the errors. In order to gain the data, Kurnianto applies Farrús' suggestion and trial and error method. In conclusion, Kurnianto shows the number of the errors found and claims conclusion that the most and the least types of errors found are the reflection of the TM quality. In his conclusion, Kurnianto states that Google Translate cannot translate complex phrases, complex clauses, and even sentences.

The similarity between this study and Kurnianto's is the researcher also only uses the individual concept error of Koponen to measure the quality of TMs. The researcher also uses the numerical data as one factor to determine the conclusion of the performance of each TM. The difference of this thesis with Kurnianto's is the researcher's focus is not to look for the way to reduce errors but to focus on comparing the TMs performance.

3. Ariany's "Bing Translator's and Google Translate's Performance in Translating English Literary and Academic Texts into Indonesian"

Sandra's thesis discusses the performance of TMs Google Translate and Bing Translator in translating two types of text, first is academic text of Peter Barry's "Feminism and Feminist Criticism" and the other is literary text of Hemingway's *Cat in the Rain*. The purpose of this analysis is to find out the errors made by each TM and uses it to compare its performances. Thereupon, the result of the analysis is used for assessing the performances of Google Translate and Bing Translator.

CHAPTER III METHODOLOGY

This chapter discusses the areas of research, object of the study, method of the study, and procedure in conducting the research. This chapter briefly explains how the process of the analysis should be done

A. Areas of Research

The focus of this undergraduate thesis is to assess the performance of TMs, Sederet.com and Bing Translator, in translating a children's story book Pancuran Pangeran from Bahasa Indonesia into English. As mentioned in the previous chapter, the purpose of choosing Pancuran Pangeran as the object of the study is in accordance with Williams and Chesterman statement "Children's literature spans many genres – from poems and fairy tales to fiction and scientific writing. It is also expected to fulfil a number of different functions, e.g. entertainment, socialization, language development as well as general education"²⁶.

The comparison of the TMs is based on errors found in the translation of the children's story book. To find the errors occurring in the performance by the two TMs, the individual concept errors by Koponen is applied in order to classify each error to the appropriate subcategories. In short, the areas of this research are translation and technology.

B. Object of the Study

The data collected as object in this study are all Bahasa Indonesia sentences of the children's story book entitled Pancuran Pangeran retold by Lilis Hu. The book is translated into English by two TMs, Sederet.com and Bing Translator. As translation machines, Sederet.com and Bing Translator are able to translate words, phrases, and sentences.

²⁶ Williams, Jenny and Andrew Chesterman. *The Map: A Beginner's Guide to Doing Research in Translation Studies*, (Manchester: St. Jerome Publishing, 2002).p.15

Sederet.com is an online TM developed by Indonesian Developer. Not only works as Translator, Sedret also have another features to learn English. Meanwhile, Bing Translator is an TM developed by Microsoft. Bing translator provides the system that can translate text and web pages. Currently, Bing Translator supports more than 60 different languages through Microsoft Translator API. As technology keeps progressing forward, the developer also moves to higher target that is to have more languages available in their system.

C. Method of the Study

This research applies the library research method. library research is a method that “involves identifying and locating sources that provide factual information or personal/expert opinions on research question; necessary component of every other research method at some point”²⁷. In another words, the library research is required in order to gather the information about the definition of translation, translation machines, also theories and previous analysis that have the related topic with the present analysis. The error analysis is also applied in order to classify and identify the type of errors in the translation by Sederet.com and Bing Translator.

The time when this data are taken is mentioned in order to avoid misunderstanding of the performance of TMs because the development of modern technology including TMs is keep going on. The data in this research are taken In April 2022

D. Technique of Data Collection

The technique of collecting data is the way the researcher do for collecting data in the research. In this research, the researcher uses Document Analysis. According to Babbie (2010), document analysis is “the study of recorded human communications, such as books, websites, paintings and laws” . Document analysis is a method of data collection which involves analysis of content from written documents in order to make certain deductions based on the study parameters.²⁸

²⁷ Ibid. p.6

²⁸ Babbie, E.R. (2010). *The Practice of Social Research* (12th ed.). Wadsworth: Cengage Learning. p. 530

D. Research Procedure

1. Types of Data

The data collected in this study are from ST and TT, it means that the data are objective data. The ST are all 96 Bahasa Indonesia sentences taken from the children's story book Pancuran Pangeran. While the book contains two languages, the researcher only takes one version in order to avoid an overwhelming data that could lead to errancy. there will be two kinds of data since the ST is translated by two TMs. The TT are 202 English translations of the text performed by Sederet.com and Bing Translator.

The children's story book Pancuran Pangeran has 24 stanzas and each of them consists of 4 lines. In details, there are 543 words in total from the original text and the amount changed after being translated. The translation performed by Sederet.com consists of 651 words while Bing Translator produces 646 words with both TMs are not successful in maintaining the rhyme.

2. Data Collection

There are several steps done by the researcher in order to collect the data. First, the researcher chose a children's story book originally in Bahasa Indonesia since the focus was to compare the performance of different TMs in translating text from Bahasa Indonesia into English. The chosen story book was bilingual; this was to make it easier for the researcher to understand the message of the story and also to make the categorization of the errors more valid by comparing the English translation of TMs with the English version by the book writer.

Second, the next step was to translate the text to English by Google Translate and Bing Translator. After being translated, the data were classified based on the types of error. The researcher also classified the errors found based on its part of speech types, which were Noun, Verb, Adjective, Adverb, Preposition, and Number, to make it more detailed. Thereupon, the data were showed stanza by stanza in the table. The data were arranged in form of table as follows:

Table 1 Example of the Data Coding

No.	ST	No.	Sederet.com	No.	Bing Translator
6/ST/P6/L 1	Ketiga putra baginda yang gagah	6/TT/P6/ L1/SDRT	Third son of sire strong	6/TT/P6/ L1/BT	The third son of King valiant
9/TT/P9/ L3	Di bawah sinar matahari yang begitu panas	9/TT/P9/ L3/SDRT	Under sunlight so hot	9/TT/P9/ L3/BT	In the sun is so Hot

The data codes are read as follows:

6, 9 : Order of the data

ST : Source Text

TT : Target Text

P : Order of the Paragraph taken from the book

L : Order of the Line taken from the paragraph

SDRT : Sederet.com

BT : Bing Translator

4. Data Analysis

In order to be able to answer the first problem in this research, the researcher applied Koponen's individual concept errors. First, the data from each TM were

checked by using Koponen's individual concept errors. All identified errors were put to the suitable categories that are Omitted Concept, Added Concept, Untranslated Concept, Mistranslated Concept, Substituted Concept, and Explicated Concept. Thereafter, the data were put in a single table consisting of several columns to compare the English translations and count the errors occurred. As for the explanation of the errors source, they were put below the table.

The collected data were also used for answering the second problem about the TMs performance. It can be conducted by summarizing all the data collected after counting all the errors found and calculating it to each category. After those steps were done, the pattern of error in each TM would be discovered and it will be used to assess the performance of each TM. The following table is provided in order to give a clearer description of the error analysis.

Table 2 Example of Error in Sederet

No.	ST	No.	Sederet.com	Types of Errors
6/ST/P6/L1	Ketiga putra baginda yang gagah	6/TT/P6/L1/SDRT	The three sons of the king are handsome	Substituted Concept Adjective

Table 3 Example of Error in Bing Translator

6/ST/P6/L1	Ketiga putra baginda yang gagah	6/TT/P6/L1/BT	The third son of King valiant	Mistranslated Concept-Noun
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The next step in order to answer the second problem would depend on the counted errors found in every subcategory done by Sederet.com and Bing Translator. The research continued to analyze the performance of both TMs by comparing its performance based on the number of errors in each subcategory

instead of the total number from all subcategories by each TM. This is because the number related to the amount of errors found in Sederet and BT could have a very different gap between their each subcategory like in the performance comparison between the two TMs in Mistranslated Concept where Sederet makes almost twice as much errors than BT. Therefore, it might give an unfair judgment to the TMs performance if the conclusion is only based on total amount of errors alone.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter is divided into two parts, the first part presents the main points about the errors done by Sederet and BT. As for the next part, the discussion is based on the result of the previous discussion that the problem formulated is to look at the patterns occurred in the errors done by Sederet and BT.

A. Findings

1. The Errors Found in Translation of Children's Story Book Pancuran Pangeran by Sederet.com and Bing Translator

The first problem in this discussion is to find the errors in the English translation of Pancuran Pangeran done by Sederet.com and Bing Translator (BT). As the research only focuses on content words, the data were analyzed with the individual concept errors by Koponen. In this chapter, the data were arranged in table to show the comparison of the errors following with explanation for each subclass. Due to the amount of data that were not small, only several examples shown to represent each subcategory error. The following table provides the result of total errors made by each translator.

Table 4 Total Errors Found in SDRT and BT

Type of Concept Error	Sederet		Bing Translator	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
Omitted Concept	15	15,62%	2	2,08%
Added Concept	4	4,16%	2	2,08%
Mistranslated Concept	9	9,37%	15	15,65%
Untranslated Concept	7	7,29%	1	1,04%

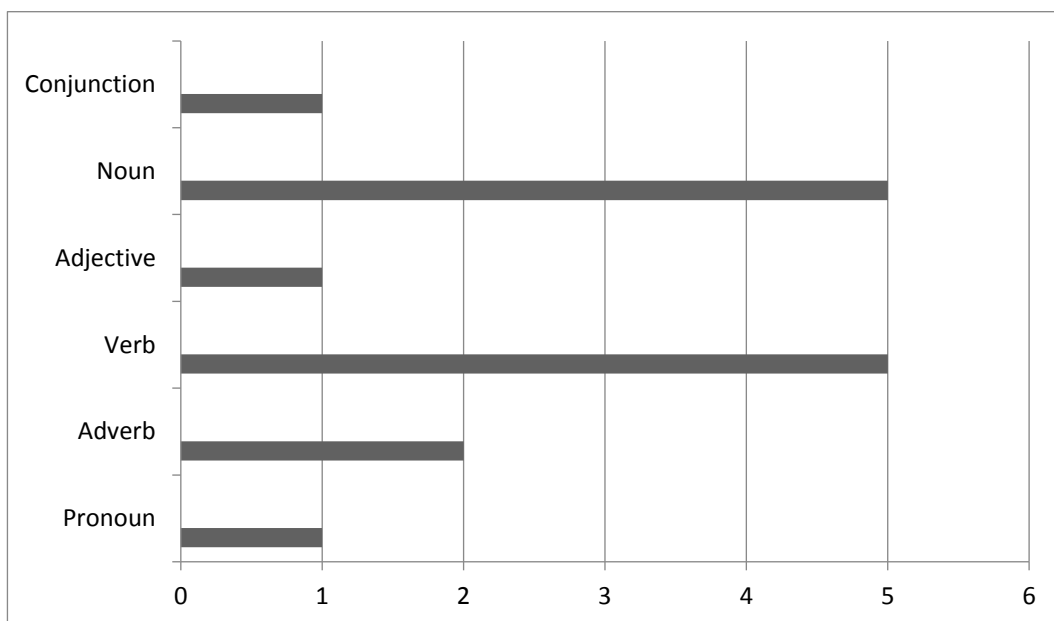
Substituted Concept	8	8,33%	8	8,33%
Explicated Concept	0	0%	0	0%
Total	43	59,35%	28	21,86%

The table above shows the errors identified in the performance of Sederet and BT. It shows that the errors mostly occurred in Mistranslated Concept by BT and based on the total number of errors of all types, BT is the TM that responsible for it. The table also shows that both TMs do not make any errors in two concepts Which is in Explicated Concept. Sederet.com also has several unknown errors that can't be identified which type of errors they belong to.

1. The Errors Found in English Translation of Pancuran Pangeran by Sederet.com

a. Omitted Concept

In this concept, errors happen when there is a concept in ST that is not conveyed in TT. The errors found in this TT are 15 in total. They are divided into 5 errors in verb subcategory, 5 in noun subcategory, 1 in conjunction subcategory and 2 in adverb and 1 adjective subcategory.

Table 5 Omitted Concept by Sederet.com

i. Omitted Noun

The following table shows an error example in Omitted Concept Noun.

No.	ST	No.	TT	Types of Errors
85/ST/P1/L1	Pangeran Jaya mencoba mengambil tongkat	85/TT/P21/L1/SDRT	Prince jaya tried to take a	Omitted Concept (noun)

From the datum above, it shows that the ST ends the sentence with “tongkat”. In the TT, the same expression does not appear. This is considered as an error because it makes the sentence incomplete and lost half the meaning.

ii. Omitted Adjective

The following table shows an error example in Omitted Concept Adjective.

No	ST	No	TT	Types of Errors
78/ST/P1/L2	Kepada Pangeran Jaya yang <u>berbudi</u>	78/TT/P19/L2/SDRT	To the prince jaya	Omitted Concept (Adjective)

The reason for the example above considered as an error is similar with the previous example. Because the omission of the adjective word ‘berbudi’, in ST it was explained Prince Jaya’s kind personality yet in the TT this concept is not conveyed.

iii. Omitted Adverb

The following table shows an error example in Omitted Concept Adverb.

