

**“GOOGLE TRANSLATE” RESULT IN TRANSLATING ARTICLES
FROM ENGLISH INTO INDONESIAN**

THESIS

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**STUDY PROGRAM OF ENGLISH
DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE
FACULTY OF CULTURE STUDIES
UNIVERSITY OF BRAWIJAYA**

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**“GOOGLE TRANSLATE” RESULT IN TRANSLATING ARTICLES
FROM ENGLISH INTO INDONESIAN**

THESIS

Presented to
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in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra*



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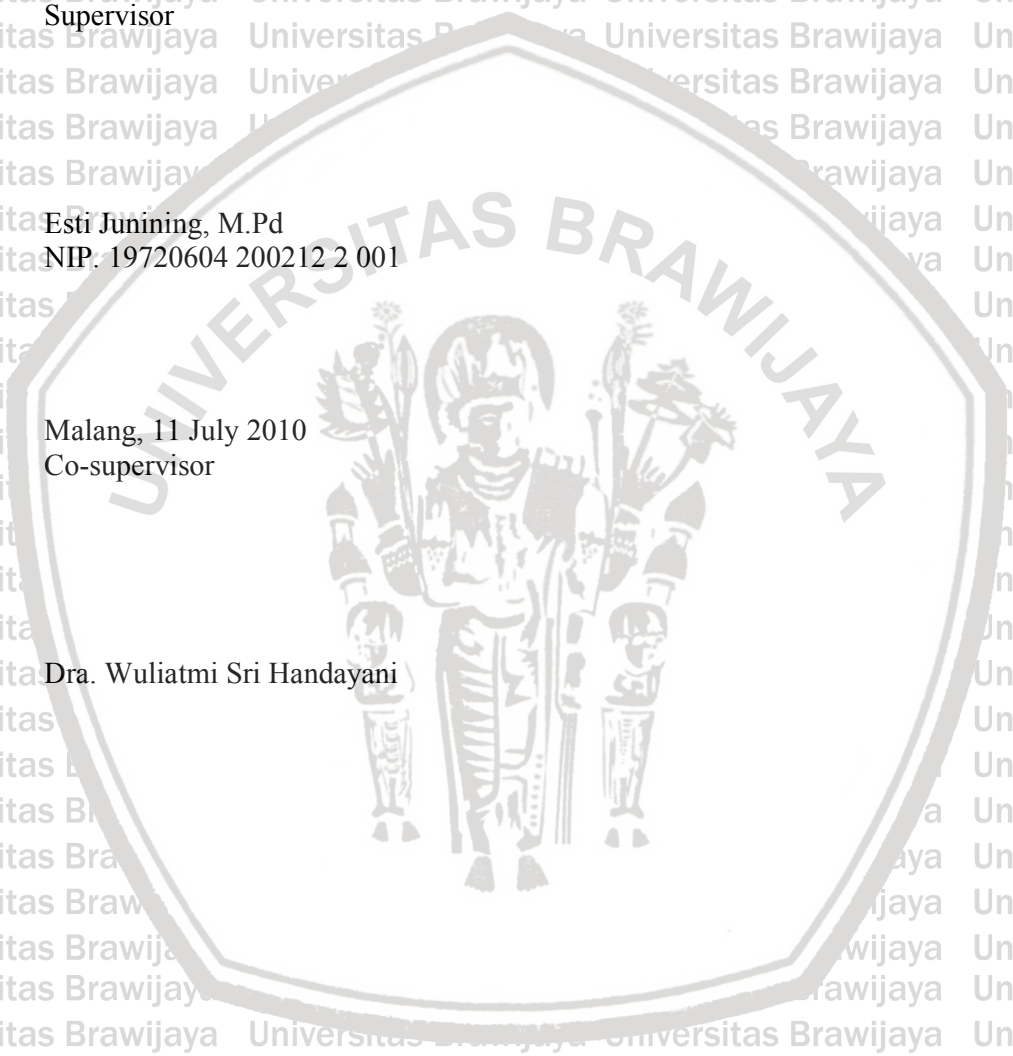
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ABSTRACT

Robby, Muchamad. 2010. **“Google Translate” Translation Result in Translating Articles from English into Indonesian.** Study Program of English, Department of Language and Literature, University of Brawijaya.
Supervisor: Esti Junining; Co-supervisor: Wuliatmi Sri Handayani

Keywords: translation, Machine Translation, Google Translate, characteristics, strengths, weaknesses.

Since the development of information technology, especially the internet, information in many languages have been easy to access. These information should be translated quickly. A quick translation is possible since the development of machine translation. There is a new generation of machine translation provided by Google called Google Translate. This research tries to help Google Translate users to understand more about its characteristics, strengths, and weaknesses in translating articles from English into Indonesian.

This research used qualitative approach in order to investigate the characteristics, strengths, and weaknesses of the translation result of Google Translate. While, the type of research used was document analysis. The data analyzed in this research are words, idiom, noun phrases, and sentences taken from articles and the translation result of Google Translate.

This research found out that Google Translate tends to use literal translation. It influences the three out of four criteria used in this research: meaning reproduction accuracy, naturalness of expression, and terminology. This research also found some strengths of the translation result of Google Translate. First, Google Translate can find equal word and arranged it in Indonesian structure. Second, it can translate specific terms in some fields. Third, it can keep some language styles. The last, it does not make spelling mistakes. Meanwhile, there are some weaknesses of translation result of Google Translate found in this research. First, the translation result of Google Translate sometimes is not natural. Second, it cannot adjust the choice of words to the context. Third, it fails to keep some language styles. The last, it is inconsistent and makes mistakes in translating some words.

In conclusion, the main characteristic of Google Translate is that it produces literal translation. The strength of Google Translate is that the translation result is understandable. Meanwhile, the weakness of Google Translate is that it produces unnatural translation.

ABSTRAK

Robby, Muchamad. 2010. **Hasil Terjemahan Google Translate dalam Menerjemahkan Artikel dari Bahasa Inggris ke Bahasa Indonesia.** Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra, Universitas Brawijaya. Pembimbing: (I) Esti Junining (II) Wuliatmi Sri Handayani

Kata Kunci: terjemahan, mesin penerjemah, Google Translate, karakteristik, kelebihan, kekurangan

Semakin pesatnya perkembangan teknologi, terutama Internet, menyebabkan berbagai informasi dalam berbagai bahasa dapat dengan mudah diakses. Penerjemahan yang cepat dibutuhkan untuk mengatasi masalah perbedaan bahasa. Hal ini mungkin dilakukan seiring majunya perkembangan mesin penerjemah. Google mengembangkan mesin penerjemah bernama Google Translate. Penelitian ini mencoba membantu pengguna Google Translate untuk lebih memahami karakteristik, kelebihan dan kekurangan hasil terjemahan dari Bahasa Inggris ke Bahasa Indonesia.

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif untuk memperoleh analisis yang mendalam mengenai karakteristik, kelebihan, dan kekurangan hasil terjemahan Google Translate. Jenis penelitian yang dipakai adalah analisa konten. Data yang dianalisis dalam bentuk kata-kata, idiom, frase kata benda, dan kalimat yang diambil dari artikel dan hasil terjemahan Google Translate.

Penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa Google Translate cenderung menggunakan penerjemahan harfiah. Hal ini mempengaruhi tiga dari empat kriteria yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini, yaitu: ketepatan reproduksi makna, kewajaran ungkapan, dan peristilahan. Penelitian ini juga menemukan beberapa kelebihan dan kekurangan hasil terjemahan Google Translate. Kelebihannya yang pertama adalah Google Translate bisa mencari kata – kata yang memiliki makna setara dan menyusunnya dalam struktur Bahasa Indonesia. Kedua, Google Translate bisa menerjemahkan istilah khusus dalam beberapa bidang. Ketiga, Google Translate bisa mempertahankan beberapa ragam bahasa. Terakhir, Google Translate tidak membuat kesalahan dalam ejaan. Sementara itu kekurangannya yang pertama adalah hasil terjemahan Google Translate terkadang tidak wajar. Kedua, pilihan kata terkadang tidak sesuai konteks. Ketiga, Google Translate tidak berhasil mempertahankan beberapa ragam bahasa. Terakhir, Google Translate tidak konsisten dan membuat kesalahan dalam menerjemahkan beberapa kata.

Sebagai kesimpulan, Google Translate menghasilkan terjemahan yang harfiah. Google Translate memiliki kelebihan hasil terjemahannya bisa dipahami. Sedangkan kekurangan dari Google Translate adalah hasil terjemahannya tidak alamiah.

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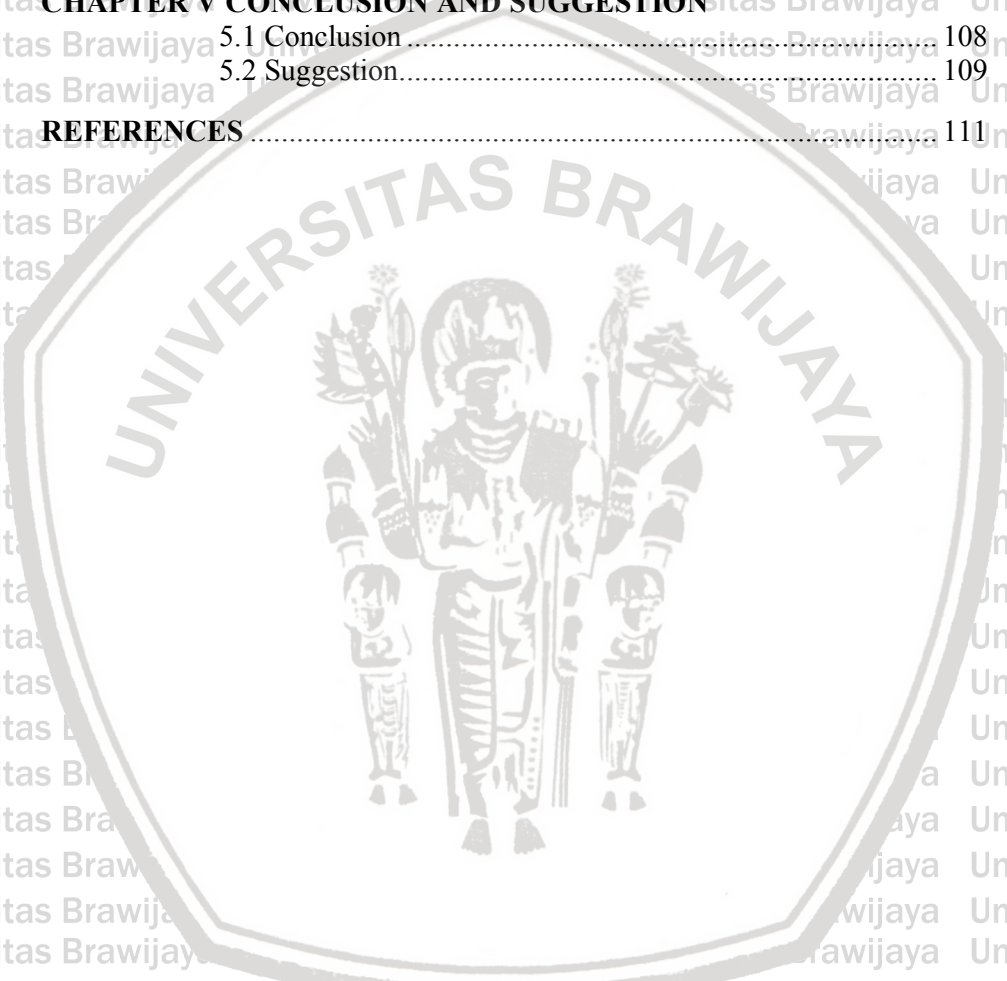
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter gives introduction to this research. It consists of background of study, problems of the study, objectives of the study, and definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of Study

There are some definitions of translation given by some experts. According to Newmark (1988, p.5) “translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text”. Catford (1965, p.20) explains translation as “the replacement of textual material in one language by equivalent textual material in another language”. Bell (1991) adds that translation is not just replacing the text and transferring the meaning but also keeping the style of original text as far as possible in the translated text. From these three definitions of translation, it can be concluded that there are three important things in translation: replacing the text from one language to another, transferring the meaning which is intended by the author, and keeping the style of original text.

Translation is developed not just in the technique but also in the instrument. Translation is not only done by a human but it can also be done by a machine which is called machine translation. Douglas et al., (1994) gives the definition of machine translation as the attempt of automate all or parts of translating from one human language to another. According to Nababan (2003) machine translation is started with the speculation of mechanic dictionary in the middle of 17th century.

Later, this speculation becomes a reality in the late of 1940's when the computer

technology was applied. In this era, machine translation was limited only to find the equal word. The technology is developed. Nowadays, machine translation can also make a language analysis to make the translation more accurate.

There are some reasons why machine translation is needed. Douglas et al (1994) mentioned that it is influenced by socio – political importance. It is a fact that human being speaks different languages. To understand each other, human needs a single common language or lingua franca. Socio – political gives influence on it. Human prefers translating the language to learning a single common language. They do not want their language and also their culture become the second class. To do a translation a translator is needed. The demand for human translator then is rising but the number is limited. People think to do the translation activity by a machine. A machine can go across the socio – political boundaries.

Machine translation has become more important since the development of information technology. The electronic text data can be easily translated by using a machine translation. The development of information technology also makes the transfer of information done in a short moment. A fast translation is needed to make the transfer of information in balance. A machine translation is designed to handle a fast translation.

One important product of information technology is the internet. The internet makes information from any places around the world can be accessed easily but there is a problem about it. The information may use a language which may be different from the user's language. Google, an internet search engine company,

tries to solve this problem by creating translation feature for its user. This feature is called Google Translate.

Google Translate is a feature provided by Google to help its user translate the language. It is an online feature and can be accessed in website address <http://translate.google.com/#> or by clicking the Language Tools menu on Google page. It supports many languages such as Africans, Albanian, Arabic, Belarusian, Bulgarian, Catalan, Chinese, Croatian, Czech, Danish, Dutch, English, Estonian, Filipino, Finnish, French, Galician, German, Greek, Haitian, Creole, Hebrew, Hindi, Hungarian, Icelandic, Indonesian, Irish, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Latvian, Lithuanian, Macedonian, Malay, Maltese, Norwegian, Persian, Polish, Portuguese, Romanian, Russian, Serbian, Slovak, Slovenian, Spanish, Swahili, Swedish, Thai, Turkish, Ukrainian, Vietnamese, Welsh, Yiddish. This research limits the analysis only in translation from English into Indonesian.

Google Translate will automatically translate any texts inserted after the translate button is clicked. The user can insert the address of the website that will be translated. The button can also be attached in a website page. The visitor of the website just need to click the button and the text on that page will be translated automatically.

Google Translate is easy to use, but still a lot of people are doubted about the accuracy of the translation. People are doubted because Google Translate is categorized into machine translation. People have an assumption that a machine translation cannot give an accurate translation. Google Translate as a machine

translation has some weaknesses but if it is used by considering its characteristics the weaknesses can be reduced. These will be investigated deeply in this research.

As giving many advantages, its topic is interesting to be investigated.

Translation is an important activity to help people understand information which is given in different languages. In this research, the researcher chose to analyze

Google Translate, a machine translation. The researcher chose a machine translation because it is easy to operate for those who are not language experts. A machine translation can make an ordinary people become a translator. A machine translation is also fast and it will translate the text as soon as the user click the button but there are some characteristics and weaknesses that must be considered by the user in order to get an accurate translation.

There is another reason why the researcher chose to analyze machine translation. There are still a few studies that analyze the result translation of machine translation especially from English to Indonesian. Because of this, there are also still a few references about the translation result of machine translation.

This research can decrease this problem. This research can be used as reference for those interested to know more about the translation result of machine translation, especially from English to Indonesian.

The researcher is interested in choosing Google Translate as the topic of the research because of some reasons. Google translate is an online machine translation which is closely related with the internet. The internet is a window of the world. People from any places in the world can absorb any kinds of information they need from internet. To get an understanding of the information

people must understand the language. One of the ways to understand the language is using translation feature provided by Google, Google Translate. People must understand the characteristics of Google Translate to get an accurate translation.

This research can help them to do so.

Google Translate provides any translation in many languages, but this research limited the analysis on the translation from English to Indonesian. As an online feature provided by Google, Google Translate can be updated anytime. Because of the limitation of time to conduct this research, the researcher limited the analysis on Google Translate which is online in March 2010.

1.2 Problems of the Study

This research is going to investigate the following problems:

1. What are the characteristics of the translation result of “Google Translate”?
2. What are the strengths and the weaknesses of the translation result of “Google Translate”?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Related with the problems of the study above, the objectives of this research are:

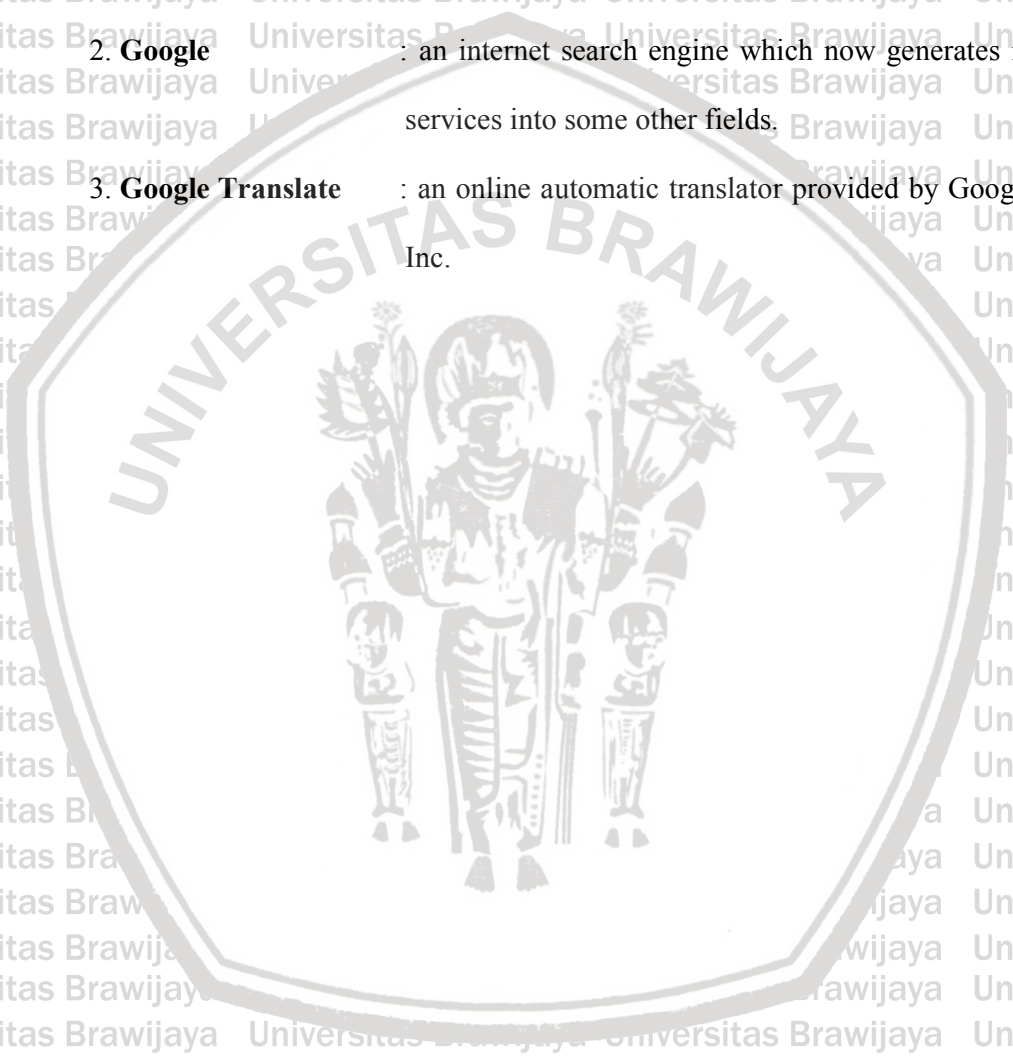
1. To describe the characteristics of the translation result of “Google Translate”.
2. To describe the strengths and weaknesses of the translation result of “Google Translate”.

1.4 Definition of Key Terms

1. **Machine Translation:** the attempt of automate all or parts of translating from one human language to another (Douglas et al 1994)

2. **Google** : an internet search engine which now generates its services into some other fields,

3. **Google Translate** : an online automatic translator provided by Google Inc.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter discusses the theories that are used in this research. The theories explain the definition of translation, variety in language, types of translation, the quality of translation, definition of machine translation, types of machine translation, the translation process of machine translation, Google Translate and previous study.

2.1 Definition of Translation

There are some definitions of translation given by some experts. According to Newmark (1988, p.5) “translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text.” Catford (1965, p.20) explain translation as “the replacement of textual material in one language by equivalent textual material in another language.” Bell (1991) adds one more thing that translation must keep the style of original text as far as possible in the translated text. From the explanations given by the experts above, there are three main things in translation: rendering meaning, replacing textual material, and keeping the style of the original text.

2.2 Variety in Language

This research uses data which are divided based on language varieties. Theories related with language varieties are needed to support the data collection and the analysis of this research.

Language has differences in the way it is used and expressed. Language also has differences in the choice of words and the structure that is used. Machali (2009) explains the major causes of the difference in language are internal variety and external variety. Internal variety is the difference in the part of language itself.

For example in words “pit” the /p/ sound is stressed and in word “spit” the /p/ sound is unstressed. External variety consists of geographical differences and individual differences of human being. Geographical differences influence the society, for example the difference of English in Britain, United States of America, and Australia. A human is also influenced by his individual personality when using a language. No human speaks exactly the same way as the others.

There must be a difference caused by his individual personality and characteristic.

Joos (cited in Machali, 2009, p. 52) proposes some variety in language. According to Joos, variety in language is caused by the difference of relationship between the speaker and the listener. Varieties in language are divided into frozen, formal, consultative, casual, and intimate. These varieties are explained below:

1. Frozen is a language variety which is very formal and used in very formal and respectful occasion, for example law document.
2. Formal is a language variety used in speech, meeting, and other formal occasion.
3. Consultative is a language variety used for a certain operational, such as in school, college, company, etc.
4. Casual is a language variety used in informal occasion such as conversation between friends.

5. Intimate is a language variety used in intimate relationship. This variant has characteristics with its short and ungrammatical sentences.

Nida and Taber (1974) divide language based on some factors and levels. One of the levels is situational level. Situational level in language is influenced by the occasion and the circumstances of speech event and to the relationships between the speakers. Situational level is divided into: technical, formal, informal, casual, and intimate. These levels are as follow:

1. Technical language is used in professional discourse between specialists. It has complicated grammatical vocabulary and heavy grammatical construction. It is intended for a very restricted audience and special situations.
2. Formal language deals with equally complex subject. It is used in speaking an important subject to an audience that one does not know.
3. Informal language is used in serious discussions between friends.
4. Casual language is the language of close friends and associates, who need not be addressed in complete sentences or complete grammatical forms.
5. Intimate language is used to speak to someone who has a very close relationship with the speaker, for example it is used in the home to speak with family members.

Effendi (2004) divides language based on the textual scopes into some main types: popular English, legal English, technical English, and scientific English.

These types are explained on the next page.

1. Popular English which is used in newspapers, magazines, novels, leaflets, brochures, etc.
2. Legal English which is used in laws and regulation documents such as MOU.
3. Technical English which is used in engineering, tool/equipment guide, manufacturing instructions, etc.
4. Scientific English which is used in medical, pharmaceutical, laboratory guides, education, etc.

2.3 Types of Translation

There are some types of translation. According to Nababan (2003), it is caused by four factors, the difference of the system between source and target language, the difference of the material that is translated, an assumption that translation is a communication tool, and the difference of the purpose of translation. According to Nababan, the types of translation are divided into word-for-word, free, literal, dynamic, pragmatic, esthetic – poetic, ethnographic, linguistic, communicative, and semantic. These types are explained below:

1. Word-for-word translation is a translation which focuses to find the equal words. This translation keeps the structure of the source language. This type of translation is useful in translating languages which have the same structure rules.
2. Free translation is a translation which not bounded to find the equal words or sentences. It is more to transfer the main idea of paragraph or the whole text from source into target language. The translator can transfer it freely

as long as the message is delivered. The translator is also not allowed to make any changes to the message.

3. Literal translation is a translation between word-for-word translation and free translation. The translator finds the equal words just like word-for-word type, but then arranges it using the target language structure rules.

4. Dynamic translation is a translation which avoids the use of unfamiliar terms in the target language. The translator should use common words when translating a text, but still keeps the message of the original text in the source language.

5. Pragmatic translation is a translation which focuses on the accuracy of the message that is transferred. This translation gives less attention on the esthetic.

6. Esthetic-poetic translation is a translation which focuses not just to transfer the message but also in the way the message is transferred. This translation also considers the beauty, emotion, and feeling of the text. It is also called literature translation.

7. Ethnographic translation is a translation which considers more in the cultural context of the source language.

8. Linguistic translation is a translation which changes the implicit linguistic information in source language into explicit in target language. It is used when there is an ambiguity in the source language.

9. Communicative translation is a translation as a communication tool. This type of translation not only focuses to transfer the message but also consider about the effect of information that is transferred.

10. Semantic translation is a translation which not only focuses to find the equal word in target language but also considering the source language culture.

Newmark (1988) explains eight types of translation based on the method of translation. There are word-for-word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, semantic translation, adaptation, free translation, idiomatic translation, and communicative translation. Some of these types are already explained. The rest are:

1. Faithful translation is a translation which tries to reproduce the contextual meaning in the source language which is still limited by the grammatical structure. The translation is also faithful to keep the message of original text in the source language.

2. Adaptation is a free translation as long as it keeps the important information or parts. Culture adaptation into target language is allowed.

3. Idiomatic translation is a translation which uses idiom and expression which does not exist in the original text. The translation will be more natural.

According to Crystal (cited in Rokhman, 2006, p.10) there are three types of translation: word – for – word translation, literal translation and free translation.

Just like mentioned by another expert above, word – for – word translation is

translating a text from one language to another by looking at the equality of grammatical, for example, word is translated into word, phrase is translated into phrase, clause is translated into clause, etc. Literal translation is a translating a text by looking at the literal meaning of the word that is translated. The translation text uses the target language structure rules.

2.4 The Quality of Translation

Translation, as mentioned in the first sub chapter is an attempt of replacing a text in one language into another. Translation must also be able to transfer the message and keep the style of the original text in the source language. To do it, there are many processes that can be conducted. There must be a kind of evaluation to make sure that the translation is good and has high quality.

2.4.1 Readability of Translation

Translation evaluation must follow validity and reliability principles. Machali (2009) divides validity into content validity and face validity. Content validity is related to the content of the translation. Face validity is related to the readability of the translation such as the accuracy of spelling.

Sakri (cited in Nababan, 2003, p. 62) gives the definition of readability as the degree how easily a written material can be understood. According to him readability is divided into some factors: the lexicon that is used, and the complexity of sentence. A simple sentence that uses common word is more readable than a complex sentence with uncommon word.

Nababan (2003) mentions another factors of readability: the use of new words, words in local and foreign languages, ambiguous words, sentence in foreign language, ambiguous sentence, incomplete sentence, complex sentence, the average length of the sentence, illogical plot, and some other factors such as miss type and reader's ability.

2.4.2 Evaluation of Translation

Machali (2009) divides the evaluation of translation into three steps:

1. The first step is evaluating the functionality. It is used to see the general impression of the translation.
2. The second step is evaluating the translation in detail based on the criteria.
3. The third step is categorizing the result of evaluation in the second steps into scores. This step is used for general text evaluation.

The score of translation has some parameters. It is explained on table below:

Table 2.1 The Score of Translation

Category	Score	Indicator
An almost perfect translation	86-90 (A)	It has natural delivery; it does not sound like a translation; there is no spelling and grammatical mistake; there is no misused of terms
A very good translation	76-85 (B)	There is no meaning distortion; there is no awkward translation; there is no mistake in the use of terms; there are still mistakes in spelling and grammatical. (special for Arabic spelling mistake is forbidden)
A good translation	61-75 (C)	There is no meaning distortion; there is an awkward translation but not more than 15% of the whole text; it does not really sounds like a translation; there are grammatical and idiom mistake but not more than 15%; there are a few of not standard English; there are a few of spelling mistake (not allowed for Arabic)

Continuation of Table 2.1

Category	Score	Indicator
A fair translation	46-60 (D)	It sounds like a translation; there is meaning distortion; there are awkward translation, grammatical and idiom mistake but not more than 25% of the whole text; there are a few of awkward terms.
A bad translation	20-45 (E)	It really sounds like a translation; there are too many awkward translation (more than 25%); there are meaning distortion and misused of terms more than 25%.

(Source: Machali, 2009, p. 156)

2.4.2.1 The Criteria to Evaluate Translation

Some experts give explanation about the criteria of good and bad translations.

Nida and Taber (1974) explain that a translation is not only judged by the content but also the themes and the concepts that are communicated. A translation should not stylistically awkward, structurally burdensome, linguistically unnatural, and semantically misleading or incomprehensible, unless the message in the source language has these characteristics.

According to Nababan (2003) there are three main criteria to criticize a translation. The first criterion is the accuracy of transferring the message. The second criterion is the accuracy of finding the equal word. The third criterion is the naturalness of translation. The translation must use language which is natural and smooth.

Machali (2009) explains that evaluation of translation is divided into two: general and special. General evaluation is used to evaluate a general text, which is categorized into semantic and communicative type. Special evaluation is used to evaluate special text, such as law document, text with special idioms and poems.

There are some criteria to evaluate a general text. The most important criteria is the accuracy of the message transferred. Other criteria are the accuracy of equality, naturalness of expression and terms, and spelling. From these criteria a good translation must be able to transfer the message in accurate way. A translation must also be natural, use expressions and terms which are common in the target language. The last, a good translation must also have a correct spelling.

To evaluate special text, a special evaluation is needed. A special text must keep the form of the text. It is used in poems and law documents. A translation with special idioms must keep the technical content of the text, for example if there is a chemical formula in the text, the translator must keep it in the exact form. A translator may not also change the special terms which influence the function of the text, such as special terms in agreement certificate with law content. Finally, there are three criteria to evaluate special translation, the form of the text, characteristic, and function.

More detail criteria to evaluate a translation according to Machali are mentioned on table below:

Table 2.2 Evaluation Criteria

Aspect	Criteria
A. Meaning reproduction accuracy	Correct, clear, natural
1. Linguistic aspect	
a. transposition	
b. modulation	
c. lexicon	
d. idiom	
2. Semantic aspect	
a. referential meaning	Deviation? (local/total)
b. interpersonal meaning	Change? (local/total)
i. language style	
ii. other interpersonal aspect such as connotative - denotative	

Continuation of Table 2.2

Aspect	Criteria
3. Pragmatic aspect	
a. the type of text equality (including the writer's intention/purpose)	Deviation? (local/total)
b. well organized of meaning in sentences and text levels	Bad organization? (local/total)
B. Naturalness of expression	Natural and/or literal?
C. Terminology	Correct, standard, clear
D. Spelling	Correct, standard

(Source: Machali, 2009, p. 153)

The aspects of translation proposed by Machali on table above are explained below:

Machali (2009) divides the evaluation of a translation into some criteria:

meaning reproduction accuracy, naturalness expression, terminology, and spelling.

A. Meaning Reproduction Accuracy

There are some aspects which can be used as the parameter of meaning reproduction accuracy. Machali (2009), divides meaning reproduction accuracy into some aspects: linguistic aspect, semantic aspect, and pragmatic aspect.

1. Linguistic Aspect

In linguistic aspect, the translation is analyzed based on its grammatical structure. Linguistic aspect is divided into: transposition, modulation, lexicon, and idiom.

a. Transposition

Transposition is structure shifting. It is a procedure in translation which changes the structure of source language into the structure of target language. There are four kinds of transposition:

1. Automatic and compulsory transposition which is caused by the language system.
2. A shifting that is done because there is a grammatical structure in the source language that does not exist in the target language.
3. A shifting that is done to make a natural translation.
4. A shifting that is done to fulfill missing words and its textual part.

b. Modulation

Modulation is a meaning shifting which is caused by structure shifting. Structure shifting causes a change in perspective and point of view.

Modulation is divided into two: compulsory and free.

1. Compulsory modulation is a modulation which is done because there is no equal word, phrase, or structure in the target language.

The examples of compulsory modulation are the change of structure from passive into active or active into passive, the change of specific word into general word, etc.

2. Free modulation is a modulation which is done out of linguistic reason. The purpose is to make the meaning clearer and the translation more natural, for example change implicit information into explicit.

c. Lexicon

The translation is analyzed in the word level.

d. Idiom

The translation of idiom is checked whether there is a mistake or not.

2. Semantic Aspect

In semantic aspect, the meaning in the translation is analyzed. Semantic aspect is divided into: referential meaning and interpersonal meaning.

a. Referential Meaning

Referential meaning is a primary meaning of a word, for example, the meaning of “chair” is a thing that we can sit on it.

b. Interpersonal Meaning

Interpersonal meaning is including language style and other interpersonal aspect such as connotative and denotative.

3. Pragmatic Aspect

Pragmatic aspect is an aspect in translation that connects a translator with the context out of the text. It is including the type of the text equality, and organization of meaning in sentence and text level.

B. Naturalness of Expression

The translation is analyzed whether it is natural or literal.

C. Terminology

The terminology is analyzed whether it is correctly translated or not.

D. Spelling

The spelling in the translation is checked whether there is a mistake or not.

2.5 Machine Translation

Machine translation is also known as automatic translation. Arnold et al (1994) explain machine translation as “the attempt to automate all, or part of the process of translating from one human language to another.” Machine translation is different from translation tools. Translation tools are made to help the translation process such as an electronic dictionary. Machine translation is supported with language analysis ability, Newton (2003). Machine translation can translate with or without human help depends on the quality of the machine, Lawson (cited in Nababan, 2003, p. 134).

2.5.1 Types of Machine Translation

Hutchins et al (cited in Nababan, 2003, p.135) divide translation into three based on the relationships of human and machine. These types are explained below:

1. Fully Automatic High Quality Translation (FAHQT). These terms is proposed by Yehoshua Barhillel. He criticizes the development of machine translation. He is sure that a full automatic machine translation is unrealistic. A machine translation still needs human intervention.
2. Machine-Aided Human Translation. The translation is done by human but with the help of a machine.
3. Human-Aided Machine Translation. The translation is done by a machine but still needs human help to edit the result.

2.5.2 The Translation Process of Machine Translation

According to Nida (1964) there are three important parts in computing machine: the input, the main storage and processor, and the output. It also happens in machine translation. A machine translation needs an electronic data of the source language as an input, a processor processes the translation, and an electronic data in the target language as the output. Nida also explains that there are two fundamentally different aspects of machine translation, the stored data and the processing of the text. The stored data is dictionaries of languages. The processing of the text is the procedure to identify words and meaningful combinations of words and generate of a corresponding message in the receptor language. The two aspects are divided into three major stages: analysis, comparison, and synthesis. The analysis stage identifies the semantic units and structural pattern based on the data that is stored. In comparison stage the result of analysis in the source language is compared to the match semantic and structural elements in the target language. In the synthesis stage the machine generates the sentence based on the result of the previous stages.

Nababan (2003) adds another step of language analysis which is done in analysis stage as proposed by Nida above. According to Nababan a machine translation also analyzes the morphological aspects of the text. The morphological analysis is helped by the dictionaries as a part of machine translation which contains word class data. Based on the word class data, a machine translation can recognize word and affixes and further can recognize grammatical category.

2.6 Google Translate

According to Google's official website, Google Translate is an automatic translator. It works without human translator intervention. Google Translate can translate internet pages or any texts which is inserted into the box in Google Language Tools pages.

Google Translate is different from another machine translation which requires a lot of work to define vocabulary and grammar. Google feed Google Translate with a billion of words of text, both monolingual texts in the target language, and aligned text consisting examples of human translations between the languages.

The human translation can be given by Google Translate users as a suggestion.

Google Translate users can contribute better translation by clicking "contribute a better translation" located at the bottom of Google Translate page.

2.7 Previous Studies

There are some researchers who have conducted some studies about machine translation. Ramayanti (2005) from STBA LIA Jakarta conducted a research entitled "Grammatical Error Analysis of Transtool Translation Result as a Translation Software". She was interested in investigating Transtool because Transtool can translate fast and economically. Translation software like Transtool is needed to counterbalance the development of information. Transtool is also needed because of the limitation of translator. As a software, the translation result of Transtool is not as good as a human translator. There are some mistakes made by Transtool, one aspect of the mistake is grammatical. Mistakes in grammatical aspect can cause a misunderstanding. In detail, Ismarita divided the grammatical

mistake into: tenses, pronoun, agreement, countable and uncountable nouns, passive voice, imperative, articles, and parallelism. This research is limited on translation from English into Indonesian. Ismarita used a magazine named “Sedarlah!” as the sample of research and a magazine named “Awake” which is the English version of Sedarlah! as the comparison. From the analysis, Ismarita found the grammatical mistakes: tenses 18.75%, pronouns 11.25%, agreement 12.50%, countable and uncountable noun 22.50%, passive voice 6.25%, imperative 3.75%, articles 20.00%, and parallelism 5.00%.

There is another study about Transtool conducted by Hardjoprawiro (2005) from Faculty of Letters and Fine Arts UNS with the title “Translation by Transtool”. Kurnadi tested Transtool to translate a paper entitled “Bahasa Jawa di Palembang dan Malagasy: Sebuah Kajian Linguistik Bahasa Austronesia”. From his research, Kurnadi found that Transtool translation result is difficult to comprehend. Transtool uses word – for –word translation. Transtool translation result is far from perfect but still it is useful as translator assistance.

The software for translation or also known as machine translation is developed. There is software which may be better than Transtool and it is claimed by its provider that it does not need human intervention. It is Google Translate which is provided by Google. A new research is needed to investigate its quality especially in translating articles from English into Indonesian. The previous researchers emphasized the research to find the grammatical mistakes and the characteristics of the translation. This research emphasizes to find the characteristics of the translation in general and the characteristics of the

translation based on some language varieties. This research also emphasizes to find the strengths and weaknesses of Google Translate. The result of this research can add the information about machine translation that has been found by the previous researchers.



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter explains the research method that was used to conduct this research. It consisted of the type of research, data sources, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Type of Research

This research applied qualitative approach. The method used in this research was content or document analysis. According to Ary et al (2002, p.442), "Content or document analysis is a research method applied to written or visual materials for the purpose of identifying specified characteristics of the material". The document to be analyzed in this research was the printed translation result of Google Translate and the printed articles taken from websites. The printed articles were used as the sample of this research.

3.2 Data Sources

The data of this research was taken from articles on websites. In order to get a deep analysis the researcher chose short articles around 200 to 700 words. The articles are "Shareholder Information", "Jakarta Presidential Palaces", "I am Jealous", "Boy or girl? Technology allows you to choose the sex of your baby", "Act No. 9 Year 1992 Concerning Immigration", "How Do Windmills Work", and "Indonesia sends best students to Apho in Taiwan". These articles are taken from websites: "Unilever Indonesia", "Republic of Indonesia", "Cemplon's

personal blog”, “Contoh Terjemahan”, “Act No. 9 Year 1992 Concerning Immigration”, and “AntaraneWS”. The articles were taken with some requirements. They were categorized into one of several language varieties: frozen, formal, consultative, technical, informal, popular, and scientific. They used both English and Indonesian. The English versions of the articles were translated using Google Translate. The Indonesian version of the articles was used as comparison. The researcher needed to compare the translation result of Google Translate with the Indonesian version of the article as the guidance of the correct translation. The researcher chose the articles based on its language variety because each language variety had its own characteristics which influenced the translation result of Google Translate.

The data of this research were in the form of words, idiom, noun phrases, and sentences taken from the English version of the original article and the translation result of Google Translate of each language variety.

3.3 Data Collection

The main instrument of this research was the researcher himself. The researcher browsed some websites on the internet in order to get articles which were used as the data of the research. The articles were categorized into one of several language varieties: frozen, formal, consultative, technical, informal, popular, and scientific.

After the articles were collected, the researcher translated them using Google Translate. Next, the researcher printed the original articles and the translation

result of Google Translate and used the printed document as the data of the research.

For more detailed explanation, the steps the researcher did to collect the data were as follow:

1. Browsing websites on the internet.
2. Identifying the articles on the websites based on its language variety.
3. Saving the articles which belong to frozen, formal, consultative, technical, informal, popular, and scientific language varieties as Microsoft Word document.
4. Translating the English version of the articles using Google Translate.
5. Printing the original articles and the translation result of Google Translate.

3.4 Data Analysis

The data which was in form of printed articles. These articles were taken from websites and printed translation result of Google Translate. These articles were analyzed using theory proposed by Machali (2009). The steps that the researcher did to analyze the data were as follow:

1. Reading and analyzing the translation result of Google Translate.
2. Evaluating the translation result of Google Translate based on some aspects and criteria proposed by Machali.
3. Comparing the translation result of Google Translate with the Indonesian version of the articles.
4. Giving score based on the evaluation for each language variety with some categories and indicators proposed by Machali (2009).

5. Deciding the characteristics of Google Translate translation result of each variety of language.
6. Deciding the strengths and weaknesses based on the evaluation and score.
7. Making conclusion about the characteristics, strengths, and weaknesses the translation result of Google Translate in general.



CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter consists of finding and discussion. Finding presents the data of the research and the result of data analysis. In data analysis, the researcher found the characteristics, strengths and weaknesses of Google Translate translation result of each language variety: consultative, formal, informal, scientific, frozen, technical, and popular. Discussion explains the result of findings related with the research problem and theories.

4.1 Finding

In this part, the researcher described the data that used in this research and analyzed the translation result of Google Translate to find its characteristics on each of the language varieties: consultative, formal, informal, scientific, frozen, technical, and popular. The analysis was based on some criteria: meaning reproduction accuracy, naturalness of expression, terminology and spelling. The researcher also categorized the result of analysis into the strengths and weaknesses of translation result of Google Translate on each of language varieties.

4.1.1 Data Description

The researcher used articles from websites as the data of this research. The articles were categorized into language varieties: consultative, formal, informal, scientific, frozen, technical, and popular. There are seven articles, one article for one language variety: an article entitled “Shareholder Information” as the sample

of consultative, an article entitled “Jakarta Presidential Palaces” as the sample of formal, an article entitled “I am Jealous” as the sample of informal, an article entitled “Boy or girl? Technology allows you to choose the sex of your baby” as the sample of scientific, “Act No. 9 Year 1992 Concerning Immigration” as the sample of frozen, an article entitled “How Do Windmills Work” as the sample of technical, and an article entitled “Indonesia sends best students to Apho in Taiwan” as the sample of popular. These articles were presented on the websites in two languages: English and Indonesian.

The data were analyzed to find out the characteristics, strengths and weaknesses of the translation result of Google Translate. They were analyzed using four criteria: meaning reproduction accuracy, naturalness of expression, terminology and spelling. The data that are analyzed on each criterion are mentioned below:

1. The data that were used in the analysis of meaning reproduction accuracy.

The data are in the form of words, idiom, noun phrases and sentences which are taken from each of language varieties.

Table 4.1 The Data from Consultative Article that are Used in the Analysis of Meaning Reproduction Accuracy

No.	The Words, Noun Phrases and Sentences in the Original Article	The Translation Result of Google Translate
1.	Shareholder information	<i>Informasi pemegang saham</i>
2.	Shareholder center	<i>Pusat pemegang saham</i>
3.	Unilever Indonesia ordinary shares	<i>Unilever Indonesia saham biasa</i>
4.	Company’s Annual General Meeting	<i>Perusahaan Rapat Umum Tahunan</i>
5.	Stock split	<i>Stock split</i>
6.	Link	<i>Link</i>
7.	Here you will find information about Unilever shares , the answers to any questions you may have about them and relevant contact details and links.	<i>Di sini Anda akan menemukan informasi tentang saham Unilever, jawaban atas pertanyaan apapun yang mungkin Anda miliki tentang mereka dan rincian kontak yang relevan dan link.</i>

Continuation of Table 4.1

No.	The Words, Noun Phrases and Sentences in the Original Article	The Translation Result of Google Translate
8.	• Subscribed capital: Rp 76 300 000 000	• Langganan modal: Rp 76 300 000 000
9.	• Paid-up capital: Rp 76 300 000.000	• Paid-modal: Rp 76 300 000 000
10.	Unilever Indonesia ordinary shares are listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange.	Unilever Indonesia saham biasa tercatat di Bursa Efek Indonesia.
12.	At the Company's Annual General Meeting on 13 June 2000, the shareholders agreed to a stock split, reducing the par value from Rp 1 000 per share to Rp 100 per share.	<i>Pada Perusahaan Rapat Umum Tahunan tanggal 13 Juni 2000, para pemegang saham menyetujui stock split, mengurangi nilai nominal saham dari Rp 1.000 per saham menjadi Rp 100 per saham.</i>
13.	At the Company's Annual General Meeting on 24 June 2003, the shareholders agreed to a stock split, reducing the par value from Rp 100 per share to Rp 10 per share.	<i>Pada Perusahaan Rapat Umum Tahunan tanggal 24 Juni 2003, para pemegang saham menyetujui stock split, mengurangi nilai nominal saham dari Rp 100 per saham menjadi Rp 10 per saham.</i>

Table 4.2 The Data from Formal Article that are Used in the Analysis of Meaning Reproduction Accuracy

No.	The Word, Idiom, Noun Phrases and Sentences in the Original Article	The Translation Result of Google Translate
1.	Merdeka Palace	<i>Istana Merdeka</i>
2.	Negara Palace	<i>Istana Negara</i>
3.	Jakarta Presidential Palace	<i>Jakarta Presiden Istana</i>
4.	Negara Palace	<i>Negara Istana</i>
5.	Negara Palace is a witness of numerous historical events, among them are the moment when General de Kock laid out his scheme to bring to an end Prince Diponegoro's fight and formulate his strategy to deal with Tuanku Imam Bonjol to Governor General Baron Van der Capellen, and the time when Governor General Johannes van de Bosch applied the cultuurstelsel system, which forced the colonized people to cultivate land without payment.	<i>Negara Istana adalah saksi dari peristiwa sejarah banyak, di antaranya adalah saat ketika Jenderal de Kock ditata skema untuk membawa perjuangan akhir Pangeran Diponegoro dan merumuskan strateginya untuk menghadapi Tuanku Imam Bonjol kepada Gubernur Jenderal der Baron Van Capellen, dan saat Gubernur Jenderal Johannes van de Bosch menerapkan sistem cultuurstelsel, yang memaksa orang-orang terjajah untuk mengolah tanah tanpa pembayaran.</i>
6.	At the same time, the Red and White Flag rose before the Independence Palace, taking over the place of the Netherland flag, the Indonesia Raya anthem was sung and people all over Indonesia shouted " Merdeka!, merdeka!, merdeka! " As a result, the palace is called Merdeka Palace	<i>Pada saat yang sama, Bendera Merah Putih naik sebelum Istana Merdeka, mengambil alih tempat bendera Belanda, lagu Indonesia Raya dinyanyikan dan orang di seluruh Indonesia berteriak "Merdeka!, Merdeka!, Merdeka!" Sebagai hasilnya! Istana bernama Istana Merdeka.</i>

Continuation of Table 4.2

No.	The Word, Idiom, Noun Phrases and Sentences in the Original Article	The Translation Result of Google Translate
7.	The complex of Jakarta Presidential Palaces is located on Jl. Merdeka Utara, near the park of National Monument (Monas), at the heart of the capital city, approximately 6.8 acres and 5 metres above sea level.	<i>Kompleks Istana Kepresidenan Jakarta berlokasi di Jl. Merdeka Utara, dekat taman Monumen Nasional (Monas), di jantung ibu kota, sekitar 6,8 hektar dan 5 meter di atas permukaan laut.</i>
8.	One of them is the history of the title of the place itself: "Merdeka" (Independent).	<i>Salah satunya adalah sejarah judul tempat itu sendiri: "Merdeka" (Independen).</i>
9.	That day, the whole country was waiting for the radio broadcast from Jakarta announcing the tremendous news, the news on the signing and the submission of the text conveying the Netherlands' recognition of the United Republic of Indonesia's independence.	<i>Hari itu, seluruh negara menunggu siaran radio dari Jakarta mengumumkan berita besar, berita di penandatanganan dan penyerahan teks menyampaikan pengakuan Belanda atas Republik Serikat kemerdekaan Indonesia.</i>
10.	Cultuurstelsel	<i>Cultuurstelsel</i>
11.	green carpet	<i>Karpet hijau</i>
12.	The Jakarta Presidential Palaces consists of two palaces: the Merdeka Palace, which faces Monas, and the Negara Palace (State Palace), accross Ciliwung River and Jl. Veteran.	<i>Istana Kepresidenan Jakarta terdiri dari dua istana: Istana Merdeka yang menghadap ke Monas, dan Istana Negara (Istana Negara), accross Sungai Ciliwung dan Jl. Veteran.</i>
13.	Several other buildings are also located in the complex of the palaces. They are the Presidential Office, the House of State, Baiturrahim Mosque and the Museum of Presidential Palaces.	<i>Beberapa bangunan lain juga terletak di kompleks istana. Mereka Kantor Kepresidenan, Gedung Negara, Masjid Baiturrahim, dan Museum Istana Presiden.</i>
14.	On 27 December 1949, Merdeka Palace witnessed the historical event concerning the Netherlands' recognition of the independence of the United Republic of Indonesia proceeded through a series of ceremony conducted both in Amsterdam, the Netherlands at 10 a.m. and in Jakarta and Yogyakarta, Indonesia at 4 p.m.	<i>Pada tanggal 27 Desember 1949, Istana Merdeka menyaksikan peristiwa historis tentang pengakuan Belanda atas kemerdekaan Republik Indonesia Serikat terus melalui serangkaian upacara yang dilakukan baik di Amsterdam, Belanda pukul 10 pagi dan di Jakarta dan Yogyakarta, Indonesia pada 4 am Hari itu, seluruh negara menunggu siaran radio dari Jakarta mengumumkan berita besar, berita di penandatanganan dan penyerahan teks menyampaikan pengakuan Belanda atas Republik Serikat kemerdekaan Indonesia.</i>

Table 4.3 The Data from Informal Article that are Used in the Analysis of Meaning Reproduction Accuracy

No.	The Sentences in the Original Article	The Translation Result of Google Translate
1.	When I applied to position to be a civil official, like my friends, many of them passed the test, but I didn't.	<i>Ketika saya diterapkan pada posisi untuk menjadi seorang pejabat sipil, seperti teman-teman, banyak dari mereka lulus ujian, tapi aku tidak.</i>
2.	Now, I really really want to travel to Europe, and still on the process of saving my money and still need a long long time to fulfill it.	<i>Sekarang, aku benar-benar benar-benar ingin melakukan perjalanan ke Eropa, dan masih pada proses penyimpanan uang saya dan masih membutuhkan waktu yang lama untuk memenuhinya.</i>
3.	As word in one of Opick's song , "even the air that we breath is Your bless."	<i>Seperti kata di salah satu lagu Opick's, "bahkan udara yang kita napas adalah Anda memberkati"</i>
4.	I feel shame when I read this word while surfing: "God doesn't give us what we want, but God give what we need"	<i>Saya merasa malu ketika saya membaca kata ini saat berselancar: "Tuhan tidak memberikan apa yang kita inginkan, tetapi Allah memberi apa yang kita butuhkan".</i>
5.	I often feel jealous lately. I'm jealous with other people because they can get and do the things that I want to have and do.	<i>Saya sering merasa iri akhir-akhir ini. Aku iri dengan orang lain karena mereka bisa mendapatkan dan melakukan hal-hal yang ingin saya miliki dan lakukan.</i>
6.	But in other hand, when it comes to things that I don't want to get, they come easily to me.	<i>Namun di sisi lain, ketika datang ke hal-hal yang aku tidak ingin, mereka datang dengan mudah bagi saya.</i>
7.	So it is why God love them more than God loves me, right?	<i>Jadi, mengapa Tuhan mengasihi mereka lebih dari Tuhan mencintaimu, kan?</i>
9.	I don't know why, I feel that I need to work harder than other people to get things that I want.	<i>Aku tidak tahu mengapa, saya merasa saya harus bekerja lebih keras dari pada orang lain mendapatkan hal – hal yang aku inginkan.</i>
10.	It makes me questioning, why should I have that terrible things	<i>Ini membuat saya bertanya, mengapa aku harus hal – hal buruk.</i>

Table 4.4 The Data from Scientific Article that are Used in the Analysis of Meaning Reproduction Accuracy

No.	The Sentences in the Original Article	The Translation Result of Google Translate
1.	Gender selection techniques	<i>Gender teknik seleksi</i>
2.	The most intriguing method is an in vitro fertilization technique called preimplantation genetic diagnosis .	<i>Metode yang paling menarik adalah fertilisasi in vitro teknik yang disebut diagnosis genetik praimplantasi.</i>

Continuation of Table 4.4

No.	The Sentences in the Original Article	The Translation Result of Google Translate
3.	Preimplantation genetic diagnosis (PGD) was originally designed for detecting genetic diseases	<i>Praimplantasi genetik diagnosis (PGD) pada awalnya dirancang untuk mendeteksi penyakit genetik.</i>
4.	The technique of preimplantation genetic diagnosis involves the removal of eggs from the woman and fertilization within the lab using standard IVF (in vitro fertilization) techniques to create embryos	<i>Teknik praimplantasi diagnosis genetik melibatkan pemindahan telur dari perempuan dan pembuahan dalam laboratorium dengan menggunakan standar IVF (fertilisasi invitro) teknik untuk menciptakan embrio.</i>

Table 4.5 The Data from Frozen Text that are Used in the Analysis of Meaning Reproduction Accuracy

No.	The Sentences in the Original Article	The Translation Result of Google Translate
1.	A Travel Document is any formal document issued by a legally authorized official of a country, which identifies the bearer and which is valid for travel between countries.	<i>Sebuah Dokumen Perjalanan adalah dokumen resmi yang dikeluarkan oleh pejabat yang berwenang secara hukum suatu negara, yang mengidentifikasi pembawa dan yang berlaku untuk perjalanan antar negara.</i>
2.	A foreign national is any person who is not a citizen of the Republic of Indonesia.	<i>Seorang warga negara asing adalah setiap orang yang bukan warga negara Republik Indonesia.</i>
3.	An Entry Permit is a permit, stamped in the Travel Document of a foreign national, granting permission to enter the Territory of Indonesia, which has been issued by an authorized Immigration officer at an Immigration Check-point.	<i>Sebuah Izin Masuk adalah izin, dicap dalam Dokumen Perjalanan dari izin nasional asing, pemberian untuk memasuki Wilayah Indonesia, yang telah dikeluarkan oleh pejabat Imigrasi yang berwenang di tempat Pemeriksaan Imigrasi.</i>
4.	An Exit Prohibition is a temporary restriction prohibiting a specific person from leaving the Territory of Indonesia, issued for specific considerations.	<i>Sebuah Larangan Keluar merupakan pembatasan sementara melarang orang tertentu dari meninggalkan Wilayah Indonesia, diterbitkan untuk pertimbangan tertentu.</i>
5.	An Entry Prohibition is a temporary restriction prohibiting a specific person from entering the Territory of Indonesia, issued for specific considerations.	<i>Sebuah Larangan Entry merupakan pembatasan sementara melarang orang tertentu dari memasuki Wilayah Indonesia, diterbitkan untuk pertimbangan tertentu.</i>
6.	An Immigration Quarantine is temporary detention place for foreign national who will be expelled or deported or will have other Immigration actions taken against them.	<i>Sebuah Karantina Imigrasi adalah tempat penahanan sementara untuk negara asing yang akan diusir atau dideportasi atau akan memiliki tindakan lainnya Imigrasi diambil terhadap mereka.</i>

Continuation of Table 4.5

No.	The Sentences in the Original Article	The Translation Result of Google Translate
7.	A Re-entry Permit is a permit stamped in the Travel Document of a foreign national who has permission to stay in Indonesia, allowing said person, after leaving the country, to re-enter the Territory of Indonesia.	<i>Izin Masuk Kembali</i> adalah izin dicap dalam Dokumen Perjalanan dari sebuah negara asing yang memiliki ijin untuk tinggal di Indonesia, sehingga kata orang, setelah meninggalkan negara itu, untuk kembali memasuki Wilayah Indonesia.
8.	A departure mark is a specific mark stamped in the Travel Document of any person leaving the Territory of Indonesia, by an authorized immigration officer at an Immigration Check-point.	<i>Tanda keberangkatan</i> adalah merek tertentu dicap dalam Dokumen Perjalanan dari setiap orang yang meninggalkan Wilayah Indonesia, oleh pejabat imigrasi yang berwenang di tempat Pemeriksaan Imigrasi.
9.	An Immigration Action is an administrative action from authorized immigration authorities outside of court action.	<i>Tindakan Imigrasi</i> adalah tindakan administratif dari pejabat imigrasi yang berwenang di luar tindakan pengadilan.
10.	ACT NO. 9 YEAR 1992 CONCERNING IMMIGRATION	ACT NO. 9 YEAR 1992 TENTANG IMIGRASI
11.	that in relation to the above it has been deemed necessary to regulate the provisions concerning Immigration into one Act	<i>bahwa sehubungan dengan hal tersebut diatas dipandang perlu untuk mengatur ketentuan tentang Keimigrasian menjadi satu Undang-undang;</i>
12.	that in relation to the above it has been deemed necessary to regulate the provisions concerning Immigration into one Act	<i>bahwa sehubungan dengan hal tersebut diatas dipandang perlu untuk mengatur ketentuan tentang Keimigrasian menjadi satu Undang-undang;</i>
13.	In this Act the following terms are defined:	<i>Dalam UU ini istilah didefinisikan sebagai berikut:</i>
14.	Transportation modes are ships, airplanes, or any other form of transportation used for the carrying of passengers.	<i>Transportasi mode adalah kapal, pesawat, atau bentuk transportasi lainnya digunakan untuk mengangkut penumpang.</i>
15.	Expulsion or deportation is the action of expelling of a foreign national from the Territory of Indonesia because of being considered to be an undesirable alien .	<i>Pengusiran atau deportasi adalah tindakan yang keluar dari warga negara asing dari Wilayah Indonesia karena yang dianggap sebagai alien yang tidak diinginkan</i>

Table 4.6 The Data from Technical Article that are Used in the Analysis of Meaning Reproduction Accuracy

No.	The Sentences in the Original Article	The Translation Result of Google Translate
1.	It is considered as one of the most practical and perfect sources because it produces zero emission and it is abundantly free.	Hal ini dianggap sebagai salah satu sumber yang paling praktis dan sempurna karena menghasilkan nol emisi dan itu berlimpah bebas.

Continuation of Table 4.6

No.	The Sentences in the Original Article	The Translation Result of Google Translate
2.	The best thing about the structure is that it can reduce the power bill of any home by 50 to 80 percent.	Hal terbaik tentang struktur adalah dapat mengurangi tagihan listrik rumah setiap 50 sampai 80 persen.
3.	The bigger it is , the more powerfully it can drive the shaft, which means the greater electricity it can produce.	Semakin besar itu , yang lebih kuat dapat drive shaft, yang berarti listrik yang lebih besar dapat menghasilkan.
4.	Windmills were previously used in early times to pump water out of the ground to irrigate systems and to grind wheat. Through progressive technology, they soon found other useful purposes for these windmills. With a little human ingenuity, they have been made to generate electricity.	Kincir angin sebelumnya digunakan pada zaman awal untuk memompa air dari tanah untuk mengairi sistem dan untuk menggiling gandum. Melalui teknologi maju, mereka segera menemukan tujuan berguna lainnya untuk kincir angin ini. Dengan sedikit kecerdasan manusia, mereka telah dibuat untuk menghasilkan listrik.
5.	Basically this structure consists of 2 to 3 blades that are connected to a shaft. These blades are used to collect the wind energy that flows over them .	Pada dasarnya struktur ini terdiri 2 sampai 3 pisau yang terhubung ke poros. Pisau ini digunakan untuk mengumpulkan energi angin yang mengalir atas mereka .
6.	The generator is also called the heart of such a mechanism, as it is the one that converts the energy collected.	Generator juga disebut jantung mekanisme tersebut, karena adalah salah satu yang mengubah energi yang dikumpulkan

Table 4.7 The Data from Popular Article that are Used in the Analysis of Meaning Reproduction Accuracy

No.	Names in the Original Article	The Translation Result of the Names
1.	senior high school (SMA)	sekolah tinggi senior (SMA)
2.	Basic and Secondary Education Management Director General of the National Education Ministry	Pendidikan Dasar dan Menengah Manajemen Director Jenderal Departemen Pendidikan Nasional.
3.	Jordan, Singapore	Jordan, Singapore

2. The data that are used in the analysis of naturalness of expression

The data are in form of sentences and they are divided based on the language varieties.

Table 4.8 The Data from Consultative Article that are used in the Analysis of Naturalness of Expression

No.	The Sentences in the Original Article	The Translation Result of Google Translate
1.	Unilever Indonesia ordinary shares are listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange.	<i>Unilever Indonesia saham biasa tercatat di Bursa Efek Indonesia.</i>
2.	At the Company's Annual General Meeting on 13 June 2000, the shareholders agreed to a stock split, reducing the par value from Rp 1 000 per share to Rp 100 per share.	<i>Pada Perusahaan Rapat Umum Tahunan tanggal 13 Juni 2000, para pemegang saham menyetujui stock split, mengurangi nilai nominal saham dari Rp 1 000 per saham menjadi Rp 100 per saham.</i>
3.	At the Company's Annual General Meeting on 24 June 2003, the shareholders agreed to a stock split, reducing the par value from Rp 100 per share to Rp 10 per share	<i>Pada Perusahaan Rapat Umum Tahunan tanggal 24 Juni 2003, para pemegang saham menyetujui stock split, mengurangi nilai nominal saham dari Rp 100 per saham menjadi Rp 10 per saham.</i>

Table 4.9 The Data from Formal Article that are used in the Analysis of Naturalness of Expression

No.	The Sentences in the Original Article	The Awkward Translation Result of Google Translate
1.	The complex of Jakarta Presidential Palaces is located on Jl. Merdeka Utara, near the park of National Monument (Monas), at the heart of the capital city, approximately 6.8 acres and 5 metres above sea level.	<i>Kompleks Istana Kepresidenan Jakarta berlokasi di Jl. Merdeka Utara, dekat taman Monumen Nasional (Monas), di jantung ibu kota, sekitar 6,8 hektar dan 5 meter di atas permukaan laut.</i>
2.	In the garden grow big old shading trees with long dangling roots as well as grasses covering the land like a green carpet and all these succeeds to make the Jakarta Presidential Palaces a shady cool place.	<i>Di kebun tumbuh pohon-pohon besar naungan tua dengan akar menggantung panjang serta rumput atas tanah seperti karpet hijau dan semua ini berhasil untuk membuat Istana Kepresidenan Jakarta tempat yang dingin teduh.</i>
3.	Mainly functioning as a place to convene presidential events, the Jakarta Presidential Palaces also serve as the Office of the President of the Republic of Indonesia, the centre of governmental activities and a place to hold state events, to have Indonesian Armed Forces' junior officers sworn in, to receive state guests, a place for ambassadors from other countries to submit their credentials to the President of the Republic of Indonesia, a place to hold the opening ceremony of national meetings and workshops, national or international congresses and a place for commemorating the moment of proclamation of independence of the Republic of Indonesia every August 17.	<i>Terutama berfungsi sebagai tempat untuk mengadakan acara presiden, Istana Kepresidenan Jakarta juga melayani sebagai Kantor Presiden Republik Indonesia, pusat kegiatan pemerintahan dan tempat untuk menyelenggarakan kegiatan negara, untuk memiliki perwira muda Angkatan Bersenjata Republik Indonesia 'sumpah dalam', untuk menerima tamu-tamu negara, tempat bagi para duta besar dari negara-negara lain untuk menyerahkan mandat mereka kepada Presiden Republik Indonesia, tempat untuk mengadakan upacara pembukaan pertemuan nasional dan lokakarya, kongres nasional atau internasional dan tempat untuk memperingati saat proklamasi kemerdekaan Republik Indonesia setiap tanggal 17 Agustus.</i>

Continuauion of Table 4.9

No.	The Sentences in the Original Article	The Awkward Translation Result of Google Translate
4.	Negara Palace is a witness of numerous historical events , among them are the moment when General de Kock laid out his scheme to bring to an end Prince Diponegoro's fight and formulate his strategy to deal with Tuanku Imam Bonjol to Governor General Baron Van der Capellen, and the time when Governor General Johannes van de Bosch applied the cultuurstelsel system, which forced the colonized people to cultivate land without payment.	<i>Negara Istana adalah saksi dari peristiwa sejarah banyak, di antaranya adalah saat ketika Jenderal de Kock ditata skema untuk membawa perjuangan akhir Pangeran Diponegoro dan merumuskan strateginya untuk menghadapi Tuanku Imam Bonjol kepada Gubernur Jenderal der Baron Van Capellen, dan saat Gubernur Jenderal Johannes van de Bosch menerapkan sistem cultuurstelsel, yang memaksa orang-orang terjajah untuk mengolah tanah tanpa pembayaran.</i>
5.	One of them is the history of the title of the place itself: "Merdeka" (Independent).	<i>Salah satunya adalah sejarah judul tempat itu sendiri: "Merdeka" (Independent).</i>
6.	The word "Merdeka" is truly significant , it is a symbol of hope that emphasizes the end of colonization on Indonesian land as well as the beginning of life as an independent nation.	<i>Kata "Merdeka" adalah benar-benar penting, ini adalah simbol harapan bahwa menekankan akhir penjajahan di tanah Indonesia serta awal kehidupan sebagai bangsa merdeka.</i>
7.	That day, the whole country was waiting for the radio broadcast from Jakarta announcing the tremendous news, the news on the signing and the submission of the text conveying the Netherlands' recognition of the United Republic of Indonesia's independence .	<i>Hari itu, seluruh negara menunggu siaran radio dari Jakarta mengumumkan berita besar, berita di penandatanganan dan penyerahan teks menyampaikan pengakuan Belanda atas Republik Serikat kemerdekaan Indonesia.</i>
8.	At the same time, the Red and White Flag rose before the Independence Palace, taking over the place of the Netherland flag, the Indonesia Raya anthem was sung and people all over Indonesia shouted "Merdeka!, merdeka!, merdeka!"	<i>Pada saat yang sama, Bendera Merah Putih naik sebelum Istana Merdeka, mengambil alih tempat bendera Belanda, lagu Indonesia Raya dinyanyikan dan orang di seluruh Indonesia berteriak "Merdeka!, Merdeka!, Merdeka!"</i>

Table 4.10 The Data from Informal Article that are used in the Analysis of Naturalness of Expression

No.	The Sentences in the Original Article	The Awkward Translation Result of Google Translate
1.	When I applied to position to be a civil official, like my friends, many of them passed the test, but I didn't.	<i>Ketika saya diterapkan pada posisi untuk menjadi seorang pejabat sipil, seperti teman-teman, banyak dari mereka lulus ujian, tapi aku tidak.</i>
2.	Now, I really really want to travel to Europe, and still on the process of saving my money and still need a long long time to fulfill it.	<i>Sekarang, aku benar-benar benar-benar ingin melakukan perjalanan ke Eropa, dan masih pada proses penyimpanan uang saya dan masih membutuhkan waktu yang lama untuk memenuhinya.</i>

Continuation of Table 4.10

No.	The Sentences in the Original Article	The Awkward Translation Result of Google Translate
3.	But in other hand, when it comes to things that I don't want to get, they come easily to me.	<i>Namun di sisi lain, ketika datang ke hal-hal yang aku tidak ingin, mereka datang dengan mudah bagi saya.</i>
4.	It makes me questioning, why should I have that terrible things.	<i>Ini membuat saya bertanya, mengapa aku harus hal-hal yang buruk.</i>
5.	So I think that God is love my friends and my sisters more than God loves me.	<i>Jadi saya berpikir bahwa Tuhan adalah kasih teman-teman saya dan kakak saya lebih dari Tuhan mencintaiku.</i>
6.	Hemm.. I think (what we call) small bless, is feel nothing.	<i>Hemm .. Saya pikir (apa yang kita sebut) memberkati kecil, adalah merasakan apa-apa.</i>
7.	As word in one of Opick's song, "even the air that we breath is Your bless."	<i>Seperti kata di salah satu lagu Opick's, "bahkan udara yang kita napas adalah Anda memberkati"</i>
8.	I feel shame when I read this word while surfing: "God doesn't give us what we want, but God give what we need"	<i>Saya merasa malu ketika saya membaca kata ini saat berselancar: "Tuhan tidak memberikan apa yang kita inginkan, tetapi Allah memberi apa yang kita butuhkan"</i>

Table 4.11 The Data from Scientific Article that are used in the Analysis of Naturalness of Expression

No.	The Sentences in the Original Article	The Awkward Translation Result of Google Translate
1.	At last gender selection is scientifically feasible.	<i>Pada pemilihan gender terakhir adalah ilmiah layak.</i>
2.	Could this become the 21st century's form of sex discrimination?	<i>Mungkinkah ini menjadi bentuk abad ke-21 tentang diskriminasi seks?</i>
3.	Throughout history, humans have wished for a child of one sex or the other.	<i>Sepanjang sejarah, manusia telah berharap untuk anak dari satu jenis kelamin atau yang lain.</i>
4.	It was intended to exclude genetically defective embryos before they have a chance to develop.	<i>Hal itu dimaksudkan untuk mengecualikan embrio genetik yang rusak sebelum mereka memiliki kesempatan untuk berkembang.</i>
5.	Typically one or both partners have been genetically screened and found to be a carrier for a inheritable genetic disorder.	<i>Biasanya satu atau kedua pasangan telah genetik disaring dan ditemukan carrier untuk suatu gangguan genetik diwariskan.</i>
6.	If they spot a Y, they know it's male.	<i>Jika mereka melihat Y, mereka tahu bahwa itu laki-laki.</i>
7.	After determining the sex of embryos, doctors implant the desired ones.	<i>Setelah menentukan jenis kelamin embrio, dokter implan yang diinginkan.</i>

Table 4.12 The Data from Frozen Text that are used in the Analysis of Naturalness of Expression

No.	The Sentences in the Original Article	The Awkward Translation Result of Google Translate
1.	BY THE GRACE OF GOD THE ALMIGHTY	OLEH KASIH KARUNIA ALLAH YANG MAHA ESA
2.	THE ACT CONCERNING IMMIGRATION	ATAS UNDANG-UNDANG TENTANG IMIGRASI
3.	The Territory of the Republic of Indonesia, herein referred to as the Territory of Indonesia: that area consisting of the entire Territory of the Republic of Indonesia, including land, sea, and air space , based on existing legal regulations.	<i>Wilayah Republik Indonesia, yang selanjutnya disebut sebagai Wilayah Indonesia: bahwa kawasan yang terdiri dari seluruh Wilayah Republik Indonesia, termasuk tanah, laut, dan ruang udara, berdasarkan peraturan hukum yang ada</i>
4.	A Travel Document is any formal document issued by a legally authorized official of a country, which identifies the bearer and which is valid for travel between countries.	<i>Sebuah Dokumen Perjalanan adalah dokumen resmi yang dikeluarkan oleh pejabat yang berwenang secara hukum suatu negara, yang mengidentifikasi pembawa dan yang berlaku untuk perjalanan antar negara.</i>
5.	Immigration Check-points are seaports, airports, or other places which are determined and designated by the Minister of Justice as a gate or point of entry into or departure from the Territory of Indonesia.	<i>Imigrasi Periksa-poin adalah pelabuhan laut, bandar udara, atau tempat lain yang ditentukan dan ditunjuk oleh Menteri Kehakiman sebagai pintu gerbang atau pintu masuk ke atau keluar dari Wilayah Indonesia.</i>
6.	A foreign national is any person who is not a citizen of the Republic of Indonesia.	<i>Seorang warga negara asing adalah setiap orang yang bukan warga negara Republik Indonesia</i>
7.	Visa for the Republic of Indonesia, henceforth called Visa is a written permit issued by a legally authorized official of any Embassy or Consular Office or other office of the Republic of Indonesia established by the Government of said Republic to grant permission for foreign nationals to enter and to travel in the Territory of Indonesia.	<i>Visa untuk Republik Indonesia, selanjutnya disebut Visa adalah izin tertulis yang dikeluarkan oleh pejabat yang berwenang secara hukum dari setiap kantor Kedutaan atau Konsulat atau kantor lain dari Republik Indonesia didirikan oleh Pemerintah Republik mengatakan untuk memberikan izin bagi warga asing untuk masuk dan untuk perjalanan di Wilayah Indonesia.</i>
8.	An Entry Permit is a permit, stamped in the Travel Document of a foreign national, granting permission to enter the Territory of Indonesia, which has been issued by an authorized Immigration officer at an Immigration Check-point.	<i>Sebuah Izin Masuk adalah izin, dicap dalam Dokumen Perjalanan dari izin nasional asing, pemberian untuk memasuki Wilayah Indonesia, yang telah dikeluarkan oleh pejabat Imigrasi yang berwenang di tempat Pemeriksaan Imigrasi</i>

Continuation of Table 4.12

No.	The Sentences in the Original Article	The Awkward Translation Result of Google Translate
9.	A Re-entry Permit is a permit stamped in the Travel Document of a foreign national who has permission to stay in Indonesia, allowing said person , after leaving the country, to re-enter the Territory of Indonesia.	<i>Izin Masuk Kembali adalah izin dicap dalam Dokumen Perjalanan dari sebuah negara asing yang memiliki ijin untuk tinggal di Indonesia, sehingga kata orang, setelah meninggalkan negara itu, untuk kembali memasuki Wilayah Indonesia.</i>
10.	A departure mark is a specific mark stamped in the Travel Document of any person leaving the Territory of Indonesia, by an authorized immigration officer at an Immigration Check-point.	<i>Tanda keberangkatan adalah merek tertentu dicap dalam Dokumen Perjalanan dari setiap orang yang meninggalkan Wilayah Indonesia, oleh pejabat imigrasi yang berwenang di tempat Pemeriksaan Imigrasi.</i>
11.	An Exit Prohibition is a temporary restriction prohibiting a specific person from leaving the Territory of Indonesia, issued for specific considerations.	<i>Sebuah Larangan Keluar merupakan pembatasan sementara melarang orang tertentu dari meninggalkan Wilayah Indonesia, diterbitkan untuk pertimbangan tertentu.</i>
12.	An Immigration Quarantine is temporary detention place for foreign national who will be expelled or deported or will have other Immigration actions taken against them.	<i>Sebuah Karantina Imigrasi adalah tempat penahanan sementara untuk negara asing yang akan diusir atau dideportasi atau akan memiliki tindakan lainnya Imigrasi diambil terhadap mereka.</i>
13.	Expulsion or deportation is the action of expelling of a foreign national from the Territory of Indonesia because of being considered to be an undesirable alien.	<i>Pengusiran atau deportasi adalah tindakan yang keluar dari warga negara asing dari Wilayah Indonesia karena yang dianggap sebagai alien yang tidak diinginkan.</i>

Table 4.13 The Data from Technical Article that are used in the Analysis of Naturalness of Expression

No.	The Sentences in the Original Article	The Awkward Translation Result of Google Translate
1.	Windmills were previously used in early times to pump water out of the ground to irrigate systems and to grind wheat.	<i>Kincir angin sebelumnya digunakan pada zaman awal untuk memompa air dari tanah untuk mengairi sistem dan untuk menggiling gandum.</i>
2.	Through progressive technology , they soon found other useful purposes for these windmills.	<i>Melalui teknologi maju, mereka segera menemukan tujuan berguna lainnya untuk kincir angin ini.</i>

Continuation of Table 4.13

No.	The Sentences in the Original Article	The Awkward Translation Result of Google Translate
3.	With a little human ingenuity, they have been made to generate electricity. But how do windmills works?	<i>Dengan sedikit kecerdikan manusia, mereka telah dibuat untuk menghasilkan listrik.</i>
4.	But how do windmills works ?	<i>Tapi bagaimana bekerja kincir angin?</i>
5.	It is considered as one of the most practical and perfect sources because it produces zero emission and it is abundantly free .	<i>Hal ini dianggap sebagai salah satu sumber yang paling praktis dan sempurna karena menghasilkan nol emisi dan itu berlimpah bebas.</i>
6.	The best thing about the structure is that it can reduce the power bill of any home by 50 to 80 percent.	<i>Hal terbaik tentang struktur adalah dapat mengurangi tagihan listrik rumah setiap 50 sampai 80 persen.</i>
7.	These blades are used to collect the wind energy that flows over them .	<i>Pisau ini digunakan untuk mengumpulkan energi angin yang mengalir atas mereka.</i>
8.	The shaft meanwhile is wired into a generator , which then is linked to a battery.	<i>Sementara itu adalah poros yang terhubung ke generator, yang kemudian dihubungkan dengan baterai.</i>
9.	The generator is also called the heart of such a mechanism, as it is the one that converts the energy collected.	<i>Generator juga disebut jantung mekanisme tersebut, karena adalah salah satu yang mengubah energi yang dikumpulkan.</i>
10.	The gearbox then modifies this turning force, and instead of revolving slowly with a lot of force in every revolution, it goes faster with less force in every revolution .	<i>Gearbox kemudian memodifikasi gaya berputar, dan bukannya bergulir perlahan-lahan dengan banyak kekuatan dalam setiap revolusi, itu berjalan lebih cepat dengan kekuatan kurang dalam setiap revolusi.</i>
11.	At that moment, the generator, which is connected to the gearbox, creates electricity through the many magnets and copper wires inside of it.	<i>Pada saat itu, generator, yang terhubung dengan gearbox, menciptakan listrik melalui magnet banyak dan kawat tembaga di dalamnya.</i>
12.	The bigger it is , the more powerfully it can drive the shaft, which means the greater electricity it can produce .	<i>Semakin besar itu, yang lebih kuat dapat drive shaft, yang berarti listrik yang lebih besar dapat menghasilkan.</i>
13.	Imagine then how much electricity a wind farm with large turbines grouped together can create to provide bulk power to an electrical grid .	<i>Bayangkan berapa banyak listrik kemudian sebuah peternakan dengan turbin angin besar dikelompokkan bersama-sama dapat menciptakan untuk memberikan tenaga massal ke jaringan listrik.</i>

Table 4.14 The Data from Popular Article that are used in the Analysis of Naturalness of Expression

No.	The Sentence in the Original Article	The Awkward Translation Result of Google Translate
1.	Indonesia will send eight of its best senior high school (SMA) students to the 11th Asian Physics Olympiad (APhO) which will be held in Taipei, Taiwan, from April 23 to May 1, 2010.	<i>Indonesia akan mengirim delapan terbaik sekolah tinggi senior (SMA) siswa ke Olimpiade Fisika Asia 11 (APhO) yang akan diselenggarakan di Taipei, Taiwan, dari 23 April - 1 Mei, 2010.</i>
2.	Basic and Secondary Education Management Direcor General of the National Education Ministry , Suyanto said when seeing off the team in Jakarta Thursday that the selected students are expected to become the pride of Indonesia by grabbing gold medals.	<i>Pendidikan Dasar dan Menengah Manajemen Direcor Jenderal Departemen Pendidikan Nasional. Suyanto mengatakan, ketika melihat dari tim di Jakarta hari Kamis bahwa siswa yang dipilih diharapkan menjadi kebanggaan Indonesia dengan meraih medali emas.</i>
3.	However, winning gold medals was not the main purpose, because more important is gaining experience in mixing with the delegations of other countries by exchanges of skills.	<i>Namun, memenangkan medali emas itu bukan tujuan utama, karena lebih penting adalah memperoleh pengalaman dalam pencampuran dengan delegasi negara-negara lain dengan pertukaran keahlian.</i>
4.	Leader of the team Hendra Kwee said the strongest rivals of Indonesia are Taiwan and China.	<i>Pemimpin tim Hendra Kwee kata saingan terkuat Indonesia adalah Taiwan dan China.</i>
5.	He said in last year's event in Thailand, the Indonesia team grabbed only two golds. This year they are trying to grab two golds.	<i>Dia mengatakan dalam tahun lalu's event di Thailand, tim Indonesia meraih medali emas hanya dua. Tahun ini mereka berusaha merebut dua medali emas.</i>

3. The data that are used in the analysis of terminology.

The data are taken only from five articles namely consultative, formal, scientific, frozen, and technical. There are no special term found in informal and popular articles.

Table 4.15 The Data from Consultative Article that are used in the Analysis of Terminology

No.	Economy Terms in The Original Article	The Translation of the Economy Terms
1.	stock split	<i>stock split</i>
2.	public	<i>umum</i>

Table 4.16 The Data from Formal Article that are Used in the Analysis of Terminology

No.	Familiar Terms in The Original Article	The Translation of the Familiar Terms
1.	cultuurstelsel	<i>cultuurstelsel</i>

Table 4.17 The Data from Scientific Article that are Used in the Analysis of Terminology

No.	Medical Terms in The Original Article	The Translation of the Medical Terms
1.	Preimplantation	<i>Praimplantasi</i>
2.	Implantation	<i>Implantasi</i>
3.	Diagnosis	<i>Diagnosis</i>
4.	Carrier	<i>Carrier</i>
5.	Infitro fertilization	<i>Fertilisasi invitro</i>
6.	Biopsied	<i>Dibiopsi</i>
7.	Blastomeres	<i>Blastomer</i>
8.	DNA amplification	<i>Amplifikasi DNA</i>
9.	Fluorescent hybridization system	<i>Sistem hibridisasi neon</i>
10.	Chromosomes	<i>Kromosom</i>

Table 4.18 The Data from Frozen Text that are Used in the Analysis of Terminology

No.	Law Terms in The Original Article	The Translation of the Law Terms
1.	Considering	<i>Menimbang</i>
2.	Referring to	<i>Mengingat</i>
3.	Constitution of 1945	<i>UUD 1945</i>
4.	Article	<i>Pasal</i>
5.	Paragraph	<i>Ayat</i>
6.	Act	<i>Undang – undang</i>
7.	State gazette	<i>Lembar negara</i>
8.	Supplestate gazette	<i>Tambahan lembaran negara</i>

Table 4.19 The Data from Technical Article that are Used in the Analysis of Terminology

No.	Engineering Terms in The Original Article	The Translation of the Engineering Terms
1.	Shaft	Poros
2.	Kinetic energy	Energi kinetik
3.	Drive shaft	Poros kardan
4.	Megawatts	Megawatt

4. The data that are used in the analysis of spelling

The data are taken from formal and popular article because there is no spelling mistake found in the other five articles: consultative, formal, informal, scientific,

frozen, and technical. The researcher used two words, “accross” which is taken from formal article and “direcor” which is taken from popular article.

4.1.2 The Characteristics of the Translation Result of Google Translate

To find the characteristics of the translation result of Google Translate, the researcher analyzed the translation result based on some criteria: meaning reproduction accuracy, naturalness of expression, terminology and spelling.

4.1.2.1 Meaning Reproduction Accuracy

In this part, the researcher analyzed the meaning reproduction accuracy of the translation result of each language variety. The analysis is divided into some aspects: linguistic, semantic, and pragmatic.

4.1.2.1.1 Linguistic Aspect

Linguistic aspect is divided into transposition, modulation, lexicon, and idiom.

1. Transposition

Transposition is a procedure in translation that changes the structure of source language into the structure of target language.

a. Transposition in the Translation of Consultative Article

Generally, in the translation of consultative article, Google Translate can change the structure of English into the structure of Indonesian.

For example in the sentence “ Welcome to the shareholder center” which is translated into “Selamat datang di pusat pemegang saham”.

Google Translate can translate some noun phrases:

Table 4.20 The Noun Phrases that Can Be Translated by Google Translate in Consultative Article

No.	The Noun Phrase in the Original Article	The Translation Result of Google Translate
1.	Shareholder information	<i>Informasi pemegang saham</i>
2.	Shareholder center	<i>Pusat pemegang saham</i>

Google Translate cannot translate some noun phrases:

Table 4.21 The Noun Phrases that Cannot Be Translated by Google Translate in Consultative Article

No.	The Noun Phrases in the Original Article	The Translation Result of Google Translate	Analysis
1.	Unilever Indonesia ordinary shares	<i>Unilever Indonesia saham biasa</i>	The rule of head – modifier is different.
2.	Company’s Annual General Meeting	<i>Perusahaan Rapat Umum Tahunan</i>	The rule of head – modifier is different and there is possessive ‘s.

As explained in the table above, there were still some mistakes in translating noun phrases. The mistakes occurred in long noun phrases.

In this translation, “Unilever Indonesia ordinary shares” was translated into “Unilever Indonesia saham biasa”. It should be “saham biasa Unilever Indonesia” because “saham biasa” is the head and “Unilever Indonesia” is the modifier. Indonesian structure rule of noun phrase is the opposite of English. In noun phrase “Company’s Annual General Meeting” there is a possessive ‘s. The translation of this noun phrase is more awkward. It was translated by Google Translate into “Perusahaan Rapat Umum Tahunan”. The translation of “company’s” which is the modifier and “General Meeting” which is the head are mixed. The translation should be “Rapat Umum Perusahaan Tahunan”.

b. Transposition in the Translation of Formal Article

Google Translate could change the structure of English into Indonesian

but there were some mistakes and inconsistency in translating noun phrases. It also makes a mistake in arranging punctuation.

Table 4.22 The Noun Phrases that Can Be Translated by Google Translate in Formal Article

No.	The Noun Phrases in the Original Article	The Translation Result of Google Translate
1.	Merdeka Palace	<i>Istana Merdeka</i>
2.	Negara Palace	<i>Istana Negara</i>

Google Translate could not translate:

Table 4.23 The Noun Phrases and Sentences that are Wrongly Translated by Google Translate in Formal Article

No.	The Noun Phrases and Sentence in the Original Article	The Translation Result of Google Translate	Analysis
1.	Jakarta Presidential Palace	<i>Jakarta Presiden Istana</i>	The rule of head – modifier is different.
2.	Negara Palace	<i>Negara Istana</i>	There is inconsistency in translating noun phrase in a sentence.
3.	Negara Palace is a witness of numerous historical events, among them are the moment when General de Kock laid out his scheme to bring to an end Prince Diponegoro's fight and formulate his strategy to deal with Tuanku Imam Bonjol to Governor General Baron Van der Capellen, and the time when Governor General Johannes van de Bosch applied the cultuurstelsel system, which forced the colonized people to cultivate land without payment.	<i>Negara Istana adalah saksi dari peristiwa sejarah banyak, di antaranya adalah saat ketika Jenderal de Kock ditata skema untuk membawa perjuangan akhir Pangeran Diponegoro dan merumuskan strateginya untuk menghadapi Tuanku Imam Bonjol kepada Gubernur Jenderal der Baron Van Capellen, dan saat Gubernur Jenderal Johannes van de Bosch menerapkan sistem cultuurstelsel, yang memaksa orang-orang terjajah untuk mengolah tanah tanpa pembayaran.</i>	Google Translate wrong identify past tense as past participle.

Continuation of Table 4.23

No.	The Noun Phrases and Sentence in the Original Article	The Translation Result of Google Translate	Analysis
4.	At the same time, the Red and White Flag rose before the Independence Palace, taking over the place of the Netherland flag, the Indonesia Raya anthem was sung and people all over Indonesia shouted "Merdeka!, merdeka!, merdeka!" As a result, the palace is called Merdeka Palace.	<i>Pada saat yang sama, Bendera Merah Putih naik sebelum Istana Merdeka, mengambil alih tempat bendera Belanda, lagu Indonesia Raya dinyanyikan dan orang di seluruh Indonesia berteriak "Merdeka!, Merdeka!, Merdeka" Sebagai hasilnya! Istana bernama Istana Merdeka.</i>	There is mistake in arranging punctuation in a sentence.

The second table above shows Google Translate's mistake in translating noun phrase "Jakarta Presidential Palace" and "Negara Palace". Google Translate translated these noun phrases into "Jakarta Presiden Istana" and "Negara Istana". The translation of the first noun phrase should be "Istana Kepresidenan Jakarta" and the second noun phrase should be "Istana Negara". "Istana Kepresidenan" should be in the front of the noun phrase because it is the head and "Jakarta" is the modifier. It also happens in the second noun phrase. "Istana" should be in the front of the noun phrase because it is the head and "Negara" is the modifier. The rules of noun phrase of English is the opposite of Indonesian. In English noun phrase structure, the modifier is followed by the head.

The first table shows that Google Translate can translate noun phrase "Negara Palace" into "Istana Negara" but in another sentence it fails to

translate this noun phrase. Google Translate can translate “Negara Istana” when this noun phrase stands alone as a subtitle but it fails to translate this noun phrase when it is in a sentence. It shows inconsistency in translating noun phrase.

Google Translate recognizes past tense as past participle. This mistake can change the message of the sentence. It also fails to rearrange the punctuation in translating “Merdeka!” as a result, ” which is translated into Merdeka” Sebagai hasilnya!, as can be seen in the second table.

c. Transposition in the Translation of Informal Article

An informal article is used in informal situation. The article may not be edited by the writer as it should be done in a formal article. There might be non-standard grammatical structure used in the article which cause mistakes and awkward translation.

4.24 Transposition Mistake in the Translation of Informal Article

No.	The Sentences in the Original Article	The Translation Result of Google Translate	Analysis
1.	When I applied to position to be a civil official, like my friends, many of them passed the test, but I didn't.	<i>Ketika saya diterapkan pada posisi untuk menjadi seorang pejabat sipil, seperti teman-teman, banyak dari mereka lulus ujian, tapi aku tidak.</i>	Google Translate makes mistake in translating past tense which is translated into past participle.
2.	Now, I really really want to travel to Europe, and still on the process of saving my money and still need a long long time to fulfill it.	<i>Sekarang, aku benar-benar benar-benar ingin melakukan perjalanan ke Eropa, dan masih pada proses penyimpanan uang saya dan masih membutuhkan waktu yang lama untuk memenuhinya.</i>	There are repetition words to emphasize the writer's emotion. Google Translate fails translating the first repetition word but it succeeds in translating the second repetition word. There is inconsistency.
3.	As word in one of Opick's song , “even the air that we breath is Your bless.”	<i>Seperti kata di salah satu lagu Opick's, "bahkan udara yang kita napas adalah Anda memberkati"</i>	There is a mistake in translating possessive 's.

There were some mistakes about structure shifting found in the translation of informal article. One of the mistakes was found in a sentence “When I applied to position to be a civil official, like my friends, many of them passed the test, but I didn’t”. The grammar of this sentence is awkward. The writer of this article wants to tell the reader that he failed when he applied for the position of civil official while his friends passed it. This sentence is translated into “Ketika saya diterapkan pada posisi untuk menjadi seorang pejabat sipil, seperti teman-teman, banyak dari mereka lulus ujian, tapi aku tidak.” Google Translate identifies “applied” as past participle while the writer use “applied” to show the action in the past.

As mentioned before, in an informal article the writer was not bounded with standard grammatical rules. In this article the writer used repetition word in order to emphasize his emotion. The writer used repetition word in sentence “Now, I really really want to travel to Europe, and still on the process of saving my money and still need a long long time to fulfill it”. Google Translate translates it into “Sekarang, aku benar-benar benar-benar ingin melakukan perjalanan ke Eropa, dan masih pada proses penyimpanan uang saya dan masih membutuhkan waktu yang lama untuk memenuhinya”. It can translate the first repetition word but it fails translating the second.

Another mistake is Google translate could not translate possessif 's.

Google Translate translates “Opick’s song” into “lagu Opick’s”.

d. Transposition in the Translation of Scientific Article

Similar to the analysis of the previous articles, in this article, Google

Translate can change the structure of English into Indonesian but still

there are some mistakes:

4.25 Transposition Mistakes in the Translation of Scientific Article

No.	The Sentences in the Original Article	The Translation Result of Google Translate	Analysis
1.	Gender selection techniques	<i>Gender teknik seleksi</i>	The rule of head + modifier is different.
2.	The most intriguing method is an in vitro fertilization technique called preimplantation genetic diagnosis.	<i>Metode yang paling menarik adalah fertilisasi in vitro teknik yang disebut diagnosis genetik praimplantasi.</i>	There is inconsistency in sentence 2 – 4 in translating noun phrase preimplantation genetic diagnosis which is translated into:
3.	Preimplantation genetic diagnosis (PGD) was originally designed for detecting genetic diseases	<i>Praimplantasi genetik diagnosis (PGD) pada awalnya dirancang untuk mendeteksi penyakit genetik.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - diagnosis genetik praimplantasi - Praimplantasi genetik diagnosis
4.	The technique of preimplantation genetic diagnosis involves the removal of eggs from the woman and fertilization within the lab using standard IVF (in vitro fertilization) techniques to create embryos.	<i>Teknik praimplantasi diagnosis genetik melibatkan pemindahan telur dari perempuan dan pemuahan dalam laboratorium dengan menggunakan standar IVF (fertilisasi invitro) teknik untuk menciptakan embrio.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - praimplantasi diagnosis genetik

From the comparison in the table above, it can be seen that Google

Translate could not arrange word in a noun phrase. The rules of noun

phrase between English and Indonesian are different. In this translation

Google Translate translates “gender selection techniques” into “gender

teknik seleksi”. It should be “teknik seleksi gender”.

Google Translate is also not consistent in translating “preimplantation genetic diagnosis”. It was translated into: “diagnosis genetik praimplantasi”, “praimplantasi genetik diagnosis”, and “praimplantasi diagnosis genetik”

e. Transposition in the Translation of Frozen Text

The researcher found some mistakes in this text:

4.26 Mistakes in Translating Article in the Translation of Frozen Text

No.	The Sentences in the Original Article	The Translation Result of Google Translate	Analysis
1.	A Travel Document is any formal document issued by a legally authorized official of a country, which identifies the bearer and which is valid for travel between countries.	<i>Sebuah Dokumen Perjalanan adalah dokumen resmi yang dikeluarkan oleh pejabat yang berwenang secara hukum suatu negara, yang mengidentifikasi pembawa dan yang berlaku untuk perjalanan antar negara</i>	Analysis for number 1-6, the different function of article in English and equal word of article in Indonesian.
2.	A foreign national is any person who is not a citizen of the Republic of Indonesia.	<i>Seorang warga negara asing adalah setiap orang yang bukan warga negara Republik Indonesia.</i>	
3.	An Entry Permit is a permit, stamped in the Travel Document of a foreign national, granting permission to enter the Territory of Indonesia, which has been issued by an authorized Immigration officer at an Immigration Check-point.	<i>Sebuah Izin Masuk adalah izin, dicap dalam Dokumen Perjalanan dari izin nasional asing, pemberian untuk memasuki Wilayah Indonesia, yang telah dikeluarkan oleh pejabat Imigrasi yang berwenang di tempat Pemeriksaan Imigrasi.</i>	
4.	An Exit Prohibition is a temporary restriction prohibiting a specific person from leaving the Territory of Indonesia, issued for specific considerations.	<i>Sebuah Larangan Keluar merupakan pembatasan sementara melarang orang tertentu dari meninggalkan Wilayah Indonesia, diterbitkan untuk pertimbangan tertentu.</i>	
5.	An Entry Prohibition is a temporary restriction prohibiting a specific person from entering the Territory of Indonesia, issued for specific considerations.	<i>Sebuah Larangan Entry merupakan pembatasan sementara melarang orang tertentu dari memasuki Wilayah Indonesia, diterbitkan untuk pertimbangan tertentu.</i>	

Continuation of Table 4.26

No.	The Sentences in the Original Article	The Translation Result of Google Translate	Analysis
6	An Immigration Quarantine is temporary detention place for foreign national who will be expelled or deported or will have other Immigration actions taken against them.	<i>Sebuah Karantina Imigrasi adalah tempat penahanan sementara untuk negara asing yang akan diusir atau dideportasi atau akan memiliki tindakan lainnya. Imigrasi diambil terhadap mereka.</i>	

Actually, Google Translate can translate some sentences which also contain article in this text:

4.27 Articles that can be Translated by Google Translate in the Translation of Frozen Text

No.	The Sentences in the Original Article	The Translation Result of Google Translate	Analysis
1.	A Re-entry Permit is a permit stamped in the Travel Document of a foreign national who has permission to stay in Indonesia, allowing said person, after leaving the country, to re-enter the Territory of Indonesia.	<i>Izin Masuk Kembali adalah izin dicap dalam Dokumen Perjalanan dari sebuah negara asing yang memiliki ijin untuk tinggal di Indonesia, sehingga kata orang, setelah meninggalkan negara itu, untuk kembali memasuki Wilayah Indonesia.</i>	Analysis for number 1 -3, there are inconsistency in translating article.
2.	A departure mark is a specific mark stamped in the Travel Document of any person leaving the Territory of Indonesia, by an authorized immigration officer at an Immigration Check-point.	<i>Tanda keberangkatan adalah merek tertentu dicap dalam Dokumen Perjalanan dari setiap orang yang meninggalkan Wilayah Indonesia, oleh pejabat imigrasi yang berwenang di tempat Pemeriksaan Imigrasi.</i>	
3.	An Immigration Action is an administrative action from authorized immigration authorities outside of court action.	<i>Tindakan Imigrasi adalah tindakan administratif dari pejabat imigrasi yang berwenang di luar tindakan pengadilan.</i>	

An article is important in English grammar. It is different from Indonesian grammar that does not use articles as English grammar does. There are Indonesian words which have the equal meaning with English article and they are used if needed, for example “a book” or “sebuah buku”. “Sebuah” in “sebuah buku” is not necessarily mentioned, so it will be just “buku”. “Sebuah” can be mentioned if the information about the number of books or “buku” is needed. Google Translate translates the article into Indonesian. If the article is translated sometimes, it makes the translation awkward

f. Transposition in the Translation of Technical Article

There is no specific mistake related with transposition found in this article.

g. Transposition in the Translation of Popular Article

Google Translate cannot translate possessive ‘s. It keeps the ‘s in the translation. In this translation it translates “ last year’s event” into “tahun lalu’s event”.

2. Modulation

Modulation is shifting of meaning. It is needed for some reasons. It is needed when there is no equal word and structure in the target language. It is needed to change the passive sentence into active or active sentence into passive. It is also needed when an implicit information in the source language needs to be changed into explicit in order to help the reader of the translation understand the text and make the sentence more natural.

a. Modulation in the Translation of Consultative Article

The translation of this article does not need modulation.

b. Modulation in the Translation of Formal Article

Some sentences need modulation in order to make the information clearer and to make the sentence natural. Google Translate cannot do it. The sentences and the analysis are mentioned on page 54.

4.28 Modulation Mistakes in the Translation of Formal Article

No.	The Sentences in the Original Article	The Translation Result of Google Translate	Analysis
1.	The complex of Jakarta Presidential Palaces is located on Jl. Merdeka Utara, near the park of National Monument (Monas), at the heart of the capital city, approximately 6.8 acres and 5 metres above sea level.	<i>Kompleks Istana Kepresidenan Jakarta berlokasi di Jl. Merdeka Utara, dekat taman Monumen Nasional (Monas), di jantung ibu kota, sekitar 6,8 hektar dan 5 meter di atas permukaan laut.</i>	In this sentence, the implicit information about spacious and height from sea level need to be changed into explicit in order to make the sentence more natural. It must be done even though it is clear that “hektar” explain about spacious and “meter” explains about height. The translation should be <i>Kompleks Istana Kepresidenan Jakarta terletak di Jl. Merdeka Utara, dekat taman Monumen Nasional (Monas), di jantung ibu kota, dengan luas sekitar 6,8 hektar dan berada di ketinggian 5 meter di atas permukaan laut.</i>
2.	One of them is the history of the title of the place itself: “Merdeka” (Independent).	<i>Salah satunya adalah sejarah judul tempat itu sendiri: “Merdeka” (Independen).</i>	The implicit information in this sentence need to be changed into explicit to make the information clearer. The translation should be “ sejarah nama istana itu sendiri ”.

Continuation of Table 4.28

No.	The Sentences in the Original Article	The Translation Result of Google Translate	Analysis
3.	That day, the whole country was waiting for the radio broadcast from Jakarta announcing the tremendous news, the news on the signing and the submission of the text conveying the Netherlands' recognition of the United Republic of Indonesia's independence.	<i>Hari itu, seluruh negara menunggu siaran radio dari Jakarta mengumumkan berita besar, berita di penandatanganan dan penyerahan teks menyampaikan pengakuan Belanda atas Republik Serikat kemerdekaan Indonesia.</i>	What is meant by "the whole country" is not the country or Indonesia but the whole Indonesian. The implicit information should be changed into explicit. The translation should be " seluruh warga negara ".

c. Modulation in the Translation of Informal Article

There is a sentence containing implicit information which needs to be changed into explicit. Google Translate translates sentence "I feel shame when I read this word while **surfing**: "God doesn't give us what we want, but God give what we need" into "Saya merasa malu ketika saya membaca kata ini saat **berselancar**: "Tuhan tidak memberikan apa yang kita inginkan, tetapi Allah memberi apa yang kita butuhkan". It is better if the implicit information about "berselancar" is changed into explicit into "berselancar internet". It makes the sentence more natural.

d. Modulation in the Translation of Scientific Article

The translation of this article does not need modulation.

e. Modulation in the Translation of Frozen Text

The translation of this article does not need modulation.

f. Modulation in the Translation of Technical Article

Some sentences need modulation in order to make the information clearer and to make the sentence natural. Google Translate cannot do it. The sentences and the analysis are as follow:

4.29 Modulation Mistakes in the Translation of Technical Article

No.	The Sentences in the Original Article	The Translation Result of Google Translate	Analysis
1.	It is considered as one of the most practical and perfect sources because it produces zero emission and it is abundantly free.	<i>Hal ini dianggap sebagai salah satu sumber yang paling praktis dan sempurna karena menghasilkan nol emisi dan itu berlimpah bebas.</i>	The implicit information in this sentence needs to be changed into explicit in order to make the information clearer and the sentence more natural. What is meant by sources in this sentence is the sources of energy. The translation should be “ sumber energi ”.
2.	The best thing about the structure is that it can reduce the power bill of any home by 50 to 80 percent.	<i>Hal terbaik tentang struktur adalah dapat mengurangi tagihan listrik rumah setiap 50 sampai 80 persen.</i>	The implicit information in this sentence needs to be changed into explicit. What is meant by “structure” here is the structure of windmill that is used to produce electricity. The translation should be “ struktur kincir angin sebagai pembangkit listrik ”.
3.	The bigger it is , the more powerfully it can drive the shaft, which means the greater electricity it can produce.	<i>Semakin besar itu, yang lebih kuat dapat drive shaft, yang berarti listrik yang lebih besar dapat menghasilkan.</i>	The implicit information in this sentence needs to be changed into explicit to make the sentence more natural. What is meant by “it is” is the size of windmill as a electrical generator. The translation should be “ ukuran struktur kincir angin ”.

g. Modulation in the Translation of Popular Article

The translation of this article does not need modulation.

3. Lexicon

The researcher analyzed the words that were used in the translation.

a. Lexicon in the Translation of Consultative Article

This article contains special terms about economy. The readers are assumed to understand this term, because this article is proposed for a specific reader. It is unnecessary to translate the term. Google

Translate can keep some terms in economics in the translation, for example term “stock split” which is also translated into “stock split”. It also can keep another term. It keeps “link” in the translation result.

“Link” is familiar term especially among internet user even though it can be translated into “tautan”.

Google Translate fails to translate “paid-up capital” which is translated into “paid-modal”.

b. Lexicon in the Translation of Formal Article

Google Translate tries to keep word which is taken from Dutch. It keeps “cultuurstelsel” in the translation result. Cultuurstelsel is a policy made by colonial government of Netherlands to use Indonesian’s land without payment. Actually it also can be translated into “tanam paksa” but it is also acceptable to keep the original term.

c. Lexicon in the Translation of Informal Article

There is no special term used in this article. Google Translate can find the equal word in Indonesian but sometimes it sounds awkward. It happens because Google Translate translates the article literally.

d. Lexicon in the Translation of Scientific Article

In general, Google Translate can translate words in English into Indonesian but the translation is still literal. Google Translate sometimes cannot choose the correct word which is suitable with the context of the text.

This article uses many special terms in the medical field. In the translation, Google Translate can find the equal terms in Indonesian.

Further explanation about the medical terms used in this article is explained in subchapter terminology.

e. Lexicon in the Translation of Frozen Text

An act uses words which are rarely used in daily conversation. It also uses many special terms which are commonly used in law documents.

In this translation, Google Translate can find the equal word used in this act into Indonesian.

f. Lexicon in the Translation of Technical Article

This article uses some special terms in engineering. Google Translate can find the equal term in Indonesian.

g. Lexicon in the Translation of Popular Article

There is no special term used in this article. Google Translate can find the equal word even though sometimes it is still literal.

4. Idiom

a. Idiom in the Translation of Consultative Article

There is no idiomatic expression found in the translation.

b. Idiom in the Translation of Formal Article

Google Translate successfully translate “green carpet” into “karpet hijau”. Idiom “green carpet” is also known in Indonesian so even though it is translated literally it will not change the meaning.

c. Idiom in the Translation of Informal Article

There is no idiomatic expression found in the translation.

d. Idiom in the Translation of Scientific Article

There is no idiomatic expression found in the translation.

e. Idiom in the Translation of Frozen Text

There is no idiomatic expression found in the translation.

f. Idiom in the Translation of Technical Article

There is no idiomatic expression found in the translation.

g. Idiom in the Translation of Popular Article

There is no idiomatic expression found in the translation.

4.1.2.1.2 Semantic Aspects

1. Referential Meaning

Referential meaning is a meaning that is closely related with aspects outside the language.

a. Referential Meaning in the Translation of Consultative Article

There are local deviations found in the translation mentioned on the table on the next page.

4.30 Local Deviation in the Translation of Consultative Article

No.	The Sentences in the Original Article	The Translation Result of Google Translate	Analysis
1.	Here you will find information about Unilever shares , the answers to any questions you may have about them and relevant contact details and links.	<i>Di sini Anda akan menemukan informasi tentang saham Unilever, jawaban atas pertanyaan apapun yang mungkin Anda miliki tentang mereka dan rincian kontak yang relevan dan link.</i>	The meaning of pronoun “them” is not equal with the meaning of pronoun “mereka”. The meaning of pronoun “them” should be shifted.
2.	• Subscribed capital: Rp 76 300 000 000	• <i>Langganan modal:</i> Rp 76 300 000 000	The translation of “subscribed capital” is awkward. There is a deviation compared to the Indonesian version of the article which should be “modal yang ditempatkan”.
3.	• Paid-up capital: Rp 76 300 000 000	• <i>Paid-modal:</i> Rp 76 300 000 000	Google Translate cannot translate “paid”.

b. Referential Meaning in the Translation of Formal Article

4.31 Local Deviation in the Translation of Formal Article

No.	The Sentences in the Original Article	The Translation Result of Google Translate	Analysis
1.	Several other buildings are also located in the complex of the palaces. They are the Presidential Office, the House of State, Baiturrahim Mosque and the Museum of Presidential Palaces.	<i>Beberapa bangunan lain juga terletak di kompleks istana. Mereka Kantor Kepresidenan, Gedung Negara, Masjid Baiturrahim, dan Museum Istana Presiden.</i>	The meaning of pronoun “they” is not equal with the meaning of pronoun “mereka”. The meaning of pronoun “they” should be shifted.
2.	On 27 December 1949, Merdeka Palace witnessed the historical event concerning the Netherlands’ recognition of the independence of the United Republic of Indonesia proceeded through a series of ceremony conducted both in Amsterdam, the Netherlands at 10 a.m. and in Jakarta and Yogyakarta, Indonesia at 4 p.m.	<i>Pada tanggal 27 Desember 1949, Istana Merdeka menyaksikan peristiwa historis tentang pengakuan Belanda atas kemerdekaan Republik Indonesia Serikat terus melalui serangkaian upacara yang dilakukan baik di Amsterdam, Belanda pukul 10 pagi dan di Jakarta dan Yogyakarta, Indonesia pada 4 am</i>	There is inconsistency in translating time. Google Translate can translate 10 a.m. into 10 pagi, but it fails in translating 4 p.m. which is translated into 4 a.m. Google Translate also makes a mistake in arranging the two sentences. There should be full stop after 4 a.m.

Google Translate fails to shift the meaning of “they”. It is almost similar with the analysis of consultative article previously, the use of “they” or “mereka” is different between English and Indonesian. In English, “they” can refer to either things or human. In Indonesian, “mereka” is used only to refer to human. In order to get a natural translation the meaning of “they” should be shifted.

c. Referential Meaning in the Translation of Informal Article

There are inconsistencies in translating some words as follow:

4.32 Inconsistencies and Wrong Translation in the Translation of Informal Article

No.	The Sentences in the Original Article	The Translation Result of Google Translate	Analysis
1.	I often feel jealous lately. I'm jealous with other people because they can get and do the things that I want to have and do.	<i>Saya sering merasa iri akhir-akhir ini. Aku iri dengan orang lain karena mereka bisa mendapatkan dan melakukan hal-hal yang ingin saya miliki dan lakukan.</i>	There is inconsistency in translating “I” into “saya” and “aku”.
2.	But in other hand, when it comes to things that I don't want to get, they come easily to me.	<i>Namun di sisi lain, ketika datang ke hal-hal yang aku tidak ingin, mereka datang dengan mudah bagi saya.</i>	The meaning of pronoun “they” is not equal with the meaning of pronoun “mereka”. The meaning of pronoun “they” should be shifted.
3.	So it is why God love them more than God loves me, right?	<i>Jadi, mengapa Tuhan mengasihinya mereka lebih dari Tuhan mencintaiku, kan?</i>	There is inconsistency in translating “love” into “mengasihinya” and “mencintai”.
4.	We think bless is to get what we want.	<i>Kami berpikir memberkati adalah untuk mendapatkan apa yang kita inginkan.</i>	Pronoun “we” has two equal meaning in Indonesian “kami” and “kita” but these pronouns have different meaning and function. Google Translate cannot choose the right equal meaning. There is also inconsistency in using “kami” or “kita”.

Continuation of Table 4.32

No.	The Sentences in the Original Article	The Translation Result of Google Translate	Analysis
5.	I feel shame when I read this word while surfing: "God doesn't give us what we want, but God give what we need".	<i>Saya merasa malu ketika saya membaca kata ini saat berselancar: "Tuhan tidak memberikan apa yang kita inginkan, tetapi Allah memberi apa yang kita butuhkan".</i>	There is inconsistency in translating "God" into "Tuhan" and "Allah".

As it is explained in the previous subchapter, Google Translate cannot adjust the meaning of pronoun "them". In this article, it cannot adjust the meaning of pronoun "they". In English, "they" can be used to refer to things. In Indonesian "mereka" is only used to refer to human.

Google Translate also fails to shift the meaning of "we". "We" is first person plural. English only has one form of first person plural, "we". Indonesian has two forms of first person plural: "kami" and "kita".

"Kami" is used when the hearer is not involved in the sentence which is said by the speaker. "Kita" is used when the hearer is involved in the sentence which is said by the speaker. In this translation, Google Translate translates "we" into "kami". In the article the writer tries to involve the reader to feel and think about his experience. Therefore, "we" should be translated into "kita". In this translation, Google

Translate uses both "kami" and "kita". There is inconsistency.

The last point mentioned in the table above is a sensitive mistake.

"Tuhan" contains more neutral meaning than "Allah". "Allah" is only used for certain religion. If there is no information about the writer's religion it will be better to use the neutral "Tuhan".

There are also some words which are not translated. It can change the meaning of the sentence or make the sentence awkward.

4.33 Words which Are Not Translated by Google Translate in the Translation of Informal Article

No.	The Sentences in the Original Article	The Translation Result of Google Translate	Analysis
1.	I don't know why, I feel that I need to work harder than other people to get things that I want.	<i>Aku tidak tahu mengapa, saya merasa saya harus bekerja lebih keras dari pada orang lain mendapatkan hal – hal yang aku inginkan.</i>	Google Translate does not translate "to".
2.	It makes me questioning, why should I have that terrible things	<i>Ini membuat saya bertanya, mengapa aku harus hal – hal buruk.</i>	Google Translate does not translate "have".

d. Referential Meaning in the Translation of Scientific Article

Google Translate can translate the English word into Indonesian but as it is explained before, it is still literal which sometimes makes the translation awkward.

e. Referential Meaning in the Translation of Frozen Text

Google Translate cannot decide when to use some words:

4.34 Mistakes Made by Google Translate in Choosing Words in the Translation of Frozen Text

No.	The Sentences in the Original Article	The Translation Result of Google Translate	Analysis
1.	ACT NO. 9 YEAR 1992 CONCERNING IMMIGRATION that in relation to the above it has been deemed necessary to regulate the provisions concerning Immigration into one Act	<i>ACT NO. 9 YEAR 1992 TENTANG IMIGRASI bahwa sehubungan dengan hal tersebut diatas dipandang perlu untuk mengatur ketentuan tentang Keimigrasian menjadi satu Undang-undang;</i>	Google Translate can not decide the correct translation of "immigration". It can translate correctly into "keimigrasian" in the second sentence and "imigrasi" in the third sentence but it makes a mistake in the first sentence. It should be "keimigrasian".

Continuation of Table 4.34

No.	The Sentences in the Original Article	The Translation Result of Google Translate	Analysis
	An Entry Permit is a permit, stamped in the Travel Document of a foreign national, granting permission to enter the Territory of Indonesia, which has been issued by an authorized Immigration officer at an Immigration Check-point.	<i>Sebuah Izin Masuk adalah izin, dicap dalam Dokumen Perjalanan dari izin nasional asing, pemberian untuk memasuki Wilayah Indonesia, yang telah dikeluarkan oleh pejabat Imigrasi yang berwenang di tempat Pemeriksaan Imigrasi.</i>	Google Translate sometimes translates “Act” into “Undang-undang” and sometimes translates it into its abbreviation “UU”. Frozen text is a very formal text so it is better to use “Undang-undang”.
2.	that in relation to the above it has been deemed necessary to regulate the provisions concerning Immigration into one Act	<i>bahwa sehubungan dengan hal tersebut diatas dipandang perlu untuk mengatur ketentuan tentang Keimigrasian menjadi satu Undang-undang;</i>	There is inconsistency in translating “national” which is translated into “warga negara” and “negara”. The correct translation is “warga negara”.
	In this Act the following terms are defined:	<i>Dalam UU ini istilah didefinisikan sebagai berikut</i>	
3.	A foreign national is any person who is not a citizen of the Republic of Indonesia.	<i>Seorang warga negara asing adalah setiap orang yang bukan warga negara Republik Indonesia.</i>	There is inconsistency in translating “mark” which is translated into “tanda” and “merek”. The correct translation is “tanda”.
	An Immigration Quarantine is temporary detention place for foreign national who will be expelled or deported or will have other Immigration actions taken against them.	<i>Sebuah Karantina Imigrasi adalah tempat penahanan sementara untuk negara asing yang akan diusir atau dideportasi atau akan memiliki tindakan lainnya Imigrasi diambil terhadap mereka.</i>	
4.	A departure mark is a specific mark stamped in the Travel Document of any person leaving the Territory of Indonesia, by an authorized immigration officer at an Immigration Check-point	<i>Tanda keberangkatan adalah merek tertentu dicap dalam Dokumen Perjalanan dari setiap orang yang meninggalkan Wilayah Indonesia, oleh pejabat imigrasi yang berwenang di tempat Pemeriksaan Imigrasi.</i>	

There is also a sensitive mistake made by Google Translate. Google Translate translates “God” into “Allah”. The meaning of “God” is more neutral than “Allah”. “Allah” is used in a certain religion. It will be better to use “Tuhan” than “Allah” because “Tuhan” has neutral meaning.

Google Translate also fails in translating some words:

4.35 Words which Cannot Be Translated by Google Translate in the Translation of Frozen Text

No.	The Sentence in the Original Article	The Translation Result of Google Translate
1.	ACT NO. 9 YEAR 1992	<i>ACT NO. 9 YEAR 1992</i>
2.	Transportation modes are ships, airplanes, or any other form of transportation used for the carrying of passengers.	<i>Transportasi mode adalah kapal, pesawat, atau bentuk transportasi lainnya digunakan untuk mengangkut penumpang.</i>
3.	An Entry Prohibition is a temporary restriction prohibiting a specific person from entering the Territory of Indonesia, issued for specific considerations.	<i>Sebuah Larangan Entry merupakan pembatasan sementara melarang orang tertentu dari memasuki Wilayah Indonesia, diterbitkan untuk pertimbangan tertentu.</i>
4.	Expulsion or deportation is the action of expelling of a foreign national from the Territory of Indonesia because of being considered to be an undesirable alien .	<i>Pengusiran atau deportasi adalah tindakan yang keluar dari warga negara asing dari Wilayah Indonesia karena yang dianggap sebagai alien yang tidak diinginkan.</i>

f. Referential Meaning in the Translation of Technical Article

Google Translate can find the equal word and also the equal special term from English into Indonesian but there is still some mistakes.

4.36 Mistakes Made by Google Translate in Choosing Words in the Translation of Technical Article

No.	The Sentence in the Original Article	The Translation Result of Google Translate	Analysis
1.	Windmills were previously used in early times to pump water out of the ground to irrigate systems and to grind wheat. Through progressive technology, they soon found other useful purposes for these windmills. With a little human ingenuity, they have been made to generate electricity.	<i>Kincir angin sebelumnya digunakan pada zaman awal untuk memompa air dari tanah untuk mengairi sistem dan untuk menggiling gandum. Melalui teknologi maju, mereka segera menemukan tujuan berguna lainnya untuk kincir angin ini. Dengan sedikit kecerdasan manusia, mereka telah dibuat untuk menghasilkan listrik.</i>	The meaning of pronoun “they” is not equal with the meaning of pronoun “mereka”. The meaning of pronoun “they” should be shifted.
2.	Basically this structure consists of 2 to 3 blades that are connected to a shaft. These blades are used to collect the wind energy that flows over them .	<i>Pada dasarnya struktur ini terdiri 2 sampai 3 pisau yang terhubung ke poros. Pisau ini digunakan untuk mengumpulkan energi angin yang mengalir atas mereka.</i>	The meaning of pronoun “them” is not equal with the meaning of pronoun “mereka”. The meaning of pronoun “them” should be shifted. The mistake of translating “blade” into “pisau” is explained below.

Google Translate cannot adjust the choice of words into the context of the text. In the second sentence on the table above, Google Translate translates “blade” into “pisau”. It is correct that the literal meaning of “blade” is “pisau” but it is not suitable with the context of the text.

This text explains about a windmill. “Blade” is part of windmill which functions to catch the wind. “Pisau” is a sharp thing which functions to cut something. In this context, “blade” and “pisau” is not equal. The translation of “blade” should be “bilah”.

g. Referential Meaning in the Translation of Popular Article

Generally, Google Translate can find the equal word but there are some mistakes. It translates “event” into “event” in sentence “He said in last year’s event in Thailand, the Indonesia team grabbed only two golds.”. This mistake caused by the the use of ‘s.

Google Translate is also confused in translating name of something. Sometimes a name is translated and sometimes a name is not translated. Google Translate succeeds to keep some names:

4.37 Names which Can Be Translated by Google Translate in the Translation of Popular Article

No.	Names in the Original Article	The Translation Result of the Names
1.	MIT (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)	MIT (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)
2.	Asian Physics Olimpiad (Apho)	<i>Olimpiade Fisika Asia</i> (Apho)

Google Translate fails to translate some names:

4.38 Names which Cannot Be Translated by Google Translate in the Translation of Popular Article

No.	Names in the Original Article	The Translation Result of the Names	Analysis
1.	senior high school (SMA)	<i>sekolah tinggi senior (SMA)</i>	It is correct that the literal translation of “senior high school” is “sekolah tinggi senior” but in Indonesian it is known as “Sekolah Menengah Atas”.
2.	Basic and Secondary Education Management Director General of the National Education Ministry	<i>Pendidikan Dasar dan Menengah Manajemen Direcor Jenderal Departemen Pendidikan Nasional</i>	It should be “Direktur Jenderal Manajemen Pendidikan Dasar dan Menengah Kementerian Pendidikan Nasional”. This is a new policy of Indonesian government that the name of department is changed from “Departemen” into “Kementerian”.
3.	Jordan, Singapore	<i>Jordan, Singapore</i>	It should be translated into “Yordania”, and “Singapura”.

2. Interpersonal Meaning

The researcher analyzes the language style, conotative and denotative meaning of the translation.

a. Interpersonal Meaning in the Translation of Consultative Article

The language style of the original article is formal. This article does not use connotative meaning, metaphor, and idiom. Google Translate can keep this language style in the translation. The translation is formal. It does not use connotative meaning, metaphor, and idiom.

b. Interpersonal Meaning in the Translation of Formal Article

The original article considers the esthetic value of the text. The writer tried to stimulate reader's five senses when explaining the beauty of Jakarta Presidential Palace. The stimulation can make the reader feel the situation of Jakarta Presidential Palace. To support the explanation the writer also uses idiom. It can be seen in the sentence "In the garden grow big old shading trees with long dangling roots as well as grasses covering the land like a **green carpet** and all these succeed to make the Jakarta Presidential Palaces a shady cool place". Google Translate can translate the idiom, but it fails in stimulating the reader's five senses because the translation about the situation of Jakarta Presidential Palace is awkward. It can be seen in the sentence "*Di kebun tumbuh pohon-pohon besar naungan tua dengan akar menggantung panjang serta rumput atas tanah seperti **karpét hijau** dan semua ini berhasil*

untuk membuat Istana Kepresidenan Jakarta tempat yang dingin teduh”.

The writer also used connotative meaning to support the esthetic of the text. It can be seen in the sentence “Negara Palace is a **witness** of numerous historical events, among them are the moment when General de Kock laid out his scheme to bring to an end Prince Diponegoro’s fight and formulate his strategy to deal with Tuanku Imam Bonjol to Governor General Baron Van der Capellen, and the time when Governor General Johannes van de Bosch applied the cultuurstelsel system, which forced the colonized people to cultivate land without payment”. Google Translate translated this sentence into “*Negara Istana adalah saksi dari peristiwa sejarah banyak, di antaranya adalah saat ketika Jenderal de Kock ditata skema untuk membawa perjuangan akhir Pangeran Diponegoro dan merumuskan strateginya untuk menghadapi Tuanku Imam Bonjol kepada Gubernur Jenderal der Baron Van Capellen, dan saat Gubernur Jenderal Johannes van de Bosch menerapkan sistem cultuurstelsel, yang memaksa orang-orang terjajah untuk mengolah tanah tanpa pembayaran*”.

At the end of the article, the writer used powerful language to show the spirit of nationalism when Indonesian flag replaced Netherland flag in Merdeka Palace by using many exclamation mark. Google Translate can keep this powerful language but there is a mistake in arranging the exclamation-mark. It can be seen in the sentence “At the same time,

the Red and White Flag rose before the Independence Palace, taking over the place of the Netherland flag, the Indonesia Raya anthem was sung and people all over Indonesia shouted “Merdeka!, merdeka!, merdeka!” As a result, the palace is called Merdeka Palace” Google

Translate translated this sentence into “*Pada saat yang sama, Bendera Merah Putih naik sebelum Istana Merdeka, mengambil alih tempat bendera Belanda, lagu Indonesia Raya dinyanyikan dan orang di seluruh Indonesia berteriak "Merdeka!, Merdeka!, Merdeka!" Sebagai hasilnya! , istana bernama Istana Merdeka*”.

c. Interpersonal Meaning in the Translation of Informal Article

The writer of informal article used expressive language. He tried to show his emotion on the article. He also tried to make the reader feel his emotion too by using pronoun “we”. It can be seen in the sentence “**We** think bless is to get what **we** want. I feel shame when I read this word while surfing: “God doesn’t give us what **we** want, but God give what **we** need””. Google Translate makes a mistake in translating this pronoun. It sometimes translated “we” into “kami”. Pronoun “kami” does not include the reader into the topic of the text. It should be “kita”. It can be seen in the translation “**Kami** berpikir memberkati adalah untuk mendapatkan apa yang kita inginkan.. Saya merasa malu ketika saya membaca kata ini saat berselancar: "Tuhan tidak memberikan apa yang kita inginkan, tetapi Allah memberi apa yang kita butuhkan”.

d. Interpersonal Meaning in the Translation of Scientific Article

The language style of the original article is informal, friendly, and powerful. This language style is used to express the excitement of a new invention in medical. Google Translate can keep this language style in the translation.

The original article also uses simple grammatical structure. It can be seen in the title of the article “**Boy or girl?** Technology allows you to choose the sex of your baby”. Google Translate translate this sentence into “**Anak laki-laki atau perempuan?** Teknologi memungkinkan Anda untuk memilih jenis kelamin bayi Anda”.

e. Interpersonal Meaning in the Translation of Frozen Text

The language style of the act which is used in this research is very formal. It does not use conotative meaning. In the translation, Google Translate uses language which is more informal than the language of the act. It can be seen when Google Translate translated sentence “A departure mark is a specific mark stamped in the Travel Document of any person leaving the Territory of Indonesia, by an authorized immigration officer at an Immigration Check-point” into “*Sebuah Izin Masuk adalah izin, dicap dalam Dokumen Perjalanan dari izin nasional asing, pemberian untuk memasuki Wilayah Indonesia, yang telah dikeluarkan oleh pejabat Imigrasi yang berwenang di tempat Pemeriksaan Imigrasi*”. Google Translate translated “stamped” into

“dicap”. As the comparison, the Indonesian version of the act uses

“ditera” which is more formal than “dicap”.

The translation uses some abbreviations which do not exist in the act, for example in the translation of “act” which is translated into “UU”. It should be Undang – Undang.

f. Interpersonal Meaning in the Translation of Technical Language

The language style of the original text is informal. It uses simple grammatical structure and connotative meaning. The simple grammatical structure can be seen in the subtitle of the article “How Do Windmills Work - The sequence:”. The connotative meaning can be found in the translation “The generator is also called the **heart** of such a mechanism, as it is the one that converts the energy collected. Google Translate can keep the informal style of the original article. It can keep the simple grammatical structure in the translation “Bagaimana Cara Kerja Kincir Angin - Urutan:”. It can also keep the connotative meaning in the translation “Generator juga disebut **jantung** mekanisme tersebut, karena adalah salah satu yang mengubah energi yang dikumpulkan”.

g. Interpersonal Meaning in the Translation of Popular Article

The language style of the original article is friendly, non technical and popular. It is a language style which is used in journalistic. Google Translate can keep this language style in the translation.

4.1.2.1.3 Pragmatic Aspects

In this subchapter, the researcher analyzed the context out of the text. This subchapter consists of text equality (including the writer's intention/purpose) and well organized of meaning in sentences and text levels.

1. Text Equality (including the writer's intention/purpose)

a. Text Equality in the Translation of Consultative Article

The original article has informative function. It gives information about Unilever's shareholder. Google Translate can keep this function in the translation. It can keep the writer's purpose.

b. Text Equality in the Translation of Formal Article

The original article has informative function. It gives information about Presidential Palace that is a historical building in Indonesia. It also tries to make the reader feel the spirit of nationalism of Indonesian. Google Translate could keep the information but it made a mistake in translating the sense of nationalism as mentioned before in the analysis of interpersonal meaning.

c. Text Equality in the Translation of Informal Language

The original article has expressive function. It shows the emotion of the writer and it tries to make the reader involved in the article and feel the writer's emotion. Google Translate could keep the emotion of the writer in the translation but it made a mistake to make the reader involved in the article.

d. Text Equality in the Translation of Scientific Article

The original article has informative function. It gives information about new invention in medical. This article is aimed for people who have knowledge about medical, so the translation also must keep the medical terms. Google Translate could keep the function of the article in the translation. It could also translate the medical terms in English into equal terms in Indonesian.

e. Text Equality in the Translation of Frozen Text

Act No. 9 Year 1992 used in this research talks about Immigration. It was used to give explanation about immigration in Indonesia. An act has its own characteristic. It used many special terms that are rarely found in other types of text. The translation sounds like a law document. Google Translate could adjust the choice of words to use words which are usually used in an act. In the translation, Google Translate translates “article” into “pasal” even though “article” also can be translated into “artikel”. Google Translate also translates “paragraph” into “ayat” even though “paragraph” can also be translated into “paragraf”.

f. Text Equality in the Translation of Technical Article

The original article has informative function. It explains the working process of windmill. This article uses some special terms in engineering. Google Translate can keep the information in the

translation. It can also translate the engineering terms that make the translation still like a technical article.

g. Text Equality in the Translation of Popular Article

The original article has informative function. It gives information about the participation of Indonesia in Physics Olympiad Aphid. This article is a popular article that has characteristic of article in journalism. Google Translate can keep the information in the translation. It also keeps the style of article in journalism.

2. Meaning Organization in Sentences and Text Levels

a. Meaning Organization in the Translation of Consultative Article

The meaning in the sentences and text levels generally are well organized but there are some local meaning deviations which are explained above in the analysis of referential meaning. There is also awkward translation that will be explained later in the analysis of naturalness of expression.

b. Meaning Organization in the Translation of Formal Article

There are some awkward meaning organizations in sentence level. It happens because Google Translate just finds the literal meaning of the words.

c. Meaning Organization in the Translation of Informal Article

The meaning is not well organized because there are too many awkward translations. It happens in the whole article.

d. Meaning Organization in the Translation of Scientific Article

In general, the meaning is well organized, especially in text level. In the sentence level there are some mistakes caused by literal translation that is used by Google Translate.

e. Meaning Organization in the Translation of Frozen Text

The meaning is well organized. There is local awkward translation that is caused by literal translation. Google Translate fails in finding the equal word.

f. Meaning Organization in the Translation of Technical Article

Generally, the meaning is well organized but there are some sentences which are difficult to understand because of the awkward choice and arrangement of word.

g. Meaning Organization in the Translation of Popular Article

In text level, the meaning is well organized but there are some sentences that are difficult to understand because they are translated literally.

4.1.2.2 Naturalness of Expression

In this subchapter, the translation is analyzed in order to get the characteristics of the translation whether it is natural or literal.

a. Naturalness of Expression in the Translation of Consultative Article

Some awkward translations are caused by mistake in transposition. The awkward translations are mentioned on table on the next page.

4.39 Awkward Translations in the Translation of Consultative Article

No.	The Sentences In the Original Article	The Translation Result of Google Translate	The Alternative Correct Translation
1.	Unilever Indonesia ordinary shares are listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange.	<i>Unilever Indonesia saham biasa tercatat di Bursa Efek Indonesia.</i>	<i>Saham biasa Unilever Indonesia tercatat di Bursa Efek Indonesia.</i>
2.	At the Company's Annual General Meeting on 13 June 2000, the shareholders agreed to a stock split, reducing the par value from Rp 1 000 per share to Rp 100 per share.	<i>Pada Perusahaan Rapat Umum Tahunan tanggal 13 Juni 2000, para pemegang saham menyetujui stock split, mengurangi nilai nominal saham dari Rp 1 000 per saham menjadi Rp 100 per saham.</i>	<i>Pada Rapat Umum Perusahaan Tahunan tanggal 13 Juni 2000, para pemegang saham menyetujui stock split, mengurangi nilai nominal saham dari Rp 1 000 per saham menjadi Rp 100 per saham.</i>
3.	At the Company's Annual General Meeting on 24 June 2003, the shareholders agreed to a stock split, reducing the par value from Rp 100 per share to Rp 10 per share.	<i>Pada Perusahaan Rapat Umum Tahunan tanggal 24 Juni 2003, para pemegang saham menyetujui stock split, mengurangi nilai nominal saham dari Rp 100 per saham menjadi Rp 10 per saham.</i>	<i>Pada Rapat Umum Perusahaan Tahunan tanggal 24 Juni 2003, para pemegang saham menyetujui stock split, mengurangi nilai nominal saham dari Rp 100 per saham menjadi Rp 10 per saham.</i>

b. Naturalness of Expression in the Translation of Formal Article

Google Translate uses literal translation which makes the translation awkward. There are some literal translations found in this article:

4.40 Awkward Translations in the Translation of Formal Article

No.	The Sentences in the Original Article	The Awkward Translation Result of Google Translate	The Alternative Correct Translation
1.	The complex of Jakarta Presidential Palaces is located on Jl. Merdeka Utara, near the park of National Monument (Monas), at the heart of the capital city, approximately 6.8 acres and 5 metres above sea level.	<i>Kompleks Istana Kepresidenan Jakarta berlokasi di Jl. Merdeka Utara, dekat taman Monumen Nasional (Monas), di jantung ibu kota, sekitar 6,8 hektar dan 5 meter di atas permukaan laut.</i>	<i>Kompleks Istana Kepresidenan Jakarta terletak di Jl. Merdeka Utara, dekat taman Monumen Nasional (Monas), di jantung ibu kota, dengan luas sekitar 6,8 hektar dan dengan ketinggian 5 meter di atas permukaan laut.</i>

Continuation of Table 4.40

No.	The Sentences in the Original Article	The Awkward Translation Result of Google Translate	The Alternative Correct Translation
2.	In the garden grow big old shading trees with long dangling roots as well as grasses covering the land like a green carpet and all these succeeds to make the Jakarta Presidential Palaces a shady cool place.	<i>Di kebun tumbuh pohon-pohon besar naungan tua dengan akar menggantung panjang serta rumput atas tanah seperti karpet hijau dan semua ini berhasil untuk membuat Istana Kepresidenan Jakarta tempat yang dingin teduh.</i>	<i>Di kebun tumbuh pohon-pohon tua yang besar dan rindang dengan akar panjang menjuntai serta rumput yang melapisi tanah seperti karpet hijau dan semua ini berhasil membuat Istana Kepresidenan Jakarta menjadi tempat yang dingin teduh.</i>
3.	Mainly functioning as a place to convene presidential events, the Jakarta Presidential Palaces also serve as the Office of the President of the Republic of Indonesia, the centre of governmental activities and a place to hold state events, to have Indonesian Armed Forces' junior officers sworn in, to receive state guests, a place for ambassadors from other countries to submit their credentials to the President of the Republic of Indonesia, a place to hold the opening ceremony of national meetings and workshops, national or international congresses and a place for commemorating the moment of proclamation of independence of the Republic of Indonesia every August 17.	<i>Terutama berfungsi sebagai tempat untuk mengadakan acara presiden, Istana Kepresidenan Jakarta juga melayani sebagai Kantor Presiden Republik Indonesia, pusat kegiatan pemerintahan dan tempat untuk menyelenggarakan kegiatan negara, untuk memiliki perwira muda Angkatan Bersenjata Republik Indonesia 'sumpah dalam,' untuk menerima tamu-tamu negara, tempat bagi para duta besar dari negara-negara lain untuk menyerahkan mandat mereka kepada Presiden Republik Indonesia, tempat untuk mengadakan upacara pembukaan pertemuan nasional dan lokakarya, kongres nasional atau internasional dan tempat untuk memperingati saat proklamasi kemerdekaan Republik Indonesia setiap tanggal 17 Agustus.</i>	<i>Selain memiliki fungsi utama sebagai tempat untuk mengadakan acara kepresidenan, Istana Kepresidenan Jakarta juga berfungsi sebagai Kantor Presiden Republik Indonesia, pusat kegiatan pemerintahan dan tempat untuk menyelenggarakan kegiatan negara, untuk pengambilan sumpah perwira muda Angkatan Bersenjata Republik Indonesia, untuk menerima tamu-tamu negara, tempat bagi para duta besar dari negara-negara lain untuk menyerahkan mandat mereka kepada Presiden Republik Indonesia, tempat untuk mengadakan upacara pembukaan pertemuan nasional dan lokakarya, kongres nasional atau internasional dan tempat untuk memperingati proklamasi kemerdekaan Republik Indonesia setiap tanggal 17 Agustus.</i>

Continuation of Table 4.40

No.	The Sentences in the Original Article	The Awkward Translation Result of Google Translate	The Alternative Correct Translation
4.	Negara Palace is a witness of numerous historical events, among them are the moment when General de Kock laid out his scheme to bring to an end Prince Diponegoro's fight and formulate his strategy to deal with Tuanku Imam Bonjol to Governor General Baron Van der Capellen, and the time when Governor General Johannes van de Bosch applied the cultuurstelsel system, which forced the colonized people to cultivate land without payment.	<i>Negara Istana</i> adalah saksi dari peristiwa sejarah banyak, di antaranya adalah saat ketika Jenderal de Kock ditata skema untuk membawa perjuangan akhir Pangeran Diponegoro dan merumuskan strateginya untuk menghadapi Tuanku Imam Bonjol kepada Gubernur Jenderal der Baron Van Capellen, dan saat Gubernur Jenderal Johannes van de Bosch menerapkan sistem cultuurstelsel, yang memaksa orang-orang terjajah untuk mengolah tanah tanpa pembayaran.	<i>Istana Negara</i> adalah saksi dari banyak peristiwa sejarah, di antaranya adalah ketika Jenderal de Kock merencanakan skema untuk mengakhiri Pangeran Diponegoro dan merumuskan strateginya untuk menghadapi Tuanku Imam Bonjol kepada Gubernur Jenderal Baron Van der Capellen, dan saat Gubernur Jenderal Johannes van de Bosch menerapkan sistem cultuurstelsel, yang memaksa orang-orang terjajah untuk mengolah tanah tanpa pembayaran.
5.	One of them is the history of the title of the place itself: "Merdeka" (Independent).	Salah satunya adalah sejarah judul tempat itu sendiri: "Merdeka" (Independen).	Salah satunya adalah sejarah nama istana itu sendiri: "Merdeka".
6.	The word "Merdeka" is truly significant, it is a symbol of hope that emphasizes the end of colonization on Indonesian land as well as the beginning of life as an independent nation.	Kata "Merdeka" adalah benar-benar penting, ini adalah simbol harapan bahwa menekankan akhir penjajahan di tanah Indonesia serta awal kehidupan sebagai bangsa merdeka.	Kata "Merdeka" sangatlah penting, ini adalah simbol sebuah harapan yang menekankan akhir penjajahan di tanah Indonesia serta awal kehidupan sebagai bangsa merdeka.
7.	That day, the whole country was waiting for the radio broadcast from Jakarta announcing the tremendous news, the news on the signing and the submission of the text conveying the Netherlands' recognition of the United Republic of Indonesia's independence.	Hari itu, seluruh negara menunggu siaran radio dari Jakarta mengumumkan berita besar, berita di penandatanganan dan penyerahan teks menyampaikan pengakuan Belanda atas Republik Serikat kemerdekaan Indonesia.	Hari itu, seluruh warga negara menunggu siaran radio dari Jakarta mengumumkan berita besar, berita penandatanganan dan penyerahan teks yang berisi pengakuan Belanda atas kemerdekaan Republik Indonesia Serikat.

Continuation of Table 4.40

No.	The Sentences in the Original Article	The Awkward Translation Result of Google Translate	The Alternative Correct Translation
8.	At the same time, the Red and White Flag rose before the Independence Palace, taking over the place of the Netherland flag, the Indonesia Raya anthem was sung and people all over Indonesia shouted "Merdeka!, merdeka!, merdeka!"	<i>Pada saat yang sama, Bendera Merah Putih naik sebelum Istana Merdeka, mengambil alih tempat bendera Belanda, lagu Indonesia Raya dinyanyikan dan orang di seluruh Indonesia berteriak "Merdeka!, Merdeka!, Merdeka!"</i>	<i>Pada saat yang sama, Bendera Merah Putih berkibar di depan Istana Merdeka, mengambil alih tempat bendera Belanda, lagu Indonesia Raya dinyanyikan dan seluruh rakyat Indonesia berteriak "Merdeka!, Merdeka!, Merdeka!"</i>

c. Naturalness of Expression in the Translation of Informal Article

There are some awkward translations found. It happens because of two things. First, the grammatical structure of the original text is awkward or wrong. Second, it happens because Google Translate uses literally translation.

4.41 Awkward Translations in the Translation of Informal Article

No.	The Sentences in the Original Article	The Awkward Translation Result of Google Translate	The Alternative Correct Translation
1.	When I applied to position to be a civil official, like my friends, many of them passed the test, but I didn't.	<i>Ketika saya diterapkan pada posisi untuk menjadi seorang pejabat sipil, seperti teman-teman, banyak dari mereka lulus ujian, tapi aku tidak.</i>	<i>Ketika saya melamar pekerjaan sebagai pejabat sipil, seperti teman-teman, banyak dari mereka lulus ujian, tapi saya tidak.</i>
2.	Now, I really really want to travel to Europe, and still on the process of saving my money and still need a long long time to fulfill it.	<i>Sekarang, aku benar-benar benar-benar ingin melakukan perjalanan ke Eropa, dan masih pada proses penyimpanan uang saya dan masih membutuhkan waktu yang lama untuk memenuhinya.</i>	<i>Sekarang, saya benar-benar ingin melakukan perjalanan ke Eropa, dan masih dalam proses penyimpanan uang dan masih membutuhkan waktu yang lama untuk memenuhinya.</i>
3.	But in other hand, when it comes to things that I don't want to get, they come easily to me.	<i>Namun di sisi lain, ketika datang ke hal-hal yang aku tidak ingin, mereka datang dengan mudah bagi saya.</i>	<i>Namun di sisi lain, hal-hal yang saya tidak inginkan datang dengan mudah.</i>

Continuation of Table 4.41

No.	The Sentences in the Original Article	The Awkward Translation Result of Google Translate	The Alternative Correct Translation
4.	It makes me questioning, why should I have that terrible things.	<i>Ini membuat saya bertanya, mengapa aku harus hal-hal yang buruk.</i>	<i>Ini membuat saya bertanya, mengapa saya harus memperoleh hal-hal yang buruk.</i>
5.	So I think that God is love my friends and my sisters more than God loves me.	<i>Jadi saya berpikir bahwa Tuhan adalah kasih teman-teman saya dan kakak saya lebih dari Tuhan mencintaiku.</i>	<i>Jadi saya berpikir bahwa Tuhan lebih mencintai teman-teman dan kakak saya dari pada saya.</i>
6.	Hemm.. I think (what we call) small bless, is feel nothing.	<i>Hemm .. Saya pikir (apa yang kita sebut) memberkati kecil, adalah merasakan apa-apa.</i>	<i>Hemm .. saya pikir (apa yang kita sebut) berkah yang kecil, tidak terasa.</i>
7.	As word in one of Opick's song, "even the air that we breath is Your bless."	<i>Seperti kata di salah satu lagu Opick's, "bahkan udara yang kita napas adalah Anda memberkati"</i>	<i>Seperti lirik di salah satu lagu Opick, "bahkan udara yang kita hirup adalah berkah - Nya"</i>
8.	I feel shame when I read this word while surfing: "God doesn't give us what we want, but God give what we need"	<i>Saya merasa malu ketika saya membaca kata ini saat berselancar: "Tuhan tidak memberikan apa yang kita inginkan, tetapi Allah memberi apa yang kita butuhkan"</i>	<i>Saya merasa malu ketika saya membaca kata ini saat berselancar internet: "Tuhan tidak memberikan apa yang kita inginkan, tetapi Tuhan memberi apa yang kita butuhkan"</i>

d. Naturalness of Expression in the Translation of Scientific Article

There are some awkward translations found in the translation of this article:

4.42 Awkward Translations in the Translation of Scientific Article

No.	The Sentences in the Original Article	The Awkward Translation Result of Google Translate	The Alternative Correct Translation
1.	At last gender selection is scientifically feasible.	<i>Pada pemilihan gender terakhir adalah ilmiah layak.</i>	<i>Akhirnya pemilihan gender bisa dilakukan secara ilmiah.</i>
2.	Could this become the 21st century's form of sex discrimination?	<i>Mungkinkah ini menjadi bentuk abad ke-21 tentang diskriminasi seks?</i>	<i>Mungkinkah ini menjadi bentuk diskriminasi seks abad ke-21?</i>

Continuation of Table 4.42

No.	The Sentences in the Original Article	The Awkward Translation Result of Google Translate	The Alternative Correct Translation
3.	Throughout history, humans have wished for a child of one sex or the other.	<i>Sepanjang sejarah, manusia telah berharap untuk anak dari satu jenis kelamin atau yang lain.</i>	<i>Sepanjang sejarah, manusia berharap memiliki anak dengan jenis kelamin tertentu.</i>
4.	It was intended to exclude genetically defective embryos before they have a chance to develop.	<i>Hal itu dimaksudkan untuk mengecualikan embrio genetik yang rusak sebelum mereka memiliki kesempatan untuk berkembang.</i>	<i>Hal itu dimaksudkan untuk menyingkirkan embrio genetik yang rusak sebelum mereka memiliki kesempatan untuk berkembang.</i>
5.	Typically one or both partners have been genetically screened and found to be a carrier for a inheritable genetic disorder.	<i>Biasanya satu atau kedua pasangan telah genetik disaring dan ditemukan carrier untuk suatu gangguan genetik diwariskan.</i>	<i>Biasanya satu atau kedua pasangan telah disaring secara genetik dan ditemukan carrier gangguan genetic yang dapat menurun.</i>
6.	If they spot a Y, they know it's male.	<i>Jika mereka melihat Y, mereka tahu bahwa itu laki-laki.</i>	-
7.	After determining the sex of embryos, doctors implant the desired ones.	<i>Setelah menentukan jenis kelamin embrio, dokter implan yang diinginkan.</i>	<i>Setelah menentukan jenis kelamin embrio, dokter mengimplan yang diinginkan.</i>

For sentence number six, it is not clear in the original article who “they” refers to. It can refer to “chromosomes” or even the doctor even though he is not mentioned in the sentence.

e. Naturalness of Expression in the Translation of Frozen Text

There are some awkward translation found in the translation of this text:

4.43 Awkward Translations in the Translation of Frozen Text

No.	The Sentences in the Original Article	The Awkward Translation Result of Google Translate	The Alternative Correct Translation
1.	BY THE GRACE OF GOD THE ALMIGHTY	OLEH KASIH KARUNIA ALLAH YANG MAHA ESA	DENGAN RAHMAT TUHAN YANG MAHA ESA
2.	THE ACT CONCERNING IMMIGRATION	ATAS UNDANG-UNDANG IMIGRASI	UNDANG-UNDANG TENTANG KEIMIGRASIAN

Continuation of Table 4.43

No.	The Sentences in the Original Article	The Awkward Translation Result of Google Translate	The Alternative Correct Translation
3.	The Territory of the Republic of Indonesia, herein referred to as the Territory of Indonesia: that area consisting of the entire Territory of the Republic of Indonesia, including land, sea, and air space , based on existing legal regulations.	<i>Wilayah Republik Indonesia, yang selanjutnya disebut sebagai Wilayah Indonesia: bahwa kawasan yang terdiri dari seluruh Wilayah Republik Indonesia, termasuk tanah, laut, dan ruang udara, berdasarkan peraturan hukum yang ada</i>	<i>Wilayah Republik Indonesia, yang selanjutnya disebut sebagai Wilayah Indonesia: bahwa kawasan yang terdiri dari seluruh Wilayah Republik Indonesia, termasuk darat, laut, dan udara, berdasarkan peraturan hukum yang ada.</i>
4.	A Travel Document is any formal document issued by a legally authorized official of a country, which identifies the bearer and which is valid for travel between countries.	<i>Sebuah Dokumen Perjalanan adalah dokumen resmi yang dikeluarkan oleh pejabat yang berwenang secara hukum suatu negara, yang mengidentifikasi pembawa dan yang berlaku untuk perjalanan antar negara.</i>	<i>Dokumen Perjalanan adalah dokumen resmi yang dikeluarkan oleh pejabat yang berwenang secara hukum suatu negara, yang mengidentifikasi pembawa dan yang berlaku untuk perjalanan antar negara.</i>
5.	Immigration Check-points are seaports, airports, or other places which are determined and designated by the Minister of Justice as a gate or point of entry into or departure from the Territory of Indonesia.	<i>Imigrasi Periksa-poin adalah pelabuhan laut, bandar udara, atau tempat lain yang ditentukan dan ditunjuk oleh Menteri Kehakiman sebagai pintu gerbang atau pintu masuk ke atau keluar dari Wilayah Indonesia.</i>	<i>Tempat pemeriksaan imigrasi adalah pelabuhan laut, bandar udara, atau tempat lain yang ditentukan dan ditunjuk oleh Menteri Kehakiman sebagai pintu gerbang atau pintu masuk ke atau keluar dari Wilayah Indonesia.</i>
6.	A foreign national is any person who is not a citizen of the Republic of Indonesia.	<i>Seorang warga negara asing adalah setiap orang yang bukan warga negara Republik Indonesia</i>	<i>Warga negara asing adalah setiap orang yang bukan warga negara Republik Indonesia</i>

Continuation of Table 4.43

No.	The Sentences in the Original Article	The Awkward Translation Result of Google Translate	The Alternative Correct Translation
7.	<p>Visa for the Republic of Indonesia, henceforth called Visa is a written permit issued by a legally authorized official of any Embassy or Consular Office or other office of the Republic of Indonesia established by the Government of said Republic to grant permission for foreign nationals to enter and to travel in the Territory of Indonesia.</p>	<p>Visa untuk Republik Indonesia, selanjutnya disebut Visa adalah izin tertulis yang dikeluarkan oleh pejabat yang berwenang secara hukum dari setiap kantor Kedutaan atau Konsulat atau kantor lain dari Republik Indonesia didirikan oleh Pemerintah Republik mengatakan untuk memberikan izin bagi warga asing untuk masuk dan untuk perjalanan di Wilayah Indonesia.</p>	<p>Visa untuk Republik Indonesia yang selanjutnya disebut Visa adalah izin tertulis yang dikeluarkan oleh pejabat yang berwenang secara hukum dari setiap kantor Kedutaan atau Konsulat atau kantor lain dari Republik Indonesia didirikan oleh Pemerintah Republik Indonesia yang mengatakan untuk memberikan izin bagi warga asing untuk masuk dan mengadakan perjalanan di Wilayah Indonesia.</p>
8.	<p>An Entry Permit is a permit, stamped in the Travel Document of a foreign national, granting permission to enter the Territory of Indonesia, which has been issued by an authorized Immigration officer at an Immigration Check-point.</p>	<p>Sebuah Izin Masuk adalah izin, dicap dalam Dokumen Perjalanan dari izin nasional asing, pemberian untuk memasuki Wilayah Indonesia, yang telah dikeluarkan oleh pejabat Imigrasi yang berwenang di tempat Pemeriksaan Imigrasi.</p>	<p>Izin Masuk adalah izin yang diterakan dalam Dokumen Perjalanan warga negara asing, yang menyatakan pemberian izin untuk memasuki Wilayah Indonesia, yang dikeluarkan oleh pejabat Imigrasi yang berwenang di tempat Pemeriksaan Imigrasi.</p>
9.	<p>A Re-entry Permit is a permit stamped in the Travel Document of a foreign national who has permission to stay in Indonesia, allowing said person, after leaving the country, to re-enter the Territory of Indonesia.</p>	<p>Izin Masuk Kembali adalah izin dicap dalam Dokumen Perjalanan dari sebuah negara asing yang memiliki ijin untuk tinggal di Indonesia, sehingga kata orang, setelah meninggalkan negara itu, untuk kembali memasuki Wilayah Indonesia.</p>	<p>Izin Masuk Kembali adalah izin yang diterakan dalam Dokumen Perjalanan warga negara asing yang memiliki ijin untuk tinggal di Indonesia, mengijinkan orang tersebut, setelah meninggalkan negara itu, untuk kembali memasuki Wilayah Indonesia.</p>
10.	<p>A departure mark is a specific mark stamped in the Travel Document of any person leaving the Territory of Indonesia, by an authorized immigration officer at an Immigration Check-point.</p>	<p>Tanda keberangkatan adalah merek tertentu dicap dalam Dokumen Perjalanan dari setiap orang yang meninggalkan Wilayah Indonesia, oleh pejabat imigrasi yang berwenang di tempat Pemeriksaan Imigrasi.</p>	<p>Tanda keberangkatan adalah tanda tertentu yang diterakan dalam Dokumen Perjalanan setiap orang yang meninggalkan Wilayah Indonesia, oleh pejabat imigrasi yang berwenang di tempat Pemeriksaan Imigrasi</p>

Continuation of Table 4.43

No.	The Sentences in the Original Article	The Awkward Translation Result of Google Translate	The Alternative Correct Translation
11.	An Exit Prohibition is a temporary restriction prohibiting a specific person from leaving the Territory of Indonesia, issued for specific considerations.	<i>Sebuah Larangan Keluar merupakan pembatasan sementara melarang orang tertentu dari meninggalkan Wilayah Indonesia, diterbitkan untuk pertimbangan tertentu.</i>	<i>Larangan Keluar merupakan pembatasan sementara melarang orang tertentu meninggalkan Wilayah Indonesia, dikeluarkan untuk pertimbangan tertentu.</i>
12.	An Immigration Quarantine is temporary detention place for foreign national who will be expelled or deported or will have other Immigration actions taken against them.	<i>Sebuah Karantina Imigrasi adalah tempat penahanan sementara untuk negara asing yang akan diusir atau dideportasi atau akan memiliki tindakan lainnya Imigrasi diambil terhadap mereka.</i>	<i>Karantina Imigrasi adalah tempat penahanan sementara untuk warga negara asing yang akan diusir atau dideportasi atau dilakukan tindakan imigrasi lain terhadap mereka.</i>
13.	Expulsion or deportation is the action of expelling of a foreign national from the Territory of Indonesia because of being considered to be an undesirable alien.	<i>Pengusiran atau deportasi adalah tindakan yang keluar dari warga negara asing dari Wilayah Indonesia karena yang dianggap sebagai alien yang tidak diinginkan.</i>	<i>Pengusiran atau deportasi adalah tindakan mengeluarkan warga negara asing dari Wilayah Indonesia karena dianggap sebagai orang asing yang tidak diinginkan.</i>

f. Naturalness of Expression in the Translation of Technical Article

There are some awkward translations found in the translation of this article:

4.44 Awkward Translations in the Translation of Technical Article

No.	The Sentences in the Original Article	The Awkward Translation Result of Google Translate	The Alternative Correct Translation
1.	Windmills were previously used in early times to pump water out of the ground to irrigate systems and to grind wheat.	<i>Kincir angin sebelumnya digunakan pada zaman awal untuk memompa air dari tanah untuk mengairi sistem dan untuk menggiling gandum.</i>	<i>Zaman dulu, Kincir angin digunakan untuk memompa air dari tanah untuk pengairan dan untuk penggilingan gandum.</i>
2.	Through progressive technology , they soon found other useful purposes for these windmills.	<i>Melalui teknologi maju, mereka segera menemukan tujuan berguna lainnya untuk kincir angin ini.</i>	<i>Seiring dengan kemajuan teknologi, ditemukan kegunaan lain kincir angin ini.</i>

Continuation of Table 4.44

No.	The Sentences in the Original Article	The Awkward Translation Result of Google Translate	The Alternative Correct Translation
3.	With a little human ingenuity, they have been made to generate electricity. But how do windmills works?	<i>Dengan sedikit kecerdikan manusia, mereka telah dibuat untuk menghasilkan listrik.</i>	<i>Dengan sedikit kecerdikan manusia, kincir angin ini dimanfaatkan untuk menghasilkan listrik.</i>
4.	But how do windmills works?	<i>Tapi bagaimana bekerja kincir angin?</i>	<i>Tapi bagaimana cara kerja kincir angin?</i>
5.	It is considered as one of the most practical and perfect sources because it produces zero emission and it is abundantly free.	<i>Hal ini dianggap sebagai salah satu sumber yang paling praktis dan sempurna karena menghasilkan nol emisi dan itu berlimpah bebas.</i>	<i>Ini dianggap sebagai salah satu sumber energi yang paling praktis dan sempurna karena menghasilkan nol emisi dan gratis.</i>
6.	The best thing about the structure is that it can reduce the power bill of any home by 50 to 80 percent.	<i>Hal terbaik tentang struktur adalah dapat mengurangi tagihan listrik rumah setiap 50 sampai 80 persen.</i>	<i>Hal terbaik tentang struktur pembangkit listrik tenaga angin ini adalah dapat mengurangi tagihan listrik setiap rumah dari 50 sampai 80 persen.</i>
7.	These blades are used to collect the wind energy that flows over them.	<i>Pisau ini digunakan untuk mengumpulkan energi angin yang mengalir atas mereka.</i>	<i>Bilah ini digunakan untuk mengumpulkan energi angin.</i>
8.	The shaft meanwhile is wired into a generator , which then is linked to a battery.	<i>Sementara itu adalah poros yang terhubung ke generator, yang kemudian dihubungkan dengan baterai.</i>	<i>Sementara itu poros terhubung ke generator, yang kemudian dihubungkan dengan baterai.</i>
9.	The generator is also called the heart of such a mechanism, as it is the one that converts the energy collected.	<i>Generator juga disebut jantung mekanisme tersebut, karena adalah salah satu yang mengubah energi yang dikumpulkan.</i>	<i>Generator juga disebut jantung mekanisme pembangkit listrik tenaga angin ini, karena bagian inilah yang mengubah energi yang dikumpulkan.</i>
10.	The gearbox then modifies this turning force, and instead of revolving slowly with a lot of force in every revolution, it goes faster with less force in every revolution.	<i>Gearbox kemudian memodifikasi gaya berputar, dan bukannya bergulir perlahan-lahan dengan banyak kekuatan dalam setiap revolusi, itu berjalan lebih cepat dengan kekuatan kurang dalam setiap revolusi.</i>	<i>Gearbox kemudian memodifikasi gaya putar, dan bukannya berputar perlahan-lahan dengan banyak kekuatan dalam setiap putaran, melainkan berputar lebih cepat dengan lebih sedikit tenaga dalam setiap putaran.</i>

Continuation of Table 4.44

No.	The Sentences in the Original Article	The Awkward Translation Result of Google Translate	The Alternative Correct Translation
11.	At that moment, the generator, which is connected to the gearbox, creates electricity through the many magnets and copper wires inside of it.	<i>Pada saat itu, generator, yang terhubung dengan gearbox, menciptakan listrik melalui magnet banyak dan kawat tembaga di dalamnya.</i>	<i>Pada saat itu, generator, yang terhubung dengan gearbox, menciptakan listrik melalui banyak magnet dan kawat tembaga di dalamnya.</i>
12.	The bigger it is, the more powerfully it can drive the shaft, which means the greater electricity it can produce.	<i>Semakin besar itu, yang lebih kuat dapat drive shaft, yang berarti listrik yang lebih besar dapat menghasilkan.</i>	<i>Semakin besar struktur pembangkit tenaga angin ini, semakin kuat menggerakkan drive shaft, yang berarti listrik yang lebih besar dapat dihasilkan.</i>
13.	Imagine then how much electricity a wind farm with large turbines grouped together can create to provide bulk power to an electrical grid.	<i>Bayangkan berapa banyak listrik kemudian sebuah peternakan dengan turbin angin besar dikelompokkan bersama-sama dapat menciptakan untuk memberikan tenaga massal ke jaringan listrik.</i>	<i>Bayangkan berapa banyak listrik yang bisa dihasilkan oleh sejumlah besar pembangkit listrik tenaga angin ini untuk dialirkan ke jaringan listrik.</i>

g. Naturalness of Expression in the Translation of Popular Article

There are some awkward translations found in the translation of this article:

4.45 Awkward Translations in the Translation of Popular Article

No.	The Sentences in the Original Article	The Awkward Translation Result of Google Translate	The Alternative Correct Translation
1.	Indonesia will send eight of its best senior high school (SMA) students to the 11th Asian Physics Olympiad (APhO) which will be held in Taipei, Taiwan, from April 23 to May 1, 2010.	<i>Indonesia akan mengirim delapan terbaik sekolah tinggi senior (SMA) siswa ke Olimpiade Fisika Asia 11 (APhO) yang akan diselenggarakan di Taipei, Taiwan, dari 23 April - 1 Mei, 2010.</i>	<i>Indonesia akan mengirim delapan siswa Sekolah Menengah Atas terbaiknya (SMA) ke Olimpiade Fisika Asia 11 (APhO) yang akan diselenggarakan di Taipei, Taiwan, dari 23 April - 1 Mei, 2010.</i>

Continuation of Table 4.45

No.	The Sentences in the Original Article	The Awkward Translation Result of Google Translate	The Alternative Correct Translation
2.	Basic and Secondary Education Management Director General of the National Education Ministry , Suyanto said when seeing off the team in Jakarta Thursday that the selected students are expected to become the pride of Indonesia by grabbing gold medals.	<i>Pendidikan Dasar dan Menengah Manajemen Direcor Jenderal Departemen Pendidikan Nasional</i> , Suyanto mengatakan, ketika melihat dari tim di Jakarta hari Kamis bahwa siswa yang dipilih diharapkan menjadi kebanggaan Indonesia dengan meraih medali emas.	<i>Direktorat Jendral Pendidikan Dasar dan Menengah Departemen Pendidikan Nasional</i> , Suyanto mengatakan, ketika melihat tim di Jakarta hari Kamis bahwa siswa yang dipilih diharapkan menjadi kebanggaan Indonesia dengan meraih medali emas.
3.	However, winning gold medals was not the main purpose, because more important is gaining experience in mixing with the delegations of other countries by exchanges of skills.	<i>Namun, memenangkan medali emas itu bukan tujuan utama, karena lebih penting adalah memperoleh pengalaman dalam pencampuran dengan delegasi negara-negara lain dengan pertukaran keahlian.</i>	<i>Namun, memenangkan medali emas itu bukan tujuan utama, karena lebih penting adalah memperoleh pengalaman dalam berbaur dengan delegasi negara-negara lain sambil bertukar keahlian.</i>
4.	Leader of the team Hendra Kwee said the strongest rivals of Indonesia are Taiwan and China.	<i>Pemimpin tim Hendra Kwee kata saingan terkuat Indonesia adalah Taiwan dan China.</i>	<i>Pemimpin tim Hendra Kwee berkata saingan terkuat Indonesia adalah Taiwan dan China.</i>
5.	He said in last year's event in Thailand, the Indonesia team grabbed only two golds. This year they are trying to grab two golds.	<i>Dia mengatakan dalam tahun lalu 's event di Thailand, tim Indonesia meraih medali emas hanya dua. Tahun ini mereka berusaha merebut dua medali emas.</i>	<i>Dia mengatakan dalam even tahun lalu di Thailand, tim Indonesia hanya meraih dua medali emas. Tahun ini mereka berusaha merebut dua medali emas.</i>

4.1.2.3 Terminology

In this subchapter the researcher analyzes the characteristic of the terms that are used in the translation.

a. Terminology in the Translation of Consultative Article

This article uses terms related with economy. Sometimes Google Translate can translate the term correctly, for example in translating “stock split”.

Google Translate keeps it in the translation because “stock split” is a common term in economy so it is not necessary to be translated. Google

Translate sometimes fails in translating the term, for example it translates

“public” into “umum”. Literally, this translation is correct but this term is

not common in economy because it talks about shareholder. Google

Translate should translate it into “publik”. “Saham publik” is common

term in economy.

b. Terminology in the Translation of Formal Article

There is a special term “cultuurstelsel” wich is taken from Dutch. Google

Translate does not translate it and keep it as “cultuurstelsel” in the

translation.

c. Terminology in the Translation of Informal Article

There is no special term used in the article.

d. Terminology in the Translation of Scientific Article

This article uses some terms about medical. Google Translate can find the

equal terms in Indonesian. The medical terms found in the article and the

translation of the terms are as follows:

4.46 The Translation of Medical Terms by Google Translate in Scientific Article

No.	Medical Terms in The Original Article	The Translation of the Medical Terms
1.	Preimplantation	<i>Praimplantasi</i>
2.	Implantation	<i>Implantasi</i>
3.	Diagnosis	<i>Diagnosis</i>

Continuation of Table 4.46

No.	Medical Terms in The Original Article	The Translation of the Medical Terms
4.	Carrier	<i>Carrier</i>
5.	Infitro fertilization	<i>Fertilisasi invitro</i>
6.	Biopsied	<i>Dibiopsi</i>
7.	Blastomeres	<i>Blastomer</i>
8.	DNA amplification	<i>Amplifikasi DNA</i>
9.	Fluorescent hybridization system	<i>Sistem hibridisasi neon</i>
10.	Chromosomes	<i>Kromosom</i>

e. Terminology in the Translation of Frozen Text

There are some special terms used in law document found in this act.

Google Translate can find the equal terms in Indonesian. The terms and the translation of the terms are as follows:

4.47 The Translation of Law Terms by Google Translate in Frozen Text

No.	Law Terms in The Original Article	The Translation of the Law Terms
1.	Considering	<i>Menimbang</i>
2.	Referring to	<i>Mengingat</i>
3.	Constitution of 1945	<i>UUD 1945</i>
4.	Article	<i>Pasal</i>
5.	Paragraph	<i>Ayat</i>
6.	Act	<i>Undang – undang</i>
7.	State gazette	<i>Lembar negara</i>
8.	Supplementary state gazette	<i>Tambahan lembaran negara</i>

f. Terminology in the Translation of Technical Article

This article uses some special terms in engineering. Google Translate can find the equal terms in Indonesian. The terms and the translation are mentioned on the next page.

4.48 The Translation of Engineering Terms by Google Translate in Technical Article

No.	Engineering Terms in The Original Article	The Translation of the Engineering Terms
1.	Shaft	Poros
2.	Kinetic energy	Energi kinetik
3.	Drive shaft	Poros kardan
4.	Megawatts	Megawatt

g. Terminology in the Translation of Popular Article

There is no special term used in this translation.

4.1.2.4 Spelling

In this subchapter the researcher analyzes the spelling of the translation.

a. Spelling in the Translation of Consultative Article

The spelling of the translation of this article is correct.

b. Spelling in the Translation of Formal Article

There is one mistake of spelling. The mistake is caused by mistake in the original article. Google Translate translate “across” into “accross”.

c. Spelling in the Translation of Informal Article

The spelling of the translation of this article is correct.

d. Spelling in the Translation of Scientific Article

The spelling of the translation of this article is correct.

e. Spelling in the Translation of Frozen Text

The spelling of the translation of this article is correct.

f. Spelling in the Translation of Technical Article

The spelling of the translation of this article is correct.

g. Spelling in the Translation of Popular Article

There is one mistake in spelling. Google Translate makes a mistake in the spelling of “direcor” which should be “director”. The mistake comes from the original article. As a machine, Google Translate cannot make an adjustment if there is a mistake in the original text.

Based on all of the evaluation above, the researcher decides the score of the translation of each language variety. The translation of consultative article sounds like a translation. There are awkward translations in three sentences from 18 sentences or 16.67% of the whole text. There are meaning distortions and misused of terms in four sentences from 18 sentences or 22.22% of the whole text. The awkward translation is less than 25% so it is categorized as fair translation with the score D.

The translation of formal article really sounds like a translation. There are awkward translations in 8 sentences from 18 sentences or 44,44% of the whole text. There are meaning distortion and misused of term in three sentences from 18 sentences or 16,67% of the whole text. The awkward translation is more than 25% of the text so it is categorized as bad translation with the score E.

The translation of informal article really sounds like a translation. There are awkward translations in eight sentences from 19 sentences or 42,1% of the whole text. There are meaning distortions and misused of terms in four sentences from 19 sentences or 21,051% of the whole text. The awkward translation is more than 25% of the text so it is categorized as bad translation with the score E.

The translation of scientific article sounds like translation. There are awkward translations in seven sentences from 18 sentences or 38, 89% of the whole text.

There is no meaning distortion and misused of term. The awkward translation is more than 25% of the text so it is categorized as bad translation with the score E.

Frozen text is a special text. It needs special method to give the score. Special text also needs extra evaluation. The criteria of good translation of frozen text is not just a good accuracy in meaning, naturalness expression, terminology, and spelling which is explained above. There is a possibility that the translation is a bad translation eventhough it has accuracy in meaning, naturalness expression, terminology, and spelling. The translation of frozen text also needs to be evaluated the form, characteristic, and function of the text.

A law document has a special form of the text. This act begins with the title of the act, grateful to God, and the one who publish the act. The content of the act begin with “considering” or “menimbang”, “referring to” or “mengingat”, the one who approve the act, the act being approved, the chapter, and article.

Actually, Google Translate has already followed the form of the text but still there are some mistakes. Google Translate can translate “considering” into “menimbang” and “referring to” into “mengingat” but it fails to translate the title of the text. It is a serious mistake. It also changes point “a, b, c,” etc into number “1, 2, 3,” etc. From this evaluation can be concluded that there is a change in the form of the text.

The Indonesian version of the act has some characteristics: it uses a very formal language and there is no borrowing word. These characteristics must be

kept in the translation but it does not happen. Google Translate sometimes uses words which is less formal than the Indonesian version of the act. It uses “dicap” which is less formal than “ditera”. It also uses some abreviations which decrease the sense of formality. It abbreviates “Undang – Undang Dasar 1945” into UUD 1945 and “undang – undang” into “UU”. It uses some borrowing words such as *yurisdiksi*, *manifestasi*, *independen*, and *volume*, which are not used in Indonesian version of the act. From this evaluation, it can be concluded that there is a change in the characteristic of the text.

This act is used to give a brief explanation about immigration in Republic of Indonesia. This purpose cannot be achieved if this act also causes misunderstanding. This misunderstanding can cause a serious problem because this act is implemented by Indonesian. It can be found since the beginning of the translation. Google Translate translates “immigration” into “imigrasi” and “keimigrasian”. As explained in the evaluation before, Google Translate fails to decide when it must use “keimigrasian” or “imigrasi”.

Google Translate also translates “The Parliament of the Republic of Indonesia” into “Parlemen Republik Indonesia”. In general evaluation, there is no meaning distortion on it. In the Indonesian version of the act the name of parliament is mentioned explicitly into “Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Republik Indonesia”, so there is a change. Other mistakes, which can cause misunderstanding, are explained in general evaluation above.

From this evaluation it can be concluded that there is no change in the function of the text but this translation can not do its function well.

There are three conclusion from the evaluation: there is a change in the form of text, there is a change in the characteristic of the text, this translation cannot do its function well.

A translation of frozen text may not change the form and the characteristics of the text. A translation of frozen text must keep the function of the original text. It cannot be done by Google Translate. Based on the result of evaluation this translation is categorized into bad translation.

The translation of technical article really sounds like a translation. There are awkward translations in 13 sentences from 26 sentences or 50% of the whole text.

There are meaning distortions and misused of terms in two sentences from 26 sentences or 0,77% of the whole text. The awkward translation is more than 25% of the text so it is categorized as bad translation with the score E.

The translation of popular article sounds like a translation. There are awkward translations in five sentences from 11 sentences or 45.45% of the whole text.

There are meaning distortion and misused of terms in three sentence from 11 sentences or 27,27 % of the whole text. There are awkward translations more than 25% of the text so this translation is a bad translation with the score (E).

The biggest number of awkward translation is found in the translation of technical article. The awkward translation is 50% of the whole text. The smallest number of awkward translation is found in the translation of consultative article.

The awkward translation is 16.67% of the whole text.

4.1.3 The Strengths and Weaknesses of Translation Result of Google

Translate

In this subchapter the researcher classifies the result of evaluation into the strengths and weaknesses of the translation result of google translate. The classification is divided based on the language variety.

1. Consultative Language Variety

From the evaluation of the previous subchapter about the translation of article which is categorized into consultative language variety the researcher found some strengths of the translation of Google Translate as follow:

- Google Translate can translate short noun phrase. (see page 46)
- It can translate special term in economy. (see page 58)
- It can keep familiar term in the translation. (see page 58)
- It can keep formal language style. (see page 69)
- It can keep informative function. (see page 74)
- The meaning in text level is well organized. (see page 76)
- There is no spelling mistake. (see page 92)

The researcher also found some weaknesses of the translation of Google Translate as follow:

- Google Translate cannot translate long noun phrase. (see page 46)
- It makes mistake in translating pronoun "them". (see page 61)
- There is a local deviation. (see page 61)
- There is word which is not translated. (see page 61)
- There are some awkward translations. (see page 77)

2. Formal Language Variety

The researcher found some weaknesses and strengths of Google Translate in translating formal language article.

The strengths are as follow:

- Google Translate can translate short noun phrase. (see page 47)
- It can translate idiom which can be translated literally. (see page 60)
- It can keep the esthetic value of the text by translating idiom and connotative meaning. (see page 69)
- It can keep informative function of the text. (see page 74)

The weaknesses are as follow:

- Google Translate makes mistakes in translating long noun phrase. (see page 47)
- There is inconsistency in translating short noun phrase. (see page 47)
- It makes mistake in identifying past tense as past participle. (see page 47)
- It makes mistake in arranging punctuation. (see page 48)
- It cannot do modulation which is needed to change implicit information into explicit. (see page 55)
- It makes mistake in translating pronoun "they". (see page 61)
- There is inconsistency in translating time. (see page 61)
- There is local deviation in sentence level. (see page 76)
- There are some awkward translations. (see page 78)

3. Informal Language Variety

There are some weaknesses and strengths found from the evaluation of article which is categorized into informal language variety.

The strengths are as follow:

- Google Translate can translate non-standard grammatical structure. (see page 49)
- It can keep expressive language style. (see page 71)
- It can keep informative function. (see page 74)
- There is no spelling mistake. (see page 92)

The weaknesses are as follow:

- Google Translate makes mistake in translating past tense into past participle. (see page 49)
- It makes mistake in translating non-standard grammatical structure. (see page 49)
- There is inconsistency in translating non-standard grammatical structure. (see page 49)
- It makes mistake in translating possessive 's. (see page 49)
- It cannot do modulation which is needed to change implicit information into explicit. (see page 56)
- It inconsistency in translating words. (see page 62)
- It makes mistake in translating pronoun "they". (see page 62)
- There are words which are not translated. (see page 64)
- The meaning is not well organized in text level. (see page 76)

- There are some awkward translations. (see page 81)

4. Scientific Language Variety

From the evaluation of the translation of scientific article, the researcher found some strengths and weaknesses.

The strengths are as follow:

- Google Translate can translate medical terms. (see page 90)
- It can keep informal, friendly, and powerfull language style. (see page 72)
- It can keep informative function. (see page 75)
- The meaning is well organized in text level. (see page 77)
- There is no spelling mistake.

The weaknesses are as follow:

- Google Translate make mistake in translating long noun phrase. (see page 51)
- There is inconsistency in translating long noun phrase. (see page 51)
- The meaning is bad organized in sentence level. (see page 77)

5. Frozen Language Variety

There are some strengths and weaknesses found in the evaluation of Act no. 9 Year 1992 Concerning Immigration which is categorized into frozen language variety.

The strengths are as follow:

- Google Translate can translate article. (see page 53)
- It can translate special terms in law. (see page 91)

- The translation still sounds like a law document. (see page 75)
- The meaning is well organized in text level. (see page 77)
- There is no spelling mistake. (see page 92)

The weaknesses are as follow:

- Google Translate makes mistakes in translating article. (see page 52)
- It is inconsistence in translating article. (see page 53)
- It is inconsistence in translating some words. (see page 64)
- There are words which are not translated. (see page 66)
- It cannot keep very formal language style. (see page 72)

6. Technical Language Variety

There are some strengths and weaknesses found from the evaluation of the translation of technical language variety article.

The strengths are as follow:

- It can translates engineering terms. (see page 92)
- It can keep informal language style. (see page 73)
- It can keep informative function of the text. (see page 75)
- The meaning is well organized in text level. (see page 77)
- There is no spelling mistake. (see page 92)

The weaknesses are as follow:

- It cannot do modulation which is needed to change implicit information into explicit. (see page 57)
- It makes mistkaes in translating pronoun “they”, and “them”. (see page 67)

- There is local deviation. (see page 67)

7. Popular Language Variety

In the evaluation of the translation of popular language variety article, the researcher found some strengths and weaknesses.

The strengths are as follow:

- Google Translate can keep friendly, non technical, and popular language style. (see page 73)
- It can keep informative function of the text. (see page 76)

The weaknesses are as follow:

- Google Translate makes mistake in translating possessive 's. (see page 54)
- There is a word which is not translated. (see page 68)
- It is inconsistence in translating names. (see page 68)

4.2 Discussion

The translation result of Google Translate in translating seven articles categorized into consultative, formal, informal, scientific, frozen, technical, and popular language varieties was evaluated using Machali's theory. According to Machali (2009), there are four criteria used to evaluate translation: meaning reproduction accuracy, naturalness of expression, terminology, and spelling. In the previous subchapter, the researcher found some characteristics of Google Translate based on these criteria.

Meaning reproduction accuracy is divided into some aspects: linguistic, semantic, and pragmatic. Linguistic aspect consists of five aspects. The first

aspect of linguistic aspects is transposition. Generally, Google Translate can do transposition. It can change English structure into Indonesian structure but there are still some mistakes. Google Translate makes some mistakes and inconsistencies in translating noun phrase. It makes mistakes in identifying past tense as past participle. It makes mistakes in translating possessive 's and non-standard grammatical rules. Finally, about transposition, it is inconsistent in translating articles. The second aspect in linguistic aspects is modulation. Google Translate cannot do modulation which is needed in a translation. It cannot change the implicit information into explicit. The change of implicit into explicit is sometimes needed to make the translation more natural and the delivery of information clearer. The third aspect in linguistic aspects is lexicon. Google Translate can translate text containing special terms. It can keep and find the equal specific terms. It keeps the special terms which are already familiar and unnecessary to be translated. The fourth aspect in linguistic aspects is idiom. Google Translate can translate idioms which can be translated literally.

Semantic aspect consists of two aspects. The first aspect in semantic aspect is referential meaning. Generally, Google Translate can find the equal word from English into Indonesian but there are some mistakes. Google Translate makes mistakes in translating pronoun "them" and "they". However, it fails in translating some words and names. It is inconsistent in the choice of words. It finds the equal word literally so sometimes the translation is awkward because the choice of words is not suitable with the context. The second aspect in semantic aspect is interpersonal meaning. Generally, Google Translate can keep formal, informal,

friendly, powerful, non technical and popular language styles. It can translate connotative meaning. It makes mistakes in keeping expressive and very formal language styles.

Pragmatic aspect consists of two. The first aspect in pragmatic is text equality.

Google Translate can keep the text equality of general text which has informative function but it makes mistakes in keeping the informative function of frozen text.

It also makes mistakes in keeping expressive function of the text. The second aspect of pragmatic aspect is meaning organization. Generally, Google Translate can organize meaning well in text level but there are some awkward translations in sentence level.

The second criterion is naturalness of expression. Based on the analysis in the previous subchapter, the researcher found many awkward translations. The awkward translation is caused by the literal translation used by Google Translate.

The researcher categorized Google Translate into literal translation because Google Translate can find the equal word in target language and arrange it into target language structure. According to Nababan (2003), literal translation is a translation between word-for-word translation and free translation. In literal translation, the translator finds the equal word in the target language and then arranges it into the target language structure. Literal translation causes the choice of word sometimes does not suitable with the context of the text.

The next characteristic is about terminology. Google Translate can keep and translate special terms in economy, medical, engineering, and law.

The last characteristic is about the spelling in the translation. Google Translate will not make mistakes in spelling as long as the spelling of the source language text is correct. If there is a spelling mistake in source language text it will be translated in a wrong way too. Google Translate cannot make adjustment of mistakes in source language text.

From the evaluation using four criteria proposed by Machali, the researcher categorized the result of evaluation into the strengths and weaknesses of the translation result of Google Translate. There are some strengths of the translation result of Google Translate. First, Google Translate can change English structure into Indonesian structure. Furthermore, it can translate a short noun phrase and special terms in economy, medical, engineering, and law. Second, it can translate and keep specific terms in English into equal specific terms in Indonesian. However, it keeps the specific terms which are already familiar in Indonesian. In addition, it can translate idioms which can be translated literally. Third, it can keep formal, informal, friendly, powerful, and popular language styles. Fourth, it can translate word containing connotative meaning. Moreover, it can keep informative function of general text and it has good meaning organization in text level. At last, it has no mistakes in spelling as long as there is no spelling mistake in the source language text.

There are some weaknesses of the translation result of Google Translate. Google Translate makes some mistakes and inconsistencies in translating a long noun phrase. Then, it makes mistakes in identifying past tense which is identified as past participle. Furthermore, it makes mistakes in arranging punctuation and in

translating non-standard grammatical structure. In addition, it makes mistakes in translating article, possessive 's, and pronoun "them", "they", and "we". Next, Google Translate cannot do modulation. It fails to translate some words, inconsistency in finding the equal words and translates literally. It also fails to translate some names and keep stimulation of five senses to the reader in the translation. Moreover, it makes mistake in keeping expressive and very formal language style and keeping expressive function of general text and informative function of frozen text. Then, it has bad meaning organization in sentence level which makes the sentence awkward.

The result of this research can add to the result of previous research about machine translation. Two previous studies conducted by Ramayanti (2005) entitled "Grammatical Error Analysis of Transtool Translation Result as a Translation Software" and Hardjoprawiro (2005) entitled "Translation by Transtool" are about Transtool which is also categorized as machine translation. Compared with the result of Ismarita's research, some mistakes about grammar made by Transtool can also be found in the translation result of Google Translate. Ismarita found that Transtool makes mistakes in tenses, pronoun, agreement, countable and uncountable noun, passive voice, imperative, article, and parallel structure. In this research, the researcher found mistakes in tenses, pronouns, and article. Compared with the result of Kurnadi's research, Google Translate is better than Transtool. Kurnadi found that Transtool uses word for word translation. It means that the translation of Transtool is limited in finding the equal word.

Google Translate uses literal translation which does not only find the equal word but also arrange the equal word into target language structure.

In this research, the researcher analyzed data which consist of several language varieties. The previous researches did not use data which consist of several language varieties. The result of this research about the translation result of several language varieties can add to the result of previous researches.



CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter, the researcher gives the conclusion of this research. The researcher also gives suggestion for Google Translate users and next researchers who are interested to conduct research about Google Translate.

5.1 Conclusion

Based on the result of analysis in the previous chapter, the researcher concluded that Google Translate tends to use literal translation. It influences three of the four criteria that are used to find the characteristics of the translation result of Google Translate. The three criteria are meaning reproduction accuracy, naturalness of expression, and terminology. In meaning reproduction accuracy, literal translation makes Google Translate able to find the equal words from English into Indonesian and arrange it into Indonesian structure, but sometimes it is not suitable with the context of the text. In naturalness of expression, literal translation makes the translation sometimes awkward. In terminology, literal translation makes Google Translate able to find the equal specific terms in Indonesian. The last of the criteria is spelling. Literal translation does not give influence to spelling of the translation. Google Translate will not make spelling mistake as long as the spelling in the original article is correct.

There are some strengths of the translation result of Google Translate found in this research. Google Translate can change English structure into Indonesian structure. It can translate and keep special terms in economy, medical,

engineering, and law. It can keep formal, informal, friendly, powerful, and popular language styles. It can translate connotative meaning. It can keep informative function of general text. Its meaning organization is well in text level. It does not make spelling mistakes.

There are some weaknesses of the translation result of Google Translate that are found in this research. It is inconsistent in translating noun phrases and choosing the equal word. It makes mistakes in identifying past tense, arranging punctuation, and translating non standard grammatical sentence. It also makes mistakes in translating pronoun, articles, names, and possessive 's. It cannot do modulation. It fails to translate some words. It makes mistakes in translating expressive and very formal language style. It also makes mistakes in keeping expressive function of general text and informative function of frozen text. It translates literally which makes the meaning organization in sentence level bad and makes the translation awkward.

From the characteristic, strengths and weaknesses above can be concluded that the translation result of Google Translate is bad, since sometimes it produces awkward translation but it is still very useful as translator assistance because the translation is readable and can be understood.

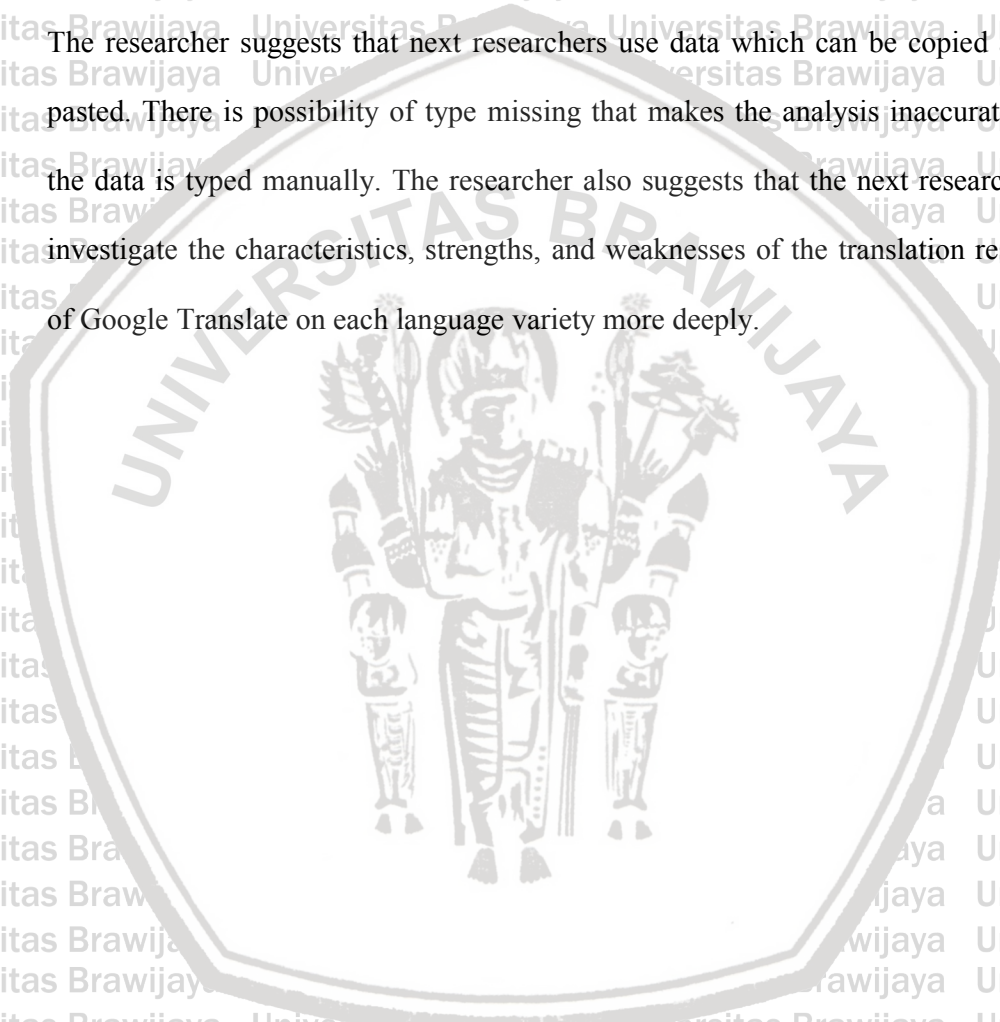
5.2 Suggestion

Some suggestions are presented to Google Translate users. Google Translate user should check the text first before it is translated. A mistake in source language text results in a wrong translation. The translation result of Google Translate is already acceptable if the purpose of the translation is just to

understand the text but Google Translate users should edit it if the purpose of the translation is to create high quality translation.

The researcher also wants to give suggestion to next researchers who are interested to conduct a research about the translation result of Google Translate.

The researcher suggests that next researchers use data which can be copied and pasted. There is possibility of type missing that makes the analysis inaccurate if the data is typed manually. The researcher also suggests that the next researcher investigate the characteristics, strengths, and weaknesses of the translation result of Google Translate on each language variety more deeply.



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UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA

APPENDICES



Appendix 1: The English Version of Consultative Article

Shareholder Information

Welcome to the shareholder centre. Here you will find information about Unilever shares, the answers to any questions you may have about them and relevant contact details and links.

Our shares

Unilever Indonesia ordinary shares are listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange.

There are 7 630 000 000 ordinary shares in issue, each having a nominal value of Rp 10,-.

Structure of capital

- Authorized capital: Rp 76 300 000 000
- Subscribed capital: Rp 76 300 000 000
- Paid-up capital: Rp 76 300 000 000
- Nominal per share: Rp 10

Shareholders

- Unilever Indonesia Holding B.V - 6 484 877 500 shares (85%)
- Public - 1 145 122 500 shares (15%)

At the Company's Annual General Meeting on 13 June 2000, the shareholders agreed to a stock split, reducing the par value from Rp 1 000 per share to Rp 100 per share. This change was notarized by deed No. 19 of Notary Singgih Susilo SH dated 4 August 2000 and was approved by the Minister of Justice and Human Rights (formerly Ministry of Justice) Republic of Indonesia under decree No. C-18481.HT.01.04-TH.2000.

At the Company's Annual General Meeting on 24 June 2003, the shareholders agreed to a stock split, reducing the par value from Rp 100 per share to Rp 10 per share. This change was notarized by deed No. 46 of notary public Singgih Susilo SH dated 10 July 2003 and was approved by the Minister of Justice and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia under decree No. C-17533 HT.01.04-TH.2003.

Appendix 2: The English Version of Formal Article

JAKARTA PRESIDENTIAL PALACES

Wednesday, 28 December 2005

The complex of Jakarta Presidential Palaces is located on Jl. Merdeka Utara, near the park of National Monument (Monas), at the heart of the capital city, approximately 6.8 acres and 5 metres above sea level. The Jakarta Presidential Palaces consists of two palaces: the Merdeka Palace, which faces Monas, and the Negara Palace (State Palace), accross Ciliwung River and Jl. Veteran. Several other buildings are also located in the complex of the palaces. They are the Presidential Office, the House of State, Baiturrahim Mosque and the Museum of Presidential Palaces. In the garden grow big old shading trees with long dangling roots as well as grasses covering the land like a green carpet and all these succeeds to make the Jakarta Presidential Palaces a shady cool place. Mainly functioning as a place to convene presidential events, the Jakarta Presidential Palaces also serve as the Office of the President of the Republic of Indonesia, the centre of governmental activities and a place to hold state events, to have Indonesian Armed Forces' junior officers sworn in, to receive state guests, a place for ambassadors from other countries to submit their credentials to the President of the Republic of Indonesia, a place to hold the opening ceremony of national meetings and workshops, national or international congresses and a place for commemorating the moment of proclamation of independence of the Republic of Indonesia every August 17.

Negara Palace

Negara Palace is a witness of numerous historical events, among them are the moment when General de Kock laid out his scheme to bring to an end Prince Diponegoro's fight and formulate his strategy to deal with Tuanku Imam Bonjol to Governor General Baron Van der Capellen, and the time when Governor General Johannes van de Bosch applied the cultuurstelsel system, which forced the