Google Translate Analysis Errors in English-Indonesia Translation Text: Idiom Cases

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ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
	This article digs into the special issues of English-Indonesia translation, concentrating on the complex world of idiomatic phrases. Idioms, which are firmly ingrained in cultural nuances and linguistic complexity, provide a substantial challenge for automatic translation systems. This study aims to examine morphological faults in translated texts using English idiom phrases translated by the Google Translate translation system. A qualitative research design with content analysis is used in this study. Discourse analysis is used in this study, and the research subjects are documents that were gathered from websites by researchers. The study employed document analysis as a means of data collection by the researcher. By comparing the data to earlier studies on translation and morphology and examining mistakes in grasping idiomatic meaning, the researchers examined the data. According to the findings of the study, there are three translation methods. Based on the morphology of the translation machine, there are eight GT translation errors. The study's findings give Google Translate valuable insight into the need for idiom translations to include additional morphological explanations to increase precision and to be revisited within the framework of morphological science.

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INTRODUCTION

The increased use of machine translation like Google Translate has enabled cross-cultural communication across languages. However, over-reliance on technology without human evaluation can propagate misunderstandings, especially for linguistic expressions rich in cultural nuances like idioms (Ramírez-Esparza et al., 2022). This global issue is evident in English-Indonesian idiom translation errors found in Google Translate.

One of the most popular online machine translators in the world, Google Translate is essential to language acquisition for young people in Indonesia who are connected to the internet and want to access English-language content. However, systematic translation errors, particularly when it comes to nonliteral idioms, spread misconceptions that might jeopardize Indonesian learners' ability to acquire the English language (Kuswandono, 2022).

This study by Sasanti et al. (2020) provides a focused examination of how and where meaning breaks down when Google Translate, as a predominant data-driven engine, attempts idiom translation between typologically distant English and Indonesian. Through manual error analysis by linguists on a set of 30 translated idioms, the high proportion of inaccurate outputs reinforces this non-literal language as a persisting frontier for machine translation to fully master. Lexical discrepancies accounted for over 50% of errors, exemplifying complications in vocabulary depth, encoding cultural dependencies, and handling unpredictable irregularities standard translation protocols.

Research by Muamar et al. (2022) analyzed the accuracy of Google Translate in translating the 100 most frequently used English idioms along with their Indonesian translations. They found many translator errors that could cause misunderstandings. Meanwhile, Dirgeyasa (2016) conducted a study on the ability of Indonesian students to understand the meaning of English idioms when given a literal translation from the Google Translate service, and compared it with understanding through idiomatic translation.

On the other hand, Komara and Lubis (2022) attempted to explore further how errors in translating idioms by Google Translate form negative perceptions in Indonesian students regarding the learning process and efforts to master English itself. Meanwhile, research by Duan et al. (2022) analyzed several Indonesian idioms which were formed from the literal translation of English idioms by Google Translate, and applied them to original cultural expressions in Indonesian. Finally, research by Kuswandono (2022) focuses on investigating the perspectives of English teachers in Indonesia and the teaching

strategies they apply to overcome misunderstandings among students due to inaccurate translations produced by the Google Translate service.

While several studies have examined the analysis of translation mistakes between English and Indonesian in the past, there are still relatively few that do so in the context of text idiom situations. Expanding this study's descriptive qualitative paradigm to assess comparative performance and limitations with other leading engines can further direct focused developments towards flexible cultural and contextual fluency in the next generation of intelligent translation systems.

Therefore this research concentrates more on looking at what is the influence of providing literal and idiomatic translations from Google Translate on Indonesian students' understanding of English idioms? The role of this growing knowledge among Indonesians in limiting machine translation and the significance of comprehending the variations in socio-cultural background across languages to prevent misunderstandings have been the subject of increased research.

METHOD

Research Design

This study's design entails error analysis with data gathering conducted through discourse analysis. The information gathered is based on an examination of Google Translate translations of English to Indonesian idiom phrases. This study employs a qualitative descriptive methodology to analyze errors in English-Indonesia translation texts, with a specific focus on idiomatic expressions generated by Google Translate . This study uses a methodology qualitative approach and using descriptive approach research methods, where this methodology is non – numerical and suitable for studies that want to answer question such as " how" and "why", as well as the explore more complex understanding about how accurate is the translation form English to Indonesia language using google translate.