No.	ST	No.	TT	Types of Errors
49/ST/P1/L1	Pangeran Jaya memohon <u>dengan sangat</u>	49/TT/P12/L1/SDRT	Prince jaya begged	Omitted Concept (Adverb)

Although it seems that there are no errors in this sentence, the omission of the word “dengan sangat” is actually a part that is not supposed to be omitted because there is a purpose for applying it. The function of the adverb “dengan sangat” here is to emphasize the following expression that happened to the character in the story. In consequence, the omission of the adverb makes TT unequal to ST.

iv. Omitted Verb

The following table shows an error example in Omitted Concept Verb.

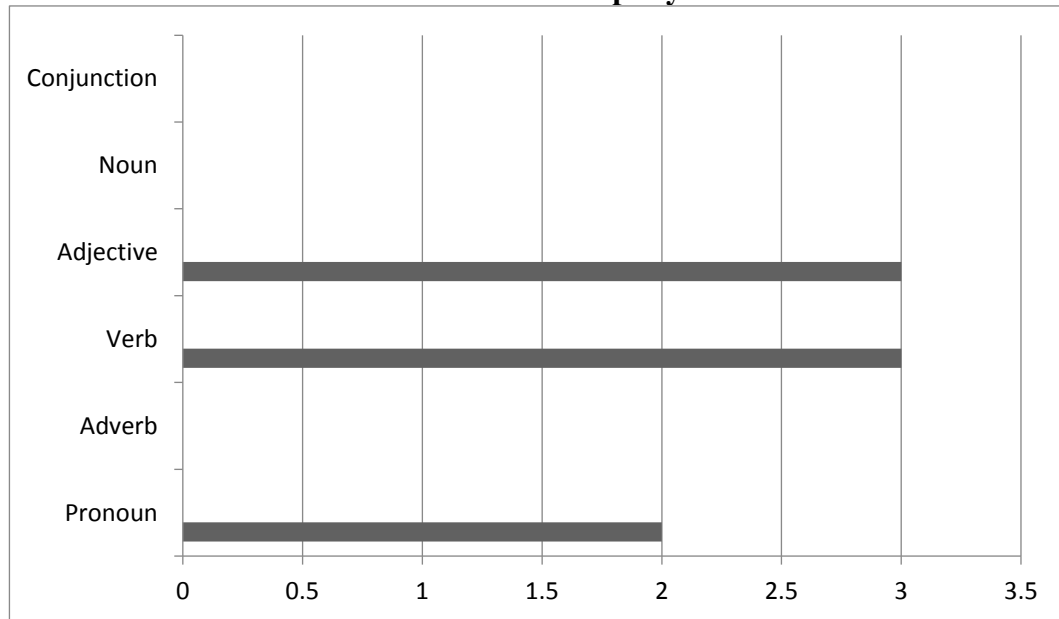
No.	ST	No.	TT	Types of Errors
4/ST/P1/L4	Raja tidak ingin para putranya <u>berebut</u> takhta	4/ TT /P1/L4/SDRT	The king did not want his son to the throne	Omitted Concept (Verb)

In datum 4/ TT /P1/L4/SDRT, the concept of the word ‘berebut’ is omitted. The omission makes the datum to be categorized in omitted concept error because the message in TT becomes less complete than ST.

b. Mistranslated Concept

A mistranslated concept is when the incorrect selection of terms in a specific context has the wrong formation of terms or the literal translation of a term in the target text. There are 4 subcategories of error occurred in this concept, they are 3 errors in adjective subcategory, 3 errors in verb subcategory, 2 errors in noun subcategory, and 1 in preposition subcategory.

Table 6 Mistranslated Concept by Sederet.com



(masih kosong)

i. Mistranslated Noun

The following table shows the error example in Mistranslated Concept Noun.

No	ST	No.	TT	Types of Errors
73/ST/P1/L1	<u>Tongkat sakti</u> dari Kakek merupakan hadiah	73/TT/P18/L1/ SDRT	<u>The milky</u> <u>way</u> is a gift from grandpa	Mistranslated Concept (Noun)

The datum above shows that SDRT is not successful in delivering the noun “tongkat sakti” from the ST. The noun “Tongkat sakti” is translated into completely different meaning. This shows that SDRT fails to give an appropriate translation of the ST.

ii. Mistranslated Verb

The following table shows the error example in Mistranslated Concept Verb

No	ST	No.	TT	Types of Errors
34/ST/P1/L2	Sungguh pemandangan yang membuat hati <u>bergetar</u>	34/TT/P8/L2/SDRT	Really of sights that makes hearts <u>vibrating</u>	Mistranslated Concept (Verb)

In the example above, the concept of the ST is not conveyed in the TT. Both 'bergetar' and 'vibrating' has the same meaning which is doing something unfluently, but both words also specifically show the difference, vibrating is not a word that can be use to express the hearts.

iii. Mistranslated Adjective

The following table shows the error example in Mistranslated Concept Adjective.

No	ST	No.	TT	Types of Errors
31/ST/P1/L3	Keringat mengalir dengan <u>deras</u>	31/TT/P7/L3/SDRT	Sweat pouring with <u>rain</u>	Mistranslated Concept (Adjective)

iv. Mistranslated Preposition

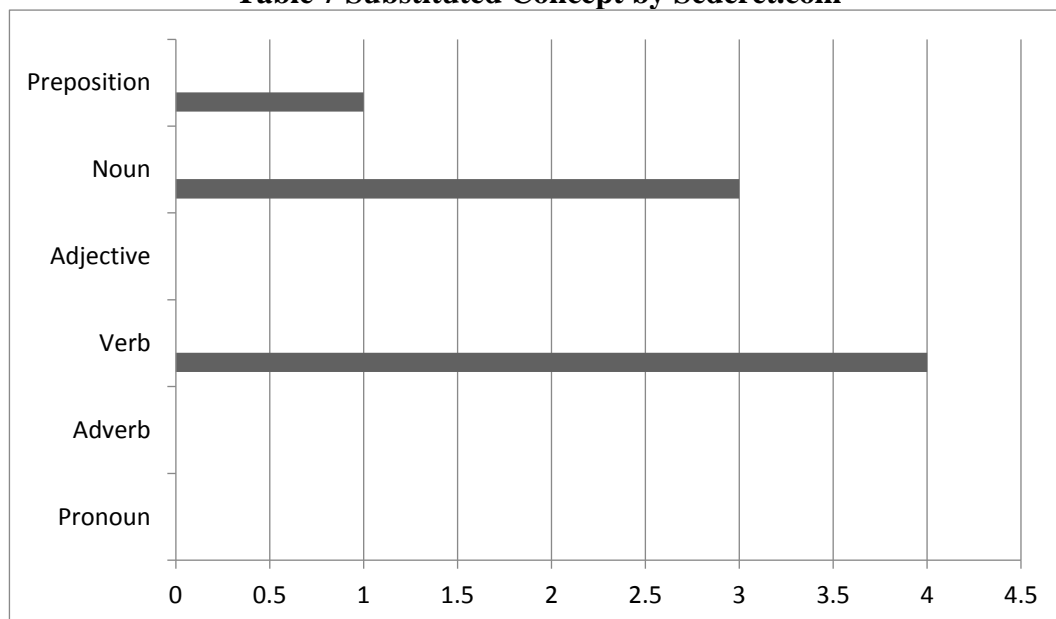
The following table shows the error example in Mistranslated Concept Pronoun.

No	ST	No.	TT	Types of Errors
55/ST/P1/L3	<u>Demi</u> menghidupkan kembali para adiknya	55/TT/P13/L3/SDRT	<u>By</u> reviving the his brother	Mistranslated Concept (Preposition)

In the example above, the error is in the translation of Demi. SDRT fails to identify the beginning of the sentence.

c. Substituted Concept

In substituted concept, the errors occur when the concept in TT does not give a direct lexical equivalent as in ST but can still be considered as a valid replacement for the context. There are 3 subcategories of error occurred in this concept, they are 4 errors in verb subcategory, 3 errors in noun subcategory, and 1 in preposition subcategory.

Table 7 Substituted Concept by Sederet.com

i. Substituted Noun

The following table shows the error example in Substituted Concept Noun.

No	ST	No.	TT	Types of Errors
32/ST/P1/L4	Mereka senang bisa sampai di <u>Pancuran</u>	32/TT/P7/L4/SDRT	They are happy had arrived at the <u>shower</u>	Substituted Concept (Noun)

The example from the datum above shows the translation of Pancuran into shower. SDRT uses shower to deliver the concept of pancuran whereas the concept intended by ST is different. shower is an example of an inconvenient use of word because it is not used at proper context even though it does contain a similar meaning

ii. substituted verb

The following table shows the error example in Substituted Concept Verb.

No	ST	No.	TT	Types of Errors
29/ST/P1/L1	Ketika matahari siang bersinar dengan panas	29/TT/P7/L1/SDRT	When the sun the <u>glowing</u> with heat	Substituted Concept (Verb)

The example from the datum above shows the translation of bersinar into glowing. Same with the previous example, the word that conveyed into the TT may have the similar meaning but not to be used in the appropriate context.

iii. Substituted Preposition

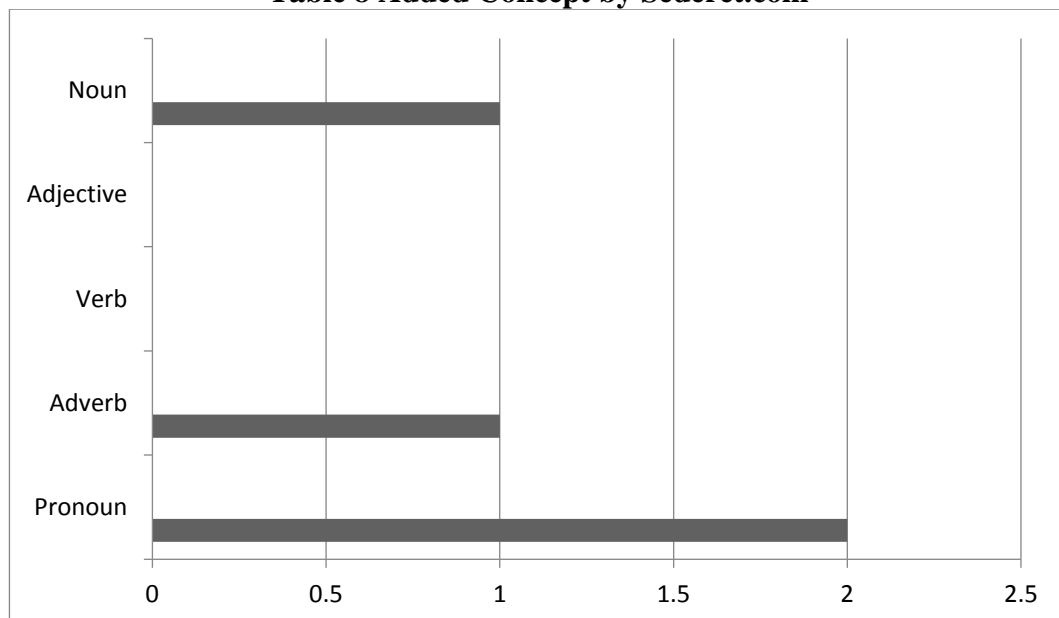
The following table shows the error example in Substituted Concept preposition.

No	ST	No.	TT	Types of Errors
19/ST/P1/L3	<u>Sampai</u> di istana membawa tongkat sakti	19/TT/P5/L3/ SDRT	<u>Into</u> the castle brought the staff	Substituted Concept (Preposition)

The example from the datum above shows the translation of “Sampai” become “into”. The word sampai in ST means the arrival. While “into” still can be acceptable as sentence but it still considered to be an error because it’s still has a different meaning in ST.

d. Added Concept

Table 8 Added Concept by Sederet.com



In this concept SDRT makes errors in 3 subcategory, they are pronoun, adverb, and noun subcategory.

i. added noun

The following table shows the error example in added concept noun.

No.	ST	No.	TT	Types of Errors
21/ST/P1/L1	Ketiga putra baginda yang gagah	21/TT/P6/L1/SDRT	Third son of <u>sire</u> strong	Added Concept (Noun)

The error in datum 21/TT/P6/L1/ SDRT is the addition of the word count by BT in TT. The error is clearly visible because in the ST there is no word that could be translated to count even if it's is literally translated by word.

ii. Added Adverb

The following table shows the error example in added concept Adverb.

