THE TRANSLATION ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH IMPERATIVES INTO INDONESIAN BY GOOGLE TRANSLATE

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Abstract:
Translation is the replacement of a textual material from source language (SL) into target language (TL). There are many ways in translation, such as by machine translation. One of machine translation that is used by people is Google Translate. But there is many problems faced while we use machine translation, it is involve ambiguity and ill-formedness, because the structure of one language and another is different. When we talk about structure, indirectly we also talk about sentence. Sentence according to its function can be divided into four, namely declarative sentence, interrogative sentence, imperative sentence, and exclamatory sentence. But in this research, the writer only focus on imperative sentence. The aim of this research is to analyze the result of translation of English imperatives into Indonesian by Google Translate. In this research, the method that is used is a descriptive qualitative research method. A descriptive qualitative research method involves intensive data collection, which is the collection of extensive sentences, not form of numbers, and this research is focused on the process more than the result. The results of this research are 122 errors from 140 data, sixth types of English imperatives. The biggest errors are errors in function words, 53 errors (43,44%) and the second are errors in miss-selection of words with similar meaning, 47 errors (38,53%). In addition, the writer also finds out any structure-shifts occur that made by Google Translate while doing translation of English imperatives. There are 22 shifts (18,03%) in structure-shifts.

Keywords: Translation, English Imperatives, Google Translate

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**CHAPTER I**

**INTRODUCTION**

Translation is the replacement of a textual material from source language (SL) into target language (TL). There are many way in translation, such as by machine translation. One of machine translation that use by people is Google Translate. Google Translate is a machine translation tool provided by Google Inc. to translate textual material form one language into another automatically. But there is many problems faced while we use machine translation, it is involve ambiguity and ill-
formedness, because the structure of one language and another is different.

When we talk about structure, indirectly we also talk about sentence. According to Frank (1972: 220),

“sentence is the unit of grammatical organization with which part of speech (eg nouns, verbs, adverbs) and grammatical classes (eg word, phrase, and clause) are said to function. Sentence according to its function can be divided into four, namely declarative sentence, interrogative sentence, imperative sentence, and exclamatory sentence”.

Declarative sentence is a sentence which is made an assertion, either by starting a fact or by expressing and drop in pitch in speech, for example, *Mary is here*. Interrogative sentence is a sentence which asks direct questions, for example, *Where are my keys?*. Exclamatory sentence is a sentence which expresses strong and instance emotion, for example, *What a wonderful dress!* (Frank, 1972: 220)

Imperative sentence is a sentence which is in the form of a command that finished by stop. Hall says (1981: 59), “imperative sentence – commands and requests – use the simple form of the verb without any stated subjects”.

The main purpose of this research is to analyze the translation of English imperatives into Indonesian by Google Translate. For example, Google Translate translated, *Please turn on the light!* become *Silakan menyalakan lampu*. The result of translation by Google Translate is incorrect, because the word *please* should be *tolong*, so the sentence is *Tolong nyalakan lampu!*. Even though both of *silakan* and *tolong* are the marker of imperatives but in this case the word *tolong* better than *silakan*.

Based on the explanation above, the writer is interested in analyzing the translation of English imperatives into Indonesian by Google Translate. Is it correct or not? or is there a shift occur from the translation by Google Translate?

The title which is chosen by the writer is “The Translation Analysis of English Imperatives into Indonesian by Google Translate”.

**Problem Formulation**

The problems of this research paper are:

1. What errors did Google Translate made in translating English imperatives into Indonesian?
2. How does the effective way to solve the error problems?

**Aim of the Research**

This research has one aim that will be expected as follow:
1. To find out the errors that Google Translate made in translating English imperatives into Indonesian.

2. To find out the way to solve the problems of errors.

Significance of the Research

This research is expected to helpful and useful for the readers who are learning translation especially machine translation (Google Translate). This research also can be the reference and useful for the translator who wants to use the machine translate especially Google Translate, whenever they find problems with the result of English imperatives translation into Indonesian that Google Translate made.

CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Sentences
1. Sentence is a grammatical structure composed of one or more clauses and minimally of subjects and predicate, but may also contain object compliment and adverbial; conventionally written with an initial capital letter and final stop or other terminator. (Jackson, 2002: 98)

2. Sentence is a grammatical unit of one or more words, bearing minimal syntactic relation to the words that precede or follow it, often preceded and followed in speech by pauses, having one of a small number of characteristic intonations patterns, and typically expressing an independent statement, question, request, command, etc. (Urdang, 1968: 1199)

English Imperatives

According to Hornby (1976: 193), English Imperatives is a sentence which is contained of commands, requests, prohibitions, and so on addressed by the speaker to the addressee in order to do something.

To emphasize the strength of a command, typically an exclamation point (!) is used. However, a period can apply as well. Though the exclamation mark is used as the marker for imperatives in most examples (mostly as a visual signification of the mood which is otherwise unmarked in English), there is no reason this is required, and a period is fine as well.

In addition, a question mark (?) would be used when a person can choose whether or not to do it, because it is more polite.

The Types of English Imperatives

Positive Imperatives
According to Hornby (1976: 193), positive imperatives can be expressed in various ways, the verbs command, invite, request, suggest, giving advice to the addressee. Commonly in imperatives, it is unnecessary to indicate the subject because the second person of the address is directly understood.

Negative Imperatives

Negative imperatives provide a request or suggestion not to do something or prohibition by the speaker to addressee. It is always signaled by the markers don’t or don’t be before an imperatives. (Drommand, 1972: 23)

Imperatives as Command

The command is given when there is a power between speaker and listener, the speaker has an authority to command the listener to do something. For example: A father commands his son, “open the door”.