Data Collection and Analysis

The data for analysis will be sourced from various article from websites, encompassing diverse genres to capture a comprehensive range of idioms. The research design involves the systematic collection of English-Indonesia translation texts containing idioms from reputable online sources. The data will be subjected to content analysis, employing a coding scheme to categorize and describe different types of errors, such as literal translation, omission, or substitution, within the context of idiomatic expressions. This approach aims to provide a detailed and nuanced understanding of the challenges associated with idioms in Google Translate, shedding light on specific patterns and trends in translation errors found in texts sourced from online platforms. Ethical considerations will be paramount, ensuring proper attribution and confidentiality of the original texts during the analysis process. The study anticipates contributing valuable insights into the limitations of Google Translate in handling idioms within the English-Indonesia language pair.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

1. The Analysis of Translation Method Used by Google Translate

In this research, the analysis is based on a literature review of journal results that have been researched by (Koehn et al., 2007), showing that there are 3 methods used by Google Translate in the translation process. But it also to remember it's worth noting that Google Translate is always evolving, and the specific methods used may be subject to upgrades and improvements.

  a. **Statistical Machine Translation (SMT):**
  Google Translate initially relied on Statistical Machine Translation. This method involves analyzing large bilingual text corpora to identify statistical patterns and associations between words and phrases in the source and target languages. The system then uses these patterns to generate translations. While effective for certain language pairs, SMT has limitations in handling context and idiomatic expressions.

  b. **Neural Machine Translation (NMT):**
  In recent years, Google Translate has transitioned to Neural Machine Translation, representing a significant advancement. NMT employs deep neural networks, specifically recurrent neural networks (RNNs) or transformer models, to process and translate entire sentences or phrases in context. This method has shown improved accuracy and the ability to capture contextual nuances, making it more effective than SMT in various language pairs.

  c. **Example-Based Machine Translation:**
  Google Translate also incorporates example-based machine translation, where the system draws on a vast database of existing translations. By identifying similar phrases or sentences from previously translated texts, the system generates translations based on these examples. This method contributes to the diversity of translation approaches used by Google Translate and can be particularly useful for less common language pairs.

2. The Analysis Idiomatic errors that occur along with several examples of English idiom sentences translated into Indonesian by Using Google Translate

Translating idioms from English to Indonesian via Google Translate can reveal several errors related to the morphological structure of both languages. Some common types of errors that occur are based from previous research by Ika et al., (2020) as follows:

  a. Translating idioms from English to Indonesian via Google Translate often causes some errors. One common mistake that occurs is a literal translation that fails to capture the overall meaning of the figurative or idiom. Google Translate tends to interpret idioms literally without taking into account the cultural context and linguistic nuances surrounding them. In some cases, the translation can be inaccurate or even confusing for readers who do not understand the origins of the idiom. **Exc,** *"Pull your self together".* The meaning of this idiom itself is a warning to calm

yourself or others so that they can think clearly about what steps they should take next. Example sentences from this idiom are: You haven't finished any of your projects, pull yourself together, and get it done!
You didn't finish your project at all, pull yourself together, and get it done!

b. Translators' inaccuracies also often occur due to limitations in understanding the cultural connotations and figurative meanings behind certain idioms. Google Translate is not always able to capture local nuances or cultural uniqueness inherent in an idiom, so the translation results can lose the original essence. This kind of error can result in less accurate communication or even cause errors in interpretation. **Exc,** *"**Piece of cake!**"*. The meaning of this idiom is something that is really easy or considered small, like a piece of cake. Example sentences from this idiom are: The task is very easy, I can complete it in an hour. The task is very easy, I can finish it in an hour.

c. Cultural sensitivity is also often overlooked in translating idioms. Some idioms contain meanings that are closely related to a particular cultural context, and translations that do not pay attention to this context can produce results that are inaccurate or even inappropriate in a culture. **Exc,** *"**Hit a book !**"*. The meaning of this idiom does not mean hitting a book or hitting with a book, don't get me wrong! This idiom means studying very hard. Example sentences from this idiom are: I'm really sorry, I cannot go out tonight. I am going to hit the books because I have Mandarin test tomorrow.