No.	ST	No.	TT	Types of Errors
8/ST/P1/L4	Ketiganya begitu menawan	8/ TT /P2/L4/SDRT	The three so <u>fiercely</u> beautiful	Added Concept (Adverb)

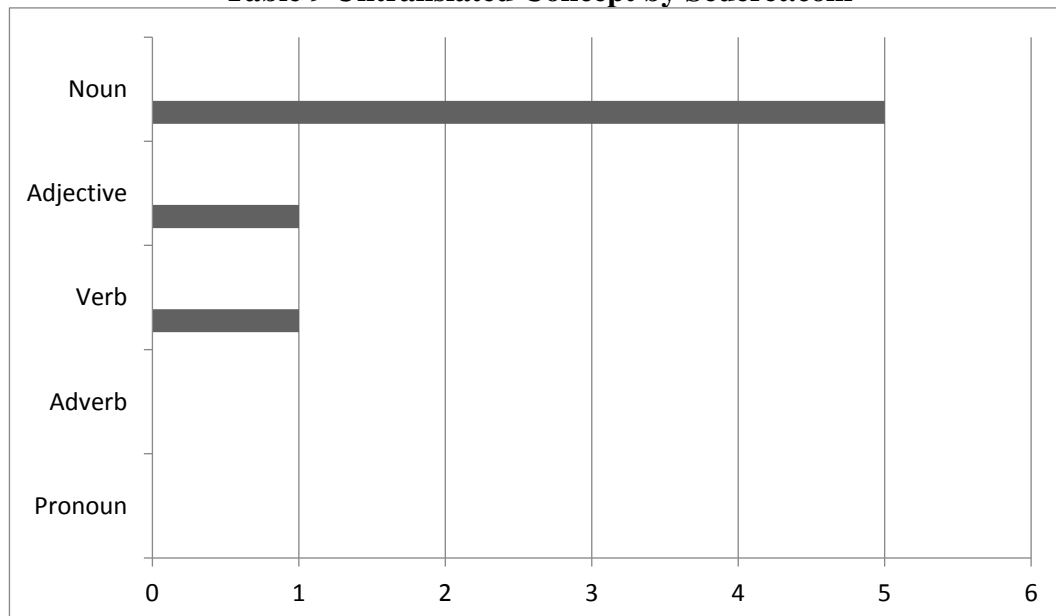
ii. Added Pronoun

The following table shows the error example in added concept Pronoun..

No.	ST	No.	TT	Types of Errors
5/ST/P1/L1	Ketiga putra baginda memiliki otakyang cerdas	5/ TT /P2/L1/SDRT	Third son of him having of <u>my</u> brain that smart	Added Concept (Pronoun)

e. Untranslated Concept

Table 9 Untranslated Concept by Sederet.com



There are 3 subcategories of error occurred in this concept, they are 5 errors in noun subcategory, 1 errors in verb subcategory, and 1 in adjective subcategory.

The following table shows the error example in Omitted Untranslated concept:

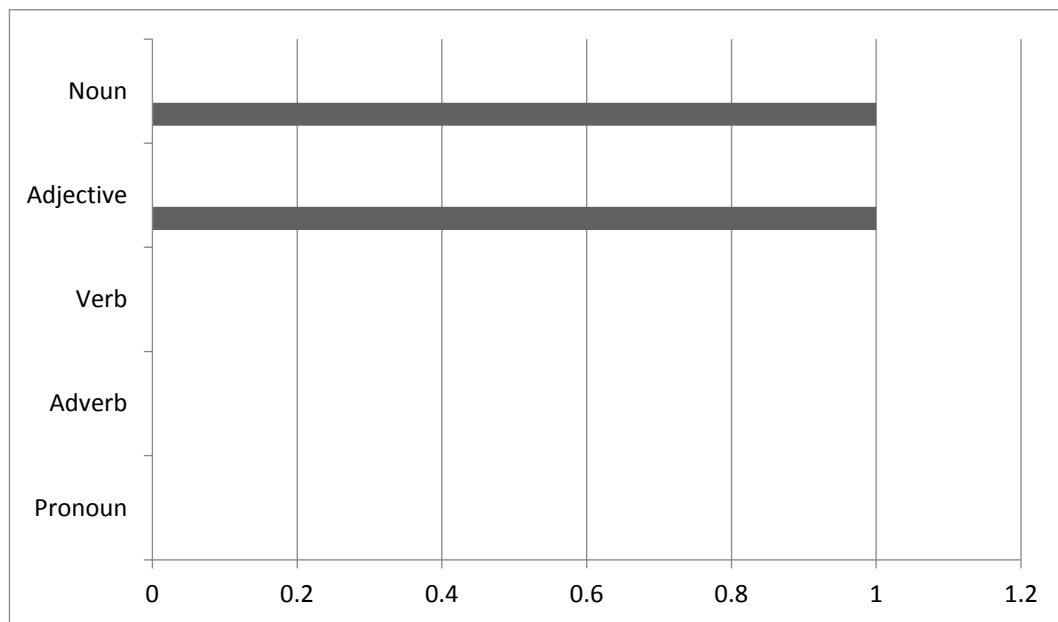
No.	ST	No.	TT	Types of Errors
1/ST/P1/L1	<u>Alkisah</u> hiduplah seorang raja yang bijaksana	1/TT/P1/L1/SDR T	<u>Alkisah</u> live a king wise	Untranslated Concept (Noun)
50/ST/P1/L2	Kepada kakek <u>penunggu</u> tempat keramat	50/TT/P12/L2/ SDRT	To grandpa <u>penunggu</u> place	Untranslated Concept (Noun)

2. The Errors Found in English Translation of Pancuran Pangeran by Bing Translator

a. Omitted Concept

In the Omitted Concept by BT, there were 2 errors found in total. They appeared in adjective and noun subcategory.

Table 10 Omitted Concept by Bing Translator



i. Omitted Noun

The following table shows the error example in Omitted Concept Noun.

No.	ST	No.	TT	Types of Errors
1/ST/P1/L1	<u>Alkisah</u> hiduplah seorang raja yang bijaksana	1/TT/P1/L1/BT	There lived a wise king.	Omitted Concept (Noun)

From the datum above, it shows that the ST begins the sentence with *alkisah*, a word that based on KBBI V is a noun that is known to begin a story or folklore. In the TT, the same expression does not appear. This is considered as an error because, in English, there are some words or phrases that can convey similar expression. For example, once upon a time, long ago, or in the olden days. In addition, *alkisah* is an expression that can be used to indicate that the event had happened in the past.

ii. Omitted Adjective

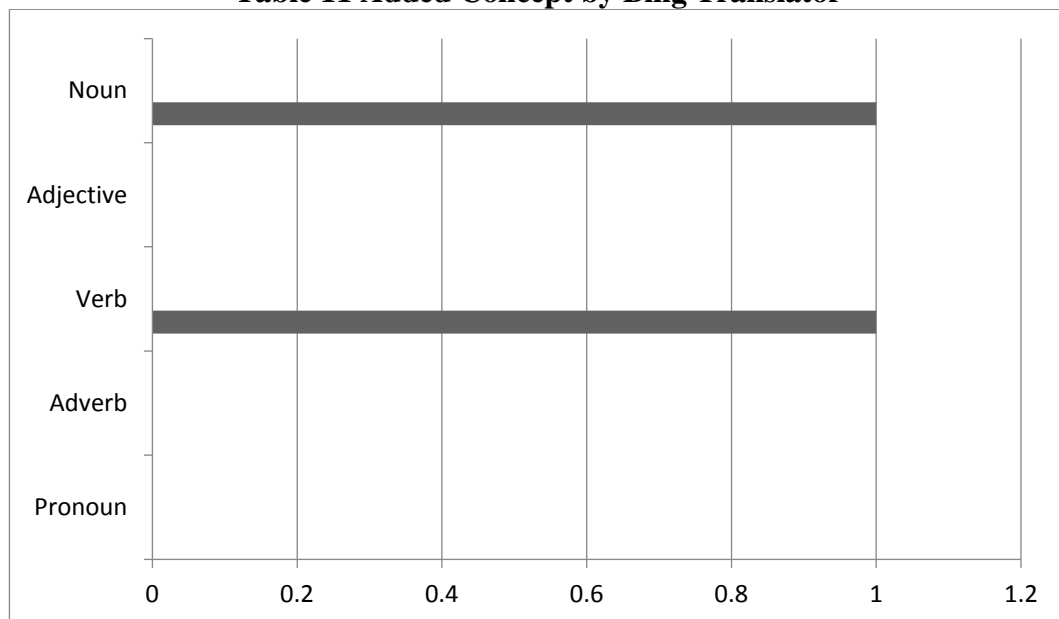
The following table shows the error example in Omitted Concept adjective.

No.	ST	No.	TT	Types of Errors
35/ST/P1/L3	Di bawah <u>sinar</u> matahari yang begitu panas	35/TT/P8/L3/BT	In the hot sun	Omitted Concept (Adjective)

b. Added Concept

In this concept, BT makes error in 2 subcategory, 1 in noun and 1 in verb subcategory.

Table 11 Added Concept by Bing Translator



i. Added Noun

The following table shows the error example in Added Concept Noun.

No.	ST	No.	TT	Types of Errors
47/ST/P1/L3	Tidak begitu jauh dari tempat duduknya	47/TT/P11/L3/BT	Not so far from <u>the place</u> his seat	Added Concept (Noun)

The error in datum 47/TT/P11/L3/BT is the addition of the word count by BT in TT. The error is clearly visible because in the ST the word “the place” seems out of place and unnecessary and making the meaning of the sentence become confusing.

ii. Added Verb

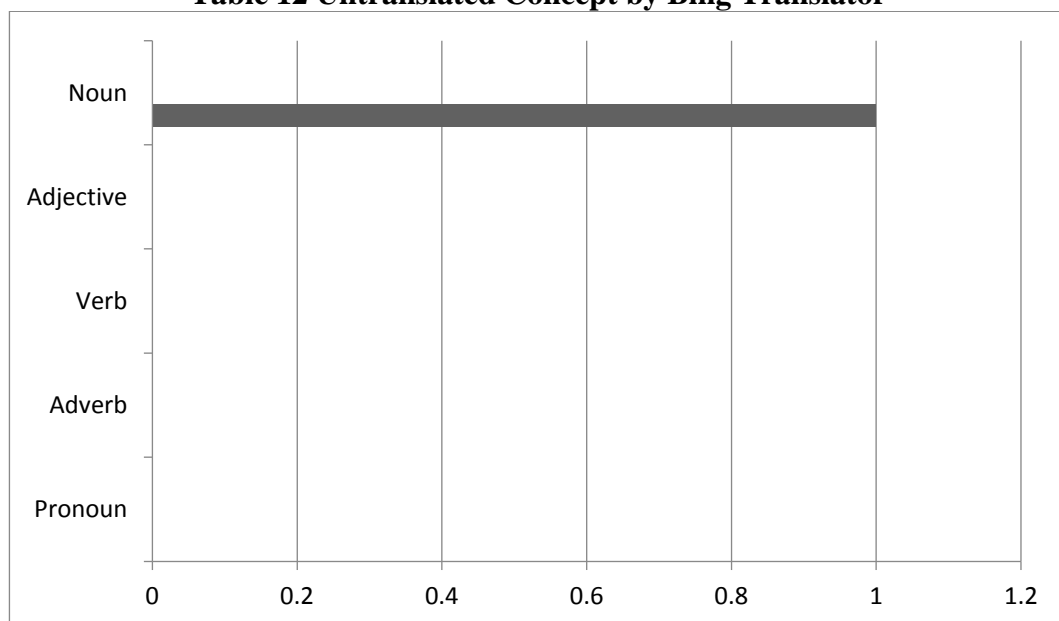
The following table shows the error example in Added Concept Verb.

No.	ST	No.	TT	Types of Errors
46/ST/P1/L2	Dirinya bingung tak tahu harus berbuat apa	46/TT/P11/L2/BT	He was confused not knowing what to do. do what	Added Concept (Verb)

c. Untranslated Concept

BT only makes 1 error in Verb subcategory in this concept.

Table 12 Untranslated Concept by Bing Translator



In this concept, there is only one error found which is in Verb Concept subcategory.

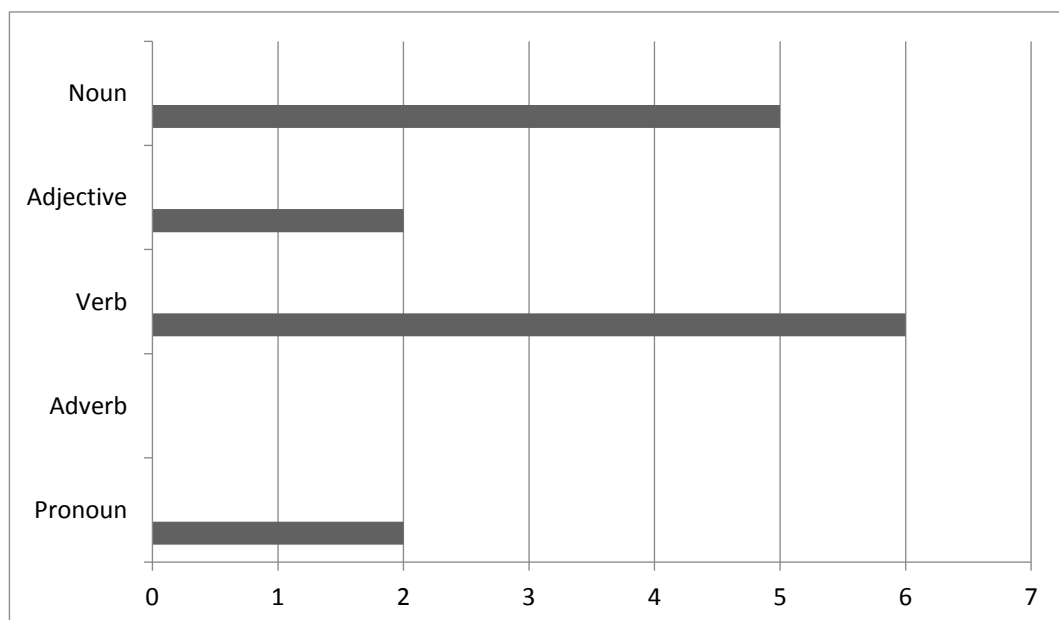
No.	ST	No.	TT	Types of Errors
68/ST/P1/L4	Pangeran Suta dan Gerinda pun mengaku khilaf	68/TT/P16/L4/BT	Prince Suta and Gerinda claiming to be <u>khilaf</u>	Untranslated Concept (Noun)

The example above shows the only untranslated concept error made by BT. In the datum 68/ST/P1/L4, it shows that the word *iba* is left untranslated by BT in the TT. It could be because the word ‘*khilaf*’ from Bahasa Indonesia is still not available yet in BT’s dictionary in order to translate it into English.

d. Mistranslated Concept

Mistranslated Concept is the concept that BT makes most its error. In total, there were 15 errors found in this concept and divided into each subcategory.

Table 13 Mistranslated Concept by Bing Translator



There were 4 subcategories errors found in this concept. They were in noun, adjective, verb, and pronoun subcategory. The noun subcategory consisted of 13 errors, 2 in adjective subcategory, 4 in verb subcategory, and 3 in pronoun subcategory.

i. Mistranslated Noun

The following table shows the error example in Mistranslated Concept Noun.

No.	ST	No.	TT	Types of Errors
40/ST/P1/L4	Lupa meminta izin pada kakek <u>penunggu danau</u>	40/TT/P9/L4/BT	Forgetting to ask your grandfather for permission <u>lake waitress</u>	Mistranslated Concept (Noun)

The datum above shows that BT is not successful in delivering the noun “penunggu danau” from the ST. The concept “penunggu danau” seems to be non existence in the TT. This shows that SDRT fails to give an appropriate translation of the ST.

ii. Mistranslated Verb

The following table shows the error example in Mistranslated Concept Verb.

No.	ST	No.	TT	Types of Errors
48/ST/P1/L4	Tampak seorang kakek yang sedang <u>bertapa</u>	48/TT/P11/L4/BT	It looks like a grandfather who is <u>greeting</u>	Mistranslated Concept (Verb)

In the datum above, it shows that BT fails to deliver an equal meaning of ST. The concept of bertapa seems to be unclear in TT which makes an error of the sentence.

iii. Mistranslated Pronoun

The following table shows the error example in Mistranslated Concept Pronoun.

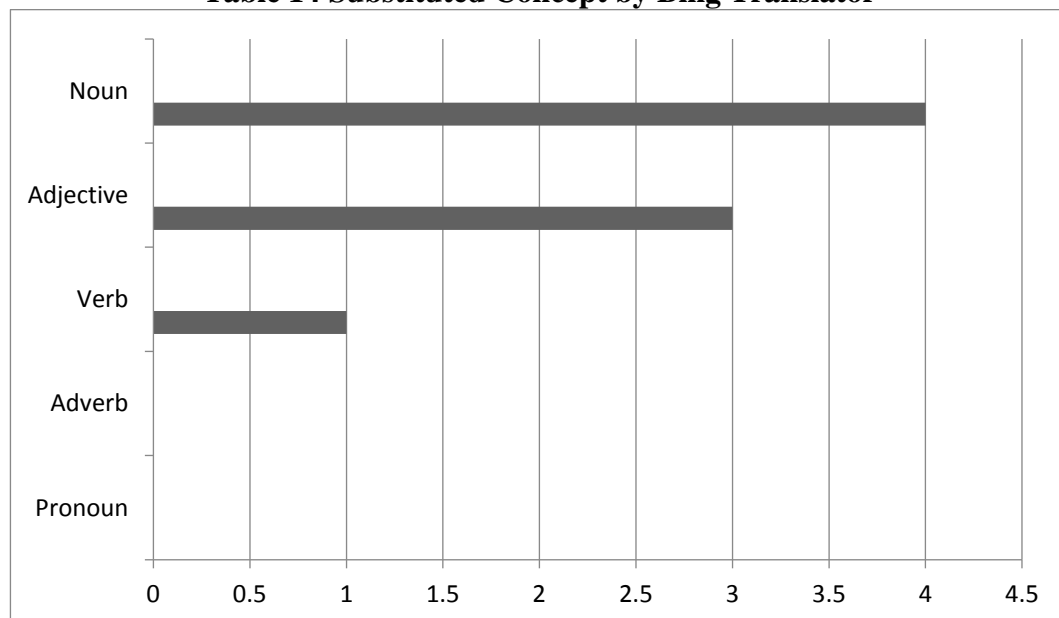
No.	ST	No.	TT	Types of Errors
56/ST/P1/L4	Pangeran Jaya harus rela mengorbankan diri	56/TT/P13/L4/BT	Prince Jaya must be willing sacrificing <u>yourself</u>	Mistranslated Concept (Pronoun)

The error in the datum above occurs in the mistranslated pronoun ‘himself’ in TT. In this datum, it shows that BT is not successful in translating a concept that refers to male character. This could be because BT is still difficult in identifying gender-related message with simple information as already seen in ST that it gives the information that the character is male from the word pangeran.

e. Substituted Concept

In substituted concept, the errors occur when the concept in TT does not give a direct lexical equivalent as in ST but can still be considered as a valid replacement for the context. There are 3 subcategories of error occurred in this concept, they are 4 errors in verb subcategory, 3 errors in noun subcategory, and 1 in preposition subcategory.

Table 14 Substituted Concept by Bing Translator



i. Substituted Noun

The following table shows the error example in Substituted Concept Noun.

No	ST	No.	TT	Types of Errors
30/ST/P1/L2	Mereka bertiga tiba di sebuah <u>pancuran</u>	30/TT/P7/L2/BT	The three of them arrived at a <u>Show</u> er	Substituted Concept (Noun)

The example from the datum above shows the translation of Pancuran into shower. BT uses shower to deliver the concept of pancuran whereas the concept intended by ST is different. shower is an example of an inconvenient use of word

because it is not used at proper context even though it does contain a similiar meaning

ii. subtituted verb

The following table shows the error example in Substituted Concept Verb.

No	ST	No.	TT	Types of Errors
16/ST/P1/L4	Mereka diharuskan pergi <u>mengembara</u>	16/ TT /P4/L4/BT	They are required to <u>leave</u> <u>Wanders</u>	Subtituted Concept (Verb)

The example from the datum above shows the translation of mengembara into leave wander. Same with the previous example, the word that conveyed into the TT may have the similiar meaning but not to be used in the appropriate context.

iii. Subtituted Adjective

The following table shows the error example in Substituted Concept Adjective.

No	ST	No.	TT	Types of Errors
44/ST/P1/L4	Hati Pangeran Jaya menjadiamat <u>galau</u>	44/TT/P10/L4/BT	Prince Jaya's heart becomes a <u>mess</u>	Subtituted Concept (Adjective)

The example from the datum above shows the translation of “galay” become “a mess”. While still can be acceptable as sentence but it still considered to be an error because it’s still has a different meaning in ST bacause concept galau in TT seems to be non existence.

B. Discussion

Sederet.com 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 Sederet.com and Bing Translator and human translator did not take a role in translation process at all. Additionally, the translation quality of Sederet.com and Bing Translator based on the translation machine itself.

This part discusses the whole result of data analysis. There are 96 sentences from 1 Indonesian Children book's story, Pangeran Pancuran that have done analyzed. Thus, the findings are based on the problem statement of this research that is the most translation errors made by Sederet.com and Bing Translator in translating Children's story book "Pangeran Pancuran". In addition, the errors were identified, and then they were classified based on the Koponen's Classification in Assessing Translation Machine (Omitted concept, added concept, mistranslated concept, substituted concept, explicated concept, untranslated concept).²⁹

Based on the result of the research, the researcher found that the most error often appeared made by Sederet.com and Bing translator based on Koponen's classification of Error Analysis was an incorrect word with a total of 72 errors. This research was very different with to the previous research on the errors made by Instagram machine translation done by Eris Susanti³⁰. 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 also different from that previous study conducted by Fazzlurahman Adi Putra³¹. The result of Fazlurrahmans' showed that Bing translator made double errors than other TMs. Meanwhile, this study showed the opposite results from Fazlurrahman's despite using the same theories.

In addition, by looking at the total number of errors in each translation machine, it can be concluded that Sederet.com makes more errors than Microsoft's Bing Translator. Thus, both Sederet.com and Bing Translator mostly make their error in incorrect words. The errors occur more in Sederet.com with 15 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.

²⁹ Koponen, Maarit. *Assessing Machine Translation Quality with Error Analysis in Electronic Proceedings of the KäTu Symposium on Translation and Interpreting studies 4*. (Helsinki: University of Helsinki, 2010). P.3

³⁰ Susanti, "Lexical Errors Produced By Instagram Machine Translation."

³¹ Fazlurrahman Adiputra, "Error Analysis in the Performance of Google Translate and Bing Translator in Translating Children's Story"

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 Sederet.com 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 sentences³². 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 Sederet.com 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.

³² 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

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis and discussion previously explained, it shows that the errors found in the performance of SDRT and BT in translating 96 Bahasa Indonesia sentences of children story's book Pancuran Pangeran. The errors are divided into 6 categories that focus on Individual Concept error by Koponen.

Out of 6 available error categories, both SDRT and BT makes errors in 5 categories and both TMs didn't make errors in one same category. Although the number of each category is the same, there are some difference of places where SDRT and BT create errors.

SDRT makes 43 errors in total which are divided into 15 in Omitted Concept, 4 in Added concept, 9 in Mistranslated Concept, 7 in untranslated concept and 8 in Substituted Concept. On the other hand, BT makes 28 errors in total with 2 of them in Omitted Concept, 2 in Added Concept, 15 in Mistranslated Concept, 1 in Untranslated Concept and 8 in substituted concept.

By looking at the total number of errors in each TM, it shows that SDRT makes more error than BT. SDRT mostly make their error in Ommited Concept and BT makes more errors in mistranslated concept. yet the errors occur more in SDRT with 15 errors different between both TMs.

The results of the analysis and discussion above reveal that the performance of both TMs seems almost similar. it shows that the differences are almost equal with its similarities where both SDRT and BT show their capability by not making any error in 1 categoriy. Since the performance between SDRT and BT in each category is not very different in translating text that uses story-telling words, the researcher realizes that instead of denominate which TM has higher quality, this research can also be used to show the advantages and the deficiencies of each TM has because both TMs creates different pattern of error.

In general, BT shows that its performance is better than GT. BT owns a large vocabulary and it helps BT to be able to translate complex sentences better. Moreover, BT also able to identifies some terms that the context is in Bahasa ndonesia better. However, the capability of being able to translate complex sentence can also make BT gives a more explicit meaning or choose to use words that actually not the most suitable to match the context but still acceptable since there is a limitation in TM. On the other hand, SDRT shows that overall it has less well performance than BT. Nonetheless, it does not mean that SDRT is a bad TM. It still works as TMs.

Nevertheless, the result of SDRT and BT performance shows that they can be useful to help the user translating certain text such as children story's book even though the translation is not perfect yet. The researcher suggests that the research about error analysis in TM would continue and get wider. Since the object of this research only focus on children story's book, the pattern might be different when the analysis uses other object and it might even possible for the result shows a different TM with better performance in overall is different.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: All Data Translated by BT

No	Source Text	No.	BT Translation
1/ST/P1/L1	<u>Alkisah</u> hiduplah seorang raja yang bijaksana	1/TT/P1/L1/BT	There lived a wise king.
2/ST/P1/L2	Kerajaannya terletak di antara Bogor dan Jakarta	2/ TT /P1/L2/BT	His kingdom is located among Bogor and Jakarta
3/ST/P1/L3	Raja memiliki tiga orang putra di istana	3/ TT /P1/L3/BT	The king had three sons in the palace.
4/ST/P1/L4	Raja tidak ingin para putranya berebut takhta	4/ TT /P1/L4/BT	The king does not want his sons scrambling for the throne
5/ST/P1/L1	Ketiga putra baginda memiliki otak yang cerdas	5/ TT /P2/L1/BT	His three sons have intelligent brains
6/ST/P1/L2	Disertai dengan wajah yang rupawan	6/ TT /P2/L2/BT	Accompanied by a face that beautiful
7/ST/P1/L3	Dapat menunggang kuda dengan tangkas	7/ TT /P2/L3/BT	Can ride horses agilely
8/ST/P1/L4	Ketiganya begitu menawan	8/ TT /P2/L4/BT	The three are so charming
9/ST/P1/L1	Berhari-hari Raja berpikir dan <u>merenung</u>	9/ TT /P3/L1/BT	For days the king thought and <u>Thoughtful</u>
10/ST/P1/L2	Menemukan cara menentukan putra mahkota	10/ TT /P3/L2/BT	Find a way to determine crown prince
11/ST/P1/L3	Agar tidak terjadi iri hati dan bertarung	11/ TT /P3/L3/BT	So as not to occur envy and fight
12/ST/P1/L4	Di antara saudara ketika Raja turun Takhta	12/ TT /P3/L4/BT	Among the brothers when the King abdicates the Throne
13/ST/P1/L1	Sesuai dengan saran dari penasihat Raja	13/ TT /P4/L1/BT	In accordance with the advice of the King's counsel
14/ST/P1/L2	Raja berniat untuk mengadakan Sayembara	14/ TT /P4/L2/BT	The king intends to hold Competition
15/ST/P1/L3	Sayembara hanya diikuti oleh ketiga putranya saja	15/ TT /P4/L3/BT	The competition is only followed by His three sons only
16/ST/P1/L4	Mereka diharuskan pergi <u>mengembara</u>	16/ TT /P4/L4/BT	They are required to <u>leave Wanders</u>
17/ST/P1/L1	Isi sayembara yang harus mereka Taati	17/ TT /P5/L1/BT	Content of the competition that they must obey
18/ST/P1/L2	Barang siapa yang pertama terlihat mata	18/ TT /P5/L2/BT	Who is the first to see the eye?
19/ST/P1/L3	Sampai di istana membawa tongkat sakti	19/TT/P5/L3/BT	Arriving at the palace carrying a magic wand
20/ST/P1/L4	Dialah yang akan menjadi putra Mahkota	20/TT/P5/L4/BT	He is the one who will be the son.Crown
21/ST/P1/L1	Ketiga putra baginda yang <u>gagah</u>	21/TT/P6/L1/BT	His three sons are <u>dashing</u>
22/ST/P1/L2	Segera berangkat untuk	22/TT/P6/L2/BT	Immediately set out to

	mengembara		wander
23/ST/P1/L3	Dengan mengenakan pakaian yang mewah	23/TT/P6/L3/BT	By wearing fancy clothes
24/ST/P1/L4	Demi memenuhi isi sayembara	24/TT/P6/L4/BT	In order to meet the content of the competition
25/ST/P1/L1	Perjalanan ditempuh dengan berjalan kaki	25/TT/P6/L1/BT	The journey is taken with walk
26/ST/P1/L2	Melewati jalanan menanjak dengan tertatih	26/TT/P6/L2/BT	Passing the uphill road with a limp
27/ST/P1/L3	Tak sedikit pun mereka berhenti	27/TT/P6/L3/BT	Not in the least did they stop.
28/ST/P1/L4	Walau badan terasa amat letih	28/TT/P6/L4/BT	Although the body feels very tired
29/ST/P1/L1	Ketika matahari siang bersinar dengan panas	29/TT/P7/L1/BT	When the sun shines with heat
30/ST/P1/L2	Mereka bertiga tiba di sebuah <u>pancuran</u>	30/TT/P7/L2/BT	The three of them arrived at a <u>Shower</u>
31/ST/P1/L3	Keringat mengalir dengan <u>deras</u>	31/TT/P7/L3/BT	Sweat flows <u>profusely</u>
32/ST/P1/L4	Mereka senang bisa sampai di <u>pancuran</u>	32/TT/P7/L4/BT	They are happy to arrive at <u>Shower</u>
33/ST/P1/L1	Pancuran dengan air yang deras	33/TT/P8/L1/BT	Shower with heavy water
34/ST/P1/L2	Sungguh pemandangan yang membuat hati bergetar	34/TT/P8/L2/BT	What a sight Makes the heart tremble
35/ST/P1/L3	Di bawah sinar matahari yang begitu panas	35/TT/P8/L3/BT	In the hot sun
36/ST/P1/L4	Mandi di <u>pancuran</u> pastinya terasa segar	36/TT/P8/L4/BT	Bathing in the <u>shower</u> certainly feels fresh
37/ST/P1/L1	Pangeran Suta dan <u>Gerinda</u> segera melompat	37/TT/P9/L1/BT	Prince Suta and <u>Rinda</u> immediately jumped
38/ST/P1/L2	Mandi di pancuran dan minum air danau	38/TT/P9/L2/BT	Bathe in the shower and drink lake water
39/ST/P1/L3	Melanggar aturan dalam <u>masyarakat setempat</u>	39/TT/P9/L3/BT	Breaking the rules in local <u>people</u>
40/ST/P1/L4	Lupa meminta izin pada kakek <u>penunggu danau</u>	40/TT/P9/L4/BT	Forgetting to ask your grandfather for permission <u>lake waitress</u>
41/ST/P1/L1	Tubuh Pangeran Suta dan <u>Gerinda</u> menjadi kaku	41/TT/P10/L1/BT	Prince Suta and <u>Grinding's</u> body stiffened
42/ST/P1/L2	Sehabis minum air dari danau	42/TT/P10/L2/BT	After drinking water from the lake
43/ST/P1/L3	Pangeran Jaya melihat dengan <u>terpaku</u>	43/TT/P10/L3/BT	Prince Jaya saw with <u>Glued</u>
44/ST/P1/L4	Hati Pangeran Jaya menjadipamat <u>galau</u>	44/TT/P10/L4/BT	Prince Jaya's heart becomes a <u>mess</u>
45/ST/P1/L1	Pangeran Jaya duduk menunggu kedua adiknya	45/TT/P11/L1/BT	Prince Jaya sits waiting His two younger siblings
46/ST/P1/L2	Dirinya bingung tak tahu harus berbuat apa	46/TT/P11/L2/BT	He was confused not knowing what to do. <u>do what</u>

47/ST/P1/L3	Tidak begitu jauh dari tempat duduknya	47/TT/P11/L3/BT	Not so far from <u>the place</u> his seat
48/ST/P1/L4	Tampak seorang kakek yang sedang <u>bertapa</u>	48/TT/P11/L4/BT	It looks like a grandfather who is <u>greeting</u>
49/ST/P1/L1	Pangeran Jaya memohon dengan sangat	49/TT/P12/L1/BT	Prince Jaya pleaded very much
50/ST/P1/L2	Kepada kakek penunggu tempat keramat	50/TT/P12/L2/BT	To the grandfather of the waiting place sacred
51/ST/P1/L3	Untuk memaafkan perbuatan yang tidak taat	51/TT/P12/L3/BT	To forgive disobedient acts
52/ST/P1/L4	Agar kedua saudaranya dapat Selamat	52/TT/P12/L4/BT	So that his two brothers can safe
53/ST/P1/L1	Kakek penunggu danau mengajukan syaratnya	53/TT/P13/L1/BT	Lake-waiting grandpa apply for the conditions
54/ST/P1/L2	Yang harus dilakukan Pangeran Jaya sendiri	54/TT/P13/L2/BT	What the Prince should do Jaya itself
55/ST/P1/L3	Demi menghidupkan kembali para adiknya	55/TT/P13/L3/BT	To revive his sisters
56/ST/P1/L4	Pangeran Jaya harus rela mengorbankan diri	56/TT/P13/L4/BT	Prince Jaya must be willing sacrificing <u>yourself</u>
57/ST/P1/L1	Permintaan kakek itu amatlah berat	57/TT/P14/L1/BT	Grandpa's request was very heavy.
58/ST/P1/L2	Pangeran harus meminum air danau hingga dangkal	58/TT/P14/L2/BT	The prince must drink the lake water to the shallow
59/ST/P1/L3	Jika ingin kedua saudaranya selamat	59/TT/P14/L3/BT	If you want his two brothers safe
60/ST/P1/L4	Suatu syarat yang tidak masuk akal	60/TT/P14/L4/BT	An unreasonable condition
61/ST/P1/L1	Pangeran Jaya dengan gigih terus mencoba	61/TT/P15/L1/BT	Prince Jaya persistently continued to try
62/ST/P1/L2	Tidak mengenal kata putus asa	62/TT/P15/L2/BT	Not knowing the word despair
63/ST/P1/L3	Kakek penunggu danau akhirnya merasa iba	63/TT/P15/L3/BT	The lake-waiting grandfather finally felt pity
64/ST/P1/L4	Melihat keteguhan hati Pangeran Jaya yang perkasa	64/TT/P15/L4/BT	Seeing the firmness of the mighty Prince Jaya
65/ST/P1/L1	Pengorbanan Pangeran Jaya berbuah emas	65/TT/P16/L1/BT	Sacrifice of Prince Jaya <u>golden fruit</u>
66/ST/P1/L2	Kakek penunggu danau memberi Maaf	66/TT/P16/L2/BT	Lake-waiting grandpa <u>apologizes</u>
67/ST/P1/L3	Hukuman kedua saudaranya <u>Dilepas</u>	67/TT/P16/L3/BT	The punishment of his two brothers <u>Removable</u>
68/ST/P1/L4	Pangeran Suta dan Gerinda pun mengaku khilaf	68/TT/P16/L4/BT	Prince Suta and <u>Grinding</u> claiming to be <u>khilaf</u>
69/ST/P1/L1	Kakek penunggu danau merasa Senang	69/TT/P17/L1/BT	The lake-waiting grandfather felt Happy
70/ST/P1/L2	Melihat pangeran yang baik dan penyayang	70/TT/P17/L2/BT	Seeing a good prince and Compassionate
71/ST/P1/L3	Sebelum kakek penunggu danau Pulang	71/TT/P17/L3/BT	Before the lake-waiting grandfather came home
72/ST/P1/L4	Kakek ingin memberikan sebuah barang	72/TT/P17/L4/BT	Grandpa wants to give you an item

73/ST/P1/L1	Tongkat sakti dari Kakek merupakan hadiah	73/TT/P18/L1/BT	Grandpa's magic wand is a gift
74/ST/P1/L2	Tongkat itu dengan kuat ditancapkan ke tanah	74/TT/P18/L2/BT	The stick was firmly stuck to the ground
75/ST/P1/L3	Siapa yang mampu mencabut tongkat dengan mudah	75/TT/P18/L3/BT	Who can pull out the stick easily
76/ST/P1/L4	Dialah sang pemilik <u>tongkat bertuah</u>	76/TT/P18/L4/BT	He is the owner of the <u>lucky stick</u> .
77/ST/P1/L1	Kakek penunggu danau yang terkesan	77/TT/P19/L1/BT	Impressed lake-waiting grandfather
78/ST/P1/L2	Kepada Pangeran Jaya yang <u>berbudi</u>	78/TT/P19/L2/BT	To prince Jaya who is <u>virtuous</u>
79/ST/P1/L3	Tak lupa menitipkan sebuah pesan	79/TT/P19/L3/BT	Don't forget to leave a message
80/ST/P1/L4	Tongkat sakti adalah milik seorang pemimpin sejati	80/TT/P19/L4/BT	The magic wand belongs to a true leader
81/ST/P1/L1	Pangeran Jaya memberi adik-adiknya kesempatan	81/TT/P20/L1/BT	Prince Jaya gave a sister-His sister's chance
82/ST/P1/L2	Untuk mencoba terlebih dahulu mencabut tongkat	82/TT/P20/L2/BT	To try first plucking the stick
83/ST/P1/L3	Namun tak ada yang mampu mendapatkan	83/TT/P20/L3/BT	But no one is capable of get
84/ST/P1/L4	Tongkat tertancap erat tak terangkat	84/TT/P20/L4/BT	Stick stuck tightly not <u>Raised</u>
85/ST/P1/L1	Pangeran Jaya mencoba mengambil tongkat	85/TT/P21/L1/BT	Prince Jaya tried take a stick
86/ST/P1/L2	Dengan mengucap doa dan bertekad bulat	86/TT/P21/L2/BT	By saying prayers and determined unanimously
87/ST/P1/L3	Tongkat dengan mudah dapat terangkat	87/TT/P21/L3/BT	The stick can easily Raised
88/ST/P1/L4	Tanpa harus mengeluarkan tenaga yang kuat	88/TT/P21/L4/BT	Without having to expend strong energy
89/ST/P1/L1	Sesuai isi sayembara yang disepakati	89/TT/P22/L1/BT	According to the agreed competition content
90/ST/P1/L2	Barang siapa bisa mendapatkan tongkat sakti	90/TT/P22/L2/BT	Anyone who can get magic stick
91/ST/P1/L3	Dialah yang akan diangkat menjadi raja pengganti	91/TT/P22/L3/BT	He will be appointed as the successor king.
92/ST/P1/L4	Semua rakyat seakan tak sabar Menanti	92/TT/P22/L4/BT	All the people seem to be impatiently waiting.
93/ST/P1/L1	Datangnya calon raja yang penuh cinta	93/TT/P23/L1/BT	The arrival of a loving future king
94/ST/P1/L2	Rakyat negeri menyambut dengan gempita	94/TT/P23/L2/BT	The people of the country greeted with excitement
95/ST/P1/L3	Kerajaan dipenuhi dengan rasa suka cita	95/TT/P23/L3/BT	The kingdom is filled with <u>taste</u> , euphoria
96/ST/P1/L4	Istana pun mengadakan sebuah pesta	96/TT/P23/L4/BT	The palace also held a party

Appendix 2: All data Translated by SDRT

No	Source Text	No.	Sederet.com
1/ST/P1/L1	<u>Alkisah</u> hiduplah seorang raja yang bijaksana	1/TT/P1/L1/SDRT	<u>Alkisah</u> live a king wise
2/ST/P1/L2	Kerajaannya terletak di antara Bogor dan Jakarta	2/ TT /P1/L2/SDRT	His kingdom situated between bogor and jakarta
3/ST/P1/L3	Raja memiliki tiga orang putra di istana	3/ TT /P1/L3/SDRT	King had the reward the three
4/ST/P1/L4	Raja tidak ingin para putranya <u>berebut</u> takhta	4/ TT /P1/L4/SDRT	The king did not want the his son to the throne
5/ST/P1/L1	Ketiga putra baginda memiliki otakyang cerdas	5/ TT /P2/L1/SDRT	Third son of him having of <u>my</u> brain that smart
6/ST/P1/L2	Disertai dengan wajah yang <u>rupawan</u>	6/ TT /P2/L2/SDRT	Accompanied with the face <u>shapely</u>
7/ST/P1/L3	Dapat menunggang kuda dengan tangkas	7/ TT /P2/L3/SDRT	Can on horseback with agile
8/ST/P1/L4	Ketiganya begitu menawan	8/ TT /P2/L4/SDRT	The three so <u>fiercely</u> beautiful
9/ST/P1/L1	Berhari-hari Raja berpikir dan merenung	9/ TT /P3/L1/SDRT	Brooding and pensive berhari-hari king
10/ST/P1/L2	Menemukan cara menentukan putra mahkota	10/ TT /P3/L2/SDRT	Find a decisive manner of crown prince
11/ST/P1/L3	Agar tidak terjadi iri hati dan bertarung	11/ TT /P3/L3/SDRT	To avoid possible envy and fight
12/ST/P1/L4	Di antara saudara ketika Raja turun Takhta	12/ TT /P3/L4/SDRT	Among brothers when the king abdicates
13/ST/P1/L1	Sesuai dengan saran dari penasihat Raja	13/ TT /P4/L1/SDRT	In accordance with advice from the king counselor
14/ST/P1/L2	Raja berniat untuk mengadakan Sayembara	14/ TT /P4/L2/SDRT	The king intends to held a competition
15/ST/P1/L3	Sayembara hanya diikuti oleh ketiga putranya saja	15/ TT /P4/L3/SDRT	Competition was attended only the three his son
16/ST/P1/L4	Mereka diharuskan pergi mengembara	16/ TT /P4/L4/SDRT	They must go wandering
17/ST/P1/L1	Isi sayembara yang harus mereka Taati	17/ TT /P5/L1/SDRT	The contents of a competition that they must obey
18/ST/P1/L2	Barang siapa yang pertama terlihat mata	18/ TT /P5/L2/SDRT	Whoever first meets the eye
19/ST/P1/L3	<u>Sampai</u> di istana membawa tongkat sakti	19/TT/P5/L3/SDRT	<u>Into</u> the castle brought the staff
20/ST/P1/L4	Dialah yang akan menjadi putra Mahkota	20/TT/P5/L4/SDRT	He shall be crown prince
21/ST/P1/L1	Ketiga putra baginda yang gagah	21/TT/P6/L1/SDRT	Third son of <u>sire</u> strong
22/ST/P1/L2	<u>Segera</u> berangkat untuk mengembara	22/TT/P6/L2/SDRT	To be going to wander
23/ST/P1/L3	<u>Dengan mengenakan</u> pakaian yang mewah	23/TT/P6/L3/SDRT	Of clothes luxurious
24/ST/P1/L4	Demi memenuhi isi sayembara	24/TT/P6/L4/SDRT	To meet the contents of a competition
25/ST/P1/L1	Perjalanan ditempuh dengan	25/TT/P6/L1/SDRT	Travel reached by walk

	berjalan kaki	SDRT	
26/ST/P1/L2	Melewati jalanan menanjak dengan tertatih	26/TT/P6/L2/SDRT	Uphill with wobble across the street
27/ST/P1/L3	Tak sedikit pun mereka berhenti	27/TT/P6/L3/SDRT	There are they stop
28/ST/P1/L4	Walau badan terasa amat letih	28/TT/P6/L4/SDRT	Although the was a very tired
29/ST/P1/L1	Ketika matahari siang bersinar dengan panas	29/TT/P7/L1/SDRT	When the sun the <u>glowing</u> with heat
30/ST/P1/L2	Mereka bertiga tiba di sebuah <u>pancuran</u>	30/TT/P7/L2/SDRT	The three of them arrived in a <u>fountain</u>
31/ST/P1/L3	Keringat mengalir dengan <u>deras</u>	31/TT/P7/L3/SDRT	Sweat pouring with <u>rain</u>
32/ST/P1/L4	Mereka senang bisa sampai di <u>pancuran</u>	32/TT/P7/L4/SDRT	They are happy had arrived at the <u>shower</u>
33/ST/P1/L1	Pancuran dengan air yang deras	33/TT/P8/L1/SDRT	Soil with water
34/ST/P1/L2	Sungguh pemandangan yang membuat hati <u>bergetar</u>	34/TT/P8/L2/SDRT	Really of sights that makes hearts <u>vibrating</u>
35/ST/P1/L3	Di bawah sinar matahari yang begitu panas	35/TT/P8/L3/SDRT	Under sunlight so hot
36/ST/P1/L4	Mandi di <u>pancuran</u> pastinya terasa segar	36/TT/P8/L4/SDRT	Taking <u>showers</u> certainly feels fresh
37/ST/P1/L1	Pangeran Suta dan <u>Gerinda</u> segera melompat	37/TT/P9/L1/SDRT	Prince suta and <u>grinding</u> immediately jump
38/ST/P1/L2	Mandi di pancuran dan meminum <u>air</u> danau	38/TT/P9/L2/SDRT	Taking showers and drink lake
39/ST/P1/L3	Melanggar aturan dalam masyarakat setempat	39/TT/P9/L3/SDRT	Breaking the rules in the local community
40/ST/P1/L4	Lupa meminta izin pada kakek <u>penunggu</u> danau	40/TT/P9/L4/SDRT	Forget ask to grandpa <u>penunggu</u> lake
41/ST/P1/L1	Tubuh Pangeran Suta dan Gerinda menjadi kaku	41/TT/P10/L1/SDRT	Prince suta grinding the body and to stiffen
42/ST/P1/L2	<u>Sehabis</u> meminum air dari danau	42/TT/P10/L2/SDRT	Drunk water from lake after
43/ST/P1/L3	Pangeran Jaya melihat dengan terpaku	43/TT/P10/L3/SDRT	Prince jaya saw in stunned
44/ST/P1/L4	Hati Pangeran Jaya menjadi amat galau	44/TT/P10/L4/SDRT	Hearts is you have to prince jaya
45/ST/P1/L1	Pangeran Jaya duduk <u>menunggu</u> kedua adiknya	45/TT/P11/L1/SDRT	Prince jaya sit for public <u>hire</u> both his sister
46/ST/P1/L2	Dirinya bingung tak tahu harus berbuat apa	46/TT/P11/L2/SDRT	Her confused do not know what to do
47/ST/P1/L3	Tidak begitu jauh dari tempat duduknya	47/TT/P11/L3/SDRT	Not that far from his seat
48/ST/P1/L4	Tampak seorang kakek yang <u>sedang bertapa</u>	48/TT/P11/L4/SDRT	Looked a grandfather <u>being bertapa</u>
49/ST/P1/L1	Pangeran Jaya memohon <u>dengan sangat</u>	49/TT/P12/L1/SDRT	Prince jaya begged
50/ST/P1/L2	Kepada kakek <u>penunggu</u> tempat keramat	50/TT/P12/L2/SDRT	To grandpa <u>penunggu</u> place
51/ST/P1/L3	Untuk memaafkan <u>perbuatan</u>	51/TT/P12/L3/SDRT	To forgive what disobedient

	yang tidak taat	SDRT	
52/ST/P1/L4	Agar kedua saudaranya dapat selamat	52/TT/P12/L4/ SDRT	So that his two brothers to survive
53/ST/P1/L1	Kakek penunggu danau mengajukan syaratnya	53/TT/P13/L1/ SDRT	Grandpa penunggu disbelievers polytheists sinners etc lake to
54/ST/P1/L2	Yang harus dilakukan Pangeran Jaya sendiri	54/TT/P13/L2/ SDRT	To do prince jaya own
55/ST/P1/L3	<u>Demi</u> menghidupkan kembali para adiknya	55/TT/P13/L3/ SDRT	<u>By</u> reviving the his brother
56/ST/P1/L4	Pangeran Jaya harus rela mengorbankan <u>diri</u>	56/TT/P13/L4/ SDRT	Prince jaya must willingly sacrifice
57/ST/P1/L1	Permintaan <u>kakek</u> itu amatlah berat	57/TT/P14/L1/ SDRT	Demand it is is heavy
58/ST/P1/L2	Pangeran harus meminum air danau hingga dangkal	58/TT/P14/L2/ SDRT	Prince had to drink lake to shallow
59/ST/P1/L3	Jika ingin kedua saudaranya selamat	59/TT/P14/L3/ SDRT	If <u>you</u> want to secure his two brothers
60/ST/P1/L4	Suatu syarat yang tidak masuk akal	60/TT/P14/L4/ SDRT	A condition that makes no sense
61/ST/P1/L1	Pangeran Jaya dengan gigih terus mencoba	61/TT/P15/L1/ SDRT	Prince jaya with persistent keep trying
62/ST/P1/L2	Tidak mengenal kata putus asa	62/TT/P15/L2/ SDRT	Do not know desperate words
63/ST/P1/L3	Kakek penunggu danau akhirnya merasa iba	63/TT/P15/L3/ SDRT	Grandpa keepers at lake finally feels pity
64/ST/P1/L4	Melihat keteguhan hati Pangeran Jaya yang perkasa	64/TT/P15/L4/ SDRT	See steadiness prince jaya mighty
65/ST/P1/L1	Pengorbanan Pangeran Jaya berbuah emas	65/TT/P16/L1/ SDRT	The prince jaya fruitful gold
66/ST/P1/L2	Kakek penunggu danau memberi Maaf	66/TT/P16/L2/ SDRT	Grandpa keepers at the lake give i am sorry
67/ST/P1/L3	Hukuman kedua saudaranya Dilepas	67/TT/P16/L3/ SDRT	Then a second his brother detachable
68/ST/P1/L4	Pangeran Suta dan Gerinda pun mengaku khilaf	68/TT/P16/L4/ SDRT	Prince suta and burrs admitted he was wrong
69/ST/P1/L1	Kakek penunggu danau merasa Senang	69/TT/P17/L1/ SDRT	Grandpa keepers at the lake was happy
70/ST/P1/L2	Melihat pangeran yang baik dan penyayang	70/TT/P17/L2/ SDRT	See prince good and merciful
71/ST/P1/L3	Sebelum kakek penunggu danau <u>Pulang</u>	71/TT/P17/L3/ SDRT	Before grandpa gatekeeper lake <u>home</u>
72/ST/P1/L4	Kakek ingin memberikan sebuah barang	72/TT/P17/L4/ SDRT	Grandpa want to give a stuff
73/ST/P1/L1	<u>Tongkat sakti</u> dari Kakek merupakan hadiah	73/TT/P18/L1/ SDRT	<u>The milky way</u> is a gift from grandpa
74/ST/P1/L2	Tongkat itu dengan kuat ditancapkan ke tanah	74/TT/P18/L2/ SDRT	The stick with strong plugged in to the ground
75/ST/P1/L3	Siapa yang mampu mencabut tongkat dengan mudah	75/TT/P18/L3/ SDRT	Who capable of being rescinded a stick with easy
76/ST/P1/L4	Dialah sang pemilik tongkat <u>bertuah</u>	76/TT/P18/L4/ SDRT	He is the the owner a stick <u>bertuah</u>
77/ST/P1/L1	Kakek penunggu danau yang terkesan	77/TT/P19/L1/ SDRT	Grandpa gatekeeper lake impressed

78/ST/P1/L2	Kepada Pangeran Jaya yang <u>berbudi</u>	78/TT/P19/L2/ SDRT	To the prince of jaya
79/ST/P1/L3	Tak lupa <u>menitipkan</u> sebuah pesan	79/TT/P19/L3/ SDRT	Do not forget you a message
80/ST/P1/L4	<u>Tongkat sakti</u> adalah milik seorang pemimpin sejati	80/TT/P19/L4/ SDRT	<u>A milky way</u> a leader are the true
81/ST/P1/L1	Pangeran Jaya memberi <u>adik-adiknya</u> kesempatan	81/TT/P20/L1/ SDRT	Prince jaya gave <u>adik-adiknya</u> a chance
82/ST/P1/L2	Untuk mencoba terlebih dahulu mencabut tongkat	82/TT/P20/L2/ SDRT	Take a stick to try first
83/ST/P1/L3	Namun tak ada yang mampu <u>mendapatkan</u>	83/TT/P20/L3/ SDRT	But there was no who to <u>make</u>
84/ST/P1/L4	Tongkat tertancap erat tak <u>terangkat</u>	84/TT/P20/L4/ SDRT	Stick was not <u>raised closely</u>
85/ST/P1/L1	Pangeran Jaya mencoba mengambil tongkat	85/TT/P21/L1/ SDRT	Prince jaya tried to take a
86/ST/P1/L2	Dengan mengucap doa dan bertekad bulat	86/TT/P21/L2/ SDRT	Be prayer and at a
87/ST/P1/L3	Tongkat dengan mudah dapat <u>terangkat</u>	87/TT/P21/L3/ SDRT	A stick with can readily be <u>raised</u>
88/ST/P1/L4	Tanpa harus mengeluarkan tenaga yang kuat	88/TT/P21/L4/ SDRT	Without having to put out a strong exertion
89/ST/P1/L1	Sesuai isi sayembara yang disepakati	89/TT/P22/L1/ SDRT	Competition in accordance the agreed
90/ST/P1/L2	Barang siapa bisa mendapatkan tongkat sakti	90/TT/P22/L2/ SDRT	Whoever can get the staff
91/ST/P1/L3	Dialah yang akan diangkat menjadi raja pengganti	91/TT/P22/L3/ SDRT	It is he who will be made a king a substitute for
92/ST/P1/L4	Semua rakyat seakan tak sabar Menanti	92/TT/P22/L4/ SDRT	All people as if waiting impatiently
93/ST/P1/L1	<u>Datangnya</u> calon raja yang penuh cinta	93/TT/P23/L1/ SDRT	The future king of of love
94/ST/P1/L2	Rakyat negeri menyambut dengan <u>gempita</u>	94/TT/P23/L2/ SDRT	The people of the land <u>answered tumult</u>
95/ST/P1/L3	Kerajaan dipenuhi dengan rasa suka cita	95/TT/P23/L3/ SDRT	The kingdom was filled with a sense of joy
96/ST/P1/L4	Istana pun mengadakan sebuah Pesta	96/TT/P23/L4/ SDRT	The palace is to have a party

Appendix 3: Description Errors by BT

A. Omitted Concept

1/ST/P1/L1	<u>Alkisah</u> hiduplah seorang raja yang bijaksana	1/TT/P1/L1/BT	There lived a wise king.	Omitted Concept (Noun)
35/ST/P1/L3	Di bawah <u>sinar</u> matahari yang begitu panas	35/TT/P8/L3/BT	In the hot sun	Omitted Concept (Adjective)

B. Added Concept

46/ST/P1/L2	Dirinya bingung tak tahu harus berbuat apa	46/TT/P11/L2/BT	He was confused not knowing what to do. <u>do what</u>	Added Concept (Verb)
47/ST/P1/L3	Tidak begitu jauh dari tempat Duduknya	47/TT/P11/L3/BT	Not so far from <u>the place</u> his seat	Added Concept (Noun)

C. Mistranslated Concept

21/ST/P1/L1	Ketiga putra baginda <u>yang gagah</u>	21/TT/P6/L1/BT	His three sons are <u>dashing</u>	Mistranslated Concept (Adjective)
40/ST/P1/L4	Lupa meminta izin pada kakek <u>penunggu danau</u>	40/TT/P9/L4/BT	Forgetting to ask your grandfather for permission <u>lake waitress</u>	Mistranslated Concept (Noun)
43/ST/P1/L3	Pangeran Jaya melihat dengan <u>terpaku</u>	43/TT/P10/L3/BT	Prince Jaya saw with <u>Glued</u>	Mistranslated Concept (Verb)
48/ST/P1/L4	Tampak seorang kakek yang sedang <u>bertapa</u>	48/TT/P11/L4/BT	It looks like a grandfather who is <u>greeting</u>	Mistranslated Concept (Verb)
54/ST/P1/L2	Yang harus dilakukan Pangeran Jaya sendiri	54/TT/P13/L2/BT	What the Prince should do Jaya <u>itself</u>	Mistranslated Concept (Pronoun)
56/ST/P1/L4	Pangeran Jaya harus rela mengorbankan diri	56/TT/P13/L4/BT	Prince Jaya must be willing sacrificing <u>yourself</u>	Mistranslated Concept (Pronoun)
65/ST/P1/L1	Pengorbanan Pangeran Jaya <u>berbuah emas</u>	65/TT/P16/L1/BT	Sacrifice of Prince Jaya <u>golden fruit</u>	Mistranslated Concept (Verb)
66/ST/P1/L2	Kakek penunggu danau memberi maaf	66/TT/P16/L2/BT	Lake-waiting grandpa <u>apologizes</u>	Mistranslated Concept (Verb)
67/ST/P1/L3	Hukuman kedua saudaranya <u>Dilepas</u>	67/TT/P16/L3/BT	The punishment of his two brothers <u>Removable</u>	Mistranslated Concept (Verb)
76/ST/P1/L4	Dialah sang pemilik <u>tongkat bertuah</u>	76/TT/P18/L4/BT	He is the owner of the <u>lucky stick</u> .	Mistranslated Concept (Noun)

78/ST/P1/L2	Kepada Pangeran Jaya yang <u>berbudi</u>	78/TT/P19/L2/BT	To prince Jaya who is <u>virtuous</u>	Mistranslated Concept (Adjective)
84/ST/P1/L4	Tongkat tertancap erat tak Terangkat	84/TT/P20/L4/BT	Stick stuck tightly not <u>Raised</u>	Mistranslated Concept (Verb)
95/ST/P1/L3	Kerajaan dipenuhi dengan rasa suka cita	95/TT/P23/L3/BT	The kingdom is filled with <u>taste</u> euphoria	Mistranslated Concept (Noun)
37/ST/P1/L1	Pangeran Suta dan <u>Gerinda</u> segera melompat	37/TT/P9/L1/BT	Prince Suta and <u>Rinda</u> immediately jumped	Untranslated Concept (Noun)
41/ST/P1/L1	Tubuh Pangeran Suta dan <u>Gerinda</u> menjadi kaku	41/TT/P10/L1/BT	Prince Suta and <u>Grinding's</u> body stiffened	Untranslated Concept (Noun)

D. Untranslated Concept

68/ST/P1/L4	Pangeran Suta dan Gerinda pun mengaku khilaf	68/TT/P16/L4/BT	Prince Suta and <u>Grinding</u> claiming to be <u>khilaf</u>	Untranslated Concept (Noun)
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E. Substituted Concept

9/ST/P1/L1	Berhari-hari Raja berpikir dan <u>Merengung</u>	9/TT/P3/L1/BT	For days the king thought and <u>Thoughtful</u>	Substituted Concept (Adjective)
16/ST/P1/L4	Mereka diharuskan pergi <u>Mengembara</u>	16/TT/P4/L4/BT	They are required to <u>leave</u> <u>Wanders</u>	Substituted Concept (Verb)
30/ST/P1/L2	Mereka bertiga tiba di sebuah <u>Pancuran</u>	30/TT/P7/L2/BT	The three of them arrived at a <u>Shower</u>	Substituted Concept (Noun)
31/ST/P1/L3	Keringat mengalir dengan <u>deras</u>	31/TT/P7/L3/BT	Sweat flows <u>profusely</u>	Substituted Concept (Adjective)
32/ST/P1/L4	Mereka senang bisa sampai di <u>Pancuran</u>	32/TT/P7/L4/BT	They are happy to arrive at <u>Shower</u>	Substituted Concept (Noun)
33/ST/P1/L1	Pancuran dengan air yang <u>deras</u>	33/TT/P8/L1/BT	Shower with heavy water	Substituted Concept (Noun)
36/ST/P1/L4	Mandi di <u>pancuran</u> pastinya terasa segar	36/TT/P8/L4/BT	Bathing in the <u>shower</u> certainly feels fresh	Substituted Concept (Noun)
39/ST/P1/L3	Melanggar aturan dalam <u>masyarakat setempat</u>	39/TT/P9/L3/BT	Breaking the rules in <u>local people</u>	Substituted Concept (Noun)
44/ST/P1/L4	Hati Pangeran Jaya menjadipamat <u>galau</u>	44/TT/P10/L4/BT	Prince Jaya's heart becomes <u>a mess</u>	Substituted Concept (Adjective)

Appendix 4: Description errors by SDRT

A. Omitted Concept

4/ST/P1/L4	Raja tidak ingin para putranya <u>berebut</u> takhta	4/ TT /P1/L4/ SDRT	The king did not want his son to the throne	Omitted Concept (Verb)
22/ST/P1/L2	<u>Segera</u> berangkat untuk mengembara	22/TT/P6/L2/ SDRT	To be going to wander	Omitted Concept (Adverb)
23/ST/P1/L3	<u>Dengan mengenakan</u> pakaian yang mewah	23/TT/P6/L3/ SDRT	Of clothes luxurious	Omitted Concept (Verb)
38/ST/P1/L2	Mandi di pancuran dan meminum <u>air</u> danau	38/TT/P9/L2/ SDRT	Taking showers and drink lake	Omitted Concept (Noun)
42/ST/P1/L2	<u>Sehabis</u> meminum air dari danau	42/TT/P10/L2/ SDRT	Drunk water from lake after	Omitted Concept (Conjunction)
49/ST/P1/L1	Pangeran Jaya memohon <u>dengan sangat</u>	49/TT/P12/L1/ SDRT	Prince jaya begged	Omitted Concept (Adverb)
51/ST/P1/L3	Untuk memaafkan <u>perbuatan</u> yang tidak taat	51/TT/P12/L3/ SDRT	To forgive disobedient	Omitted Concept (Noun)
56/ST/P1/L4	Pangeran Jaya harus rela mengorbankan <u>diri</u>	56/TT/P13/L4/ SDRT	Prince jaya must willingly sacrifice	Omitted Concept (Pronoun)
57/ST/P1/L1	Permintaan <u>kakek</u> itu amatlah berat	57/TT/P14/L1/ SDRT	Demand is heavy	Omitted Concept (Noun)
64/ST/P1/L4	Melihat keteguhan hati Pangeran Jaya yang perkasa	64/TT/P15/L4/ SDRT	See steadiness mighty prince jaya	Omitted Concept (Noun)
78/ST/P1/L2	Kepada Pangeran Jaya yang <u>berbudi</u>	78/TT/P19/L2/ SDRT	To the prince of jaya	Omitted Concept (Adjective)
79/ST/P1/L3	Tak lupa <u>menitipkan</u> sebuah pesan	79/TT/P19/L3/ SDRT	Do not forget you a message	Omitted Concept (verb)
85/ST/P1/L1	Pangeran Jaya mencoba mengambil tongkat	85/TT/P21/L1/ SDRT	Prince jaya tried to take a	Omitted Concept (noun)
86/ST/P1/L2	Dengan mengucap doa dan bertekad bulat	86/TT/P21/L2/ SDRT	Be prayer and at	Omitted Concept (Verb)
93/ST/P1/L1	<u>Datangnya</u> calon raja yang penuh cinta	93/TT/P23/L1/ SDRT	The future king of love	Omitted Concept (Verb)

B. Added Concept

5/ST/P1/L1	Ketiga putra baginda memiliki otak yang cerdas	5/ TT /P2/L1/ SDRT	Third son of him having of <u>my</u> brain that smart	Added Concept (Pronoun)
8/ST/P1/L4	Ketiganya begitu menawan	8/ TT /P2/L4/ SDRT	The three so <u>fiercely</u> beautiful	Added Concept (Adverb)
21/ST/P1/L1	Ketiga putra baginda yang gagah	21/TT/P6/L1/ SDRT	Third son of <u>sire</u> strong	Added Concept (Noun)
59/ST/P1/L3	Jika ingin kedua	59/TT/P14/L3/ SDRT	If <u>you</u> want to	Added Concept

	saudaranya selamat	SDRT	secure his two brothers	(Pronoun)
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C. Mistranslated Concept

6/ST/P1/L2	Disertai dengan wajah yang <u>rupawan</u>	6/ TT /P2/L2/ SDRT	Accompanied with the face <u>shapely</u>	Mistranslated Concept (Adjective)
31/ST/P1/L3	Keringat mengalir dengan <u>deras</u>	31/TT/P7/L3/ SDRT	Sweat pouring with <u>rain</u>	Mistranslated Concept (Adjective)
34/ST/P1/L2	Sungguh pemandangan yang membuat hati <u>bergetar</u>	34/TT/P8/L2/ SDRT	Really of sights that makes hearts <u>vibrating</u>	Mistranslated Concept (Verb)
45/ST/P1/L1	Pangeran Jaya duduk <u>menunggu</u> kedua adiknya	45/TT/P11/L1/ SDRT	Prince jaya sit for public <u>hire</u> both his sister	Mistranslated Concept (Verb)
55/ST/P1/L3	<u>Dem</u> menghidupkan kembali para adiknya	55/TT/P13/L3/ SDRT	<u>By</u> reviving the his brother	Mistranslated Concept (Preposition)
73/ST/P1/L1	<u>Tongkat sakti</u> dari Kakek merupakan hadiah	73/TT/P18/L1/ SDRT	<u>The milky way</u> is a gift from grandpa	Mistranslated Concept (Noun)
80/ST/P1/L4	<u>Tongkat sakti</u> adalah milik seorang pemimpin sejati	80/TT/P19/L4/ SDRT	<u>A milky way</u> a leader are the true	Mistranslated Concept (Noun)
84/ST/P1/L4	Tongkat tertancap erat tak <u>terangkat</u>	84/TT/P20/L4/ SDRT	Stick was not <u>raised closely</u>	Mistranslated Concept (Verb)
94/ST/P1/L2	Rakyat negeri menyambut dengan <u>gempita</u>	94/TT/P23/L2/ SDRT	The people of the land <u>answered</u> <u>tumult</u>	Mistranslated Concept (Adjective)

D. Untranslated Concept

1/ST/P1/L1	<u>Alkisah</u> hiduplah seorang raja yang bijaksana	1/TT/P1/L1/SDRT	<u>Alkisah</u> live a king wise	Untranslated Concept (Noun)
37/ST/P1/L1	Pangeran Suta dan <u>Gerinda</u> segera melompat	37/TT/P9/L1/ SDRT	Prince suta and <u>grinding</u> immediately jump	Untranslated Concept (Noun)
40/ST/P1/L4	Lupa meminta izin pada kakek <u>penunggu</u> danau	40/TT/P9/L4/ SDRT	Forget ask to grandpa <u>penunggu</u> lake	Untranslated Concept (Noun)
48/ST/P1/L4	Tampak seorang kakek yang <u>sedang bertapa</u>	48/TT/P11/L4/ SDRT	Looked a grandfather <u>being</u> <u>bertapa</u>	Untranslated Concept (Verb)
50/ST/P1/L2	Kepada kakek <u>penunggu</u> tempat keramat	50/TT/P12/L2/ SDRT	To grandpa <u>penunggu</u> place	Untranslated Concept (Noun)
76/ST/P1/L4	Dialah sang pemilik tongkat <u>bertuah</u>	76/TT/P18/L4/ SDRT	He is the the owner a stick <u>bertuah</u>	Untranslated Concept (Adjective)

81/ST/P1/L1	Pangeran Jaya memberi <u>adik-adiknya</u> kesempatan	81/TT/P20/L1/SDRT	Prince jaya gave <u>adik-adiknya</u> a chance	Untranslated Concept (Noun)
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E. Substituted Concept

19/ST/P1/L3	<u>Sampai</u> di istana membawa tongkat sakti	19/TT/P5/L3/SDRT	<u>Into</u> the castle brought the staff	Substituted Concept (Preposition)
29/ST/P1/L1	Ketika matahari siang bersinar dengan panas	29/TT/P7/L1/SDRT	When the sun the <u>glowing</u> with heat	Substituted Concept (Verb)
30/ST/P1/L2	Mereka bertiga tiba di sebuah <u>pancuran</u>	30/TT/P7/L2/SDRT	The three of them arrived in a <u>fountain</u>	Substituted Concept (noun)
32/ST/P1/L4	Mereka senang bisa sampai di <u>pancuran</u>	32/TT/P7/L4/SDRT	They are happy had arrived at the <u>shower</u>	Substituted Concept (Noun)
36/ST/P1/L4	Mandi di <u>pancuran</u> pastinya terasa segar	36/TT/P8/L4/SDRT	Taking <u>showers</u> certainly feels fresh	Substituted Concept (Noun)
71/ST/P1/L3	Sebelum kakek penunggu danau <u>Pulang</u>	71/TT/P17/L3/SDRT	Before grandpa gatekeeper lake <u>home</u>	Substituted Concept (Verb)
83/ST/P1/L3	Namun tak ada yang mampu <u>mendapatkan</u>	83/TT/P20/L3/SDRT	But there was no who to <u>make</u>	Substituted Concept (Verb)
87/ST/P1/L3	Tongkat dengan mudah dapat <u>terangkat</u>	87/TT/P21/L3/SDRT	A stick with can readily be <u>raised</u>	Substituted Concept (Verrb)

Alkisah hiduplah seorang raja yang bijaksana
 Kerajaannya terletak di antara Bogor dan Jakarta
 Raja memiliki tiga orang putra di istana
 Raja tidak ingin para putranya berebut takhta

*Once upon a time there lived a wise old king
 His kingdom lay nestled tween Bogor and Jakarta
 Three sons too dwelled amidst great palace within
 With father fearing his throne battled for charter*



Ketiga putra baginda memiliki otak yang cerdas
Disertai dengan wajah yang rupawan
Dapat menunggang kuda dengan tangkas
Ketiganya begitu menawan

*The kings three sons all gifted brilliant in mind
Blessed too with strong handsome faces
Skilful equestrians they rode unmatched in kind
Charming and delightful in all the right cases*



Pancuran Pangeran



Berhari-hari Raja berpikir dan merenung
Menemukan cara menentukan putra mahkota
Agar tidak terjadi iri hati dan bertarung
Di antara saudara ketika Raja turun takhta

*The King thinks hard and ponders long for days
For whom which prince should rightly be crowned?
To cease cause for challenge and envy of this he prays
Amongst three siblings when he is no longer around*



Sesuai dengan saran dari penasihat Raja
Raja berniat untuk mengadakan sayembara
Sayembara hanya diikuti oleh ketiga putranya saja
Mereka diharuskan pergi mengembara

*Advised by wise old counsel the King does decree
Three challenges be granted, and none for the meek
For three sons only these trials shall be
A quest for adventure and prize they must seek*



Isi sayembara yang harus mereka taati
Barang siapa yang pertama terlihat mata
Sampai di istana membawa tongkat sakti
Dialah yang akan menjadi putra mahkota

*The challenge of which they all must obey
States ye first son seen successfully returned
To the palace with magical staff word did say
Shall be crowned successor, oh righteously earned*



Ketiga putra baginda yang gagah
Segera berangkat untuk mengembara
Dengan mengenakan pakaian yang mewah
Demi memenuhi isi sayembara

*Three sons charming earnestly made ready
Immediately set forth on their wondrous quest
Dressed fancy in outfits prideful and rock steady
Venturing off triumphantly to win said contest*



Perjalanan ditempuh dengan berjalan kaki
Melewati jalanan menanjak dengan tertatih
Tak sedikit pun mereka berhenti
Walau badan terasa amat letih

*They hit the road unhorsed but on foot
Climbing paths on high they went on wearily
Refusing pause to linger or staying put
Exhausted they continued on voluntarily*



Ketika matahari siang bersinar dengan panas
Mereka bertiga tiba di sebuah pancuran
Keringat mengalir dengan deras
Mereka senang bisa sampai di pancuran

*The sun sweltered down as midday came
As each three of them reached a glorious fountain
Sweat drenched their bodies, flowing all the same
Welcome respite indeed, high atop this fountain*



Pancuran dengan air yang deras
Sungguh pemandangan yang membuat hati bergetar
Di bawah sinar matahari yang begitu panas
Mandi di pancuran pastinya terasa segar

*Deserted it seemed a gushing spring lay found
With views so thrilling causing hearts to ache
Under beams so hot as sun did pound
Bathing waters refreshing surely would make*



Pangeran Suta dan Gerinda segera melompat
Mandi di pancuran dan meminum air danau
Melanggar aturan dalam masyarakat setempat
Lupa meminta izin pada kakek penunggu danau

*Prince Suta and Gerinda unswervingly leapt
They bath in the fountain and waters did take
Breaking rules bade by locals strongly kept
Granted only by the old man of the lake*



Tubuh Pangeran Suta dan Gerinda menjadi kaku
Sehabis meminum air dari danau
Pangeran Jaya melihat dengan terpaku
Hati Pangeran Jaya menjadi amat galau

*Prince Suta and Gerinda's bodies both stricken
Drunk from waters gushing stolen from the lake
Prince Jaya moves freely not met by their attrition
His heart fills with confusion uncertain by their fate*



Pancuran Pangeran



Pangeran Jaya duduk menunggui kedua adiknya
Dirinya bingung tak tahu harus berbuat apa
Tidak begitu jauh dari tempat duduknya
Tampak seorang kakek yang sedang bertapa

*Prince Jaya sits waiting for both younger brothers
Uncertain is he with mind twirling anxious
Noticing not far from whence he ponders
An old man sits meditating silently gracious*



Pangeran Jaya memohon dengan sangat
Kepada kakek penunggu tempat keramat
Untuk memaafkan perbuatan yang tidak taat
Agar kedua saudaranya dapat selamat

*Prince Jaya beseeched with all his heart
Begging the caretaker of this sacred place
To forgive disobedience of which they did part
So brothers may live and be held in good grace*



Kakek penunggu danau mengajukan syaratnya
Yang harus dilakukan Pangeran Jaya sendiri
Demi menghidupkan kembali para adiknya
Pangeran Jaya harus rela mengorbankan diri

*The watchman of the lake speaks of his terms
That Prince Jaya must follow so as to suffice
Wringing back to life two brothers he learns
Prince Jaya be willing to make true sacrifice*



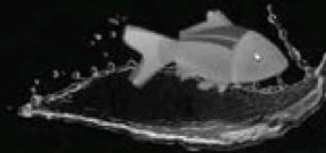
Permintaan kakek itu amatlah berat
Pangeran harus meminum air danau hingga dangkal
Jika ingin kedua saudaranya selamat
Suatu syarat yang tidak masuk akal

*The watchman of the lake sets hard request
Prince Jaya must drink all waters shallow
For brothers renewed, this be his test
Little sense make these terms of sorrow*



Pangeran Jaya dengan gigih terus mencoba
Tidak mengenal kata putus asa
Kakek penunggu danau akhirnya merasa iba
Melihat keteguhan hati Pangeran Jaya yang perkasa


*Prince Jaya endeavours ever persisting
Refusing neither to surrender nor despair
The old man's compassion stirs unresisting
While Prince Jaya confirms strong will and care*



Pengorbanan Pangeran Jaya berbuah emas
Kakek penunggu danau memberi maaf
Hukuman kedua saudaranya dilepas
Pangeran Suta dan Gerinda pun mengaku khilaf

*Prince Jayas cause bore fruit from sacrifice
Forgiveness is granted by watcher of the lake
Punishments cleared undone made suffice
That two confess of rules they did break*





Kakek penunggu danau merasa senang
Melihat pangeran yang baik dan penyayang
Sebelum kakek penunggu danau pulang
Kakek ingin memberikan sebuah barang

*The old watcher now stands satisfied
As witness to Prince Jaya's love and kindness
Before departing, he faces them ratified
With boon he offers should one be righteous*



Tongkat sakti dari Kakek merupakan hadiah
Tongkat itu dengan kuat ditancapkan ke tanah
Siapa yang mampu mencabut tongkat dengan mudah
Dialah sang pemilik tongkat bertuah

*A magical staff the old man presents
Held firmly plugged deep in a rift
For he who can pull forth the contents
Shall be named owner of this sacred gift*



Kakek penunggu danau yang terkesan
Kepada Pangeran Jaya yang berbudi
Tak lupa menitipkan sebuah pesan
Tongkat sakti adalah milik seorang pemimpin sejati

*The old man of the lake is truly impressed
By the honourable acts of Prince Jaya
Recalling a message he leans to bequest
A true leader the staff submits as qualifier*



Pangeran Jaya memberi adik-adiknya kesempatan
Untuk mencoba terlebih dahulu mencabut tongkat
Namun tak ada yang mampu mendapatkan
Tongkat tertancap erat tak terangkat

*Prince Jaya gives chance for each brother
To seize the staff held firmly in the ground
But in vain they both failed only to discover
The staff remains fixed where it be bound*



Pangeran Jaya mencoba mengambil tongkat
Dengan mengucap doa dan bertekad bulat
Tongkat dengan mudah dapat terangkat
Tanpa harus mengeluarkan tenaga yang kuat

*Prince Jaya embarks retrieval as insisted
Praying he grips the staff with all his might
The stick shifts and moves easily lifted
Without effort he wields with delight*



Sesuai isi sayembara yang disepakati
Barang siapa bisa mendapatkan tongkat sakti
Dialah yang akan diangkat menjadi raja pengganti
Semua rakyat seakan tak sabar menanti

*By terms of the challenge as was decreed
He who wields said magical staff shall win
As kings successor be crowned as agreed
Impatient the people wait their new king*



Datangnya calon raja yang penuh cinta
Rakyat negeri menyambut dengan gempita
Kerajaan dipenuhi dengan rasa suka cita
Istana pun mengadakan sebuah pesta

*The appearance of the charming king to be
Inspires all folk cheerfully to welcome him
The king is overcome by joy as all can see
A celebration the palace shall host within*



MORAL

Itulah kisah Legenda Pancuran Pangeran
Yang berlokasi di daerah Pancoran Jakarta
Pemimpin yang sejati tidak mengejar ketenaran
Apalagi sampai melupakan cinta kasih karena harta

*The Legend of the Fountain Prince as told in this story
Is born from Pancoran Jakarta amidst lands of old
Whereby a true leader sought neither fame nor glory
Moreover to forget about love for trinkets and gold*