The command also can be used as cooperative between speaker and listener, means there is no different in power/authority between the speaker and listener. For example: Susi commands her twin, “take out your dress!”.

Imperatives as Request

Actually imperatives as a request is quite same with the command, but it is more polite. A request is an intention of the speaker, so that the listener does something.

Imperatives as Invitation

Imperatives as Suggestion

In suggestion “let’s” indicates that the speaker is making a suggestion that includes himself and people he is addressing. We may notice “don’t”, “let’s” instead of “let’s not”.

Imperatives as Advice

An advice is an idea, opinion or a plan given to somebody about what the speaker should to do.

Imperatives as Prohibition

In prohibition, the speaker forbids the listener to do something. It is concerned with the negative imperative. The prohibition always uses the marker “don’t” before the sentences.

Indonesian Imperatives

According to Moeliono (1992: 285), he explained that imperatives means of giving order to do something. In written language, this sentence ends with an exclamation point (!) If the order is weak, the exclamation mark should not be used. For example: Send this letter. Please send this letter. (Tarigan, 1994:146)

In addition, Indonesian Imperatives also can be written by question mark, for
example: “Bilakah adik kamu akan bersekolah?”

**Theory of Translations**

According to Catford in *A Linguistics Theory of Translation*, translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language. It means that in translation, the textual element of source language is replaced by their equivalents, which are textual elements of target language. (Catford, 1965: 20)

**Principles of Translation**

According to Larson (1984: 49) the principles of translation divided into three kinds:

1. **Accuracy**
   The translation should communicate the same meaning as the source language.

2. **Clearness**
   The translation for which it is intended can be understand clearly.

3. **Naturalness**
   The form of translation is easy to read and natural in the grammar and style of the receptor language.

**Google Translate**

Google Translate is a free statistically-based machine translation service provided by Google Inc. to translate a section of text, document or webpage, into another language.

**How Google Translate Works**

It does not apply grammatical rules, since its algorithms are based on statistical analysis rather than traditional rule-based analysis.

Google translate is based on an approach called statistical machine translation. Because Google Translate uses statistical matching to translate rather than a dictionary/grammar rules approach translated text can often include apparently nonsensical and obvious errors; often swapping common terms for similar but non equivalent common terms in the other language, as well as inverting sentence meaning.

**CHAPTER III**

**RESEARCH METHOD**

**Research Design**

The writer uses a qualitative research method. The data in this research are also qualitative data. Qualitative is usually analyzed by subjecting to some form of coding process. This technique is
used in many research organizations as a way of classifying data. (Wilkinson, 2000: 79)

**Source of the Data**

The source of the data in this research is English imperatives. The writer took 140 data of English imperatives.

**Data Collection Procedure**

Documentary technique was used to collect the data. Documentary means “read all references”. The required information was collected by reading, quoted the English imperatives become the data, and classified the English imperatives as many references as possible related to the research.

**Data Analysis Procedure**

There are some procedures in analyzing the data. A descriptive analysis was applied by analyzing the result of translation the English imperatives into Indonesian by Google Translate. There are:

1) Classifying the English imperatives, there are six kinds of English imperatives.
   - Imperatives as Command,
   - Imperatives as Request,
   - Imperatives as Invitation,
   - Imperatives as Suggestion,
   - Imperatives as Advice, and
   - Imperatives as Prohibition.

2) Translating the English imperatives into Indonesian by input the data to Google Translate.
3) Analyzing the result of Google Translate in translating of English imperatives into Indonesian.
4) Identifying the result, are there any changes of meaning or structure in the result of translation by Google Translate?
5) Evaluating the result of translation by Google Translate, is it correct or not? Does “Google Translate” translated the sentence based on the rules of translation?

**CHAPTER IV RESULT OF THE RESEARCH AND DISCUSSION**

**Result of the Research**

This chapter deals with kinds of English imperatives and the result of translation by Google Translate with respect to aspects of imperatives already discussed before.

There are 140 data from the sixth categories of English imperatives. From the data, there are 122 errors from 140 data. The biggest errors are errors in function words, 53 errors (43.44%) and the
second are errors in miss-selection of words with similar meaning, 47 errors (38.53%).

In addition, the writer also finds out any structure-shifts occur that made by Google Translate while doing translation of English imperatives. There are 22 shifts (18.03%) in structure-shifts.

CHAPTER V
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Conclusion

The writer finds out two categories of errors, those are, function word and miss-selection of words with similar meaning. Besides the writer also finds out any structure-shifts occur that made by Google Translate while doing translation of English imperatives.

Based on the data analyze, the writer conclude that there are 53 errors (43.44%) errors in function words and 47 errors (38.53%) errors in miss-selection of words with similar meaning. And there are 22 shifts (18.03%) in structure-shifts.

From the analysis above, the most errors that made by Google Translate is in the function word, 53 (43.44%) errors. This is because of the differences between markers of English imperatives and Indonesian. Besides, the categories and function of English imperatives difference between Indonesian.

English imperatives have sixth categories, those are, imperatives as commands, request, invitation, suggestion, advice, and prohibition. Even though, Indonesian imperatives have five categories, those are, imperatives as polite command, request, invitation and wish, prohibition, and letting.

Suggestion

In this research, the writer suggests if someone wants to used the machine translate especially Google Translate, they should concentrate and read the result again, before they trust and input the result to their write. Even though, sometimes the result of Google Translate translated is correct.

And for the translator, this research can be the reference in translation uses Google Translate.
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