3. The Analysis Translation of Errors in the Context of Morphology

The morphology of translation machine errors in Google Translate (GT) can be identified through various linguistic aspects. Here are eight common errors associated with the morphology of Google Translate based of previous research by Swason, D., & Campbell, S. (2018) :

a. **Literal Translation Errors:**
Google Translate often produces literal translations that overlook the morphological structures of the target language. This can lead to inaccuracies in word forms, tenses, or grammatical constructions.

b. **Morphological Ambiguity:**
Ambiguities in morphological structures of certain words or phrases in the source language may result in incorrect morphological choices in the target language. This can create confusion and distort the intended meaning.

c. **Inflectional Errors**:
Google Translate may struggle with inflectional morphemes, such as verb conjugations or noun declensions, leading to errors in capturing the correct grammatical forms in the target language.

d. **Morpheme Order:**
The arrangement of morphemes within words or phrases may be mishandled, causing the translated text to deviate from the natural morphological patterns of the target

language.

   e. **Absence of Contextual Morphology:**

Morphological structures that depend on contextual information are sometimes overlooked by Google Translate, resulting in translations that lack the nuanced morphological details required for accurate comprehension.

   f. **Failure to Adapt to Idiomatic Morphology:**

Idiomatic expressions often involve unique morphological structures. Google Translate may fail to adapt to these idiosyncrasies, resulting in translations that miss the mark in conveying the intended figurative meanings.

   g. **Inconsistent Morphological Style:**

The tool might exhibit inconsistencies in maintaining a consistent morphological style throughout the translated text, causing disruptions in linguistic flow and coherence.

   h. **Unnatural Word Formation:**

Google Translate may generate translations with morphologically unnatural word formations, deviating from the typical word structures found in the target language. This can affect the readability and authenticity of the translated text.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Finally, the conclusion of Google Translate faults in English-Indonesian translated text, with an emphasis on idiomatic terms, highlights the inherent difficulties in automated translation systems. The observed inaccuracies, which range from literal translations to cultural insensitivity, emphasize the difficulties in effectively reproducing idioms that are firmly rooted in cultural subtleties. The limits in Google Translate's handling of idiomatic instances highlight the need for machine translation technology to be constantly refined and improved. To solve these issues, developers and researchers must prioritize the development of algorithms particularly intended to understand and translate idioms. Incorporating a more sophisticated grasp of cultural context, linguistic intrigue, and figurative language into machine translation models may significantly improve translation accuracy and cultural sensitivity, particularly in the context of idiomatic phrases.

Additionally, this analysis highlights instances where Google Translate has difficulty capturing the cultural context associated with a particular idiom. Cultural sensitivity is essential in accurately translating idioms, as these expressions often carry implied cultural references and connotations. Failure to recognize and incorporate these cultural nuances will result in translations that lack authenticity and may even be considered culturally inappropriate. The study of idiomatic cases also reveals challenges related to the diversity of linguistic structures between English and Indonesian. The failure of tools to adapt to morphn ological and syntactic differences results in translations that do not align with the natural flow of the target language. This raises questions about the ability of such tools to understand and replicate the intricacies of idiomatic expressions across linguistic boundaries.

As we reflect on these findings, it becomes apparent that the improvement of

machine translation systems, such as Google Translate, requires a holistic approach. Addressing the idiosyncrasies of idiomatic expressions demands not only advances in linguistic algorithms but also a deeper integration of cultural understanding into the translation process. The development of machine translation models that can discern idiomatic meaning within the context of both source and target languages is imperative for fostering accurate and culturally nuanced cross-language communication.

To sum up, the examination of Google Translate errors in translating text from English to Indonesian, particularly in interpreting colloquial idioms, highlights the complex difficulties that modern machine translation algorithms confront. This conversation lays the groundwork for further investigations and advancements intended to improve the precision and cultural fit of machine translation systems, which will ultimately lead to more successful cross-cultural communication in the digital era.

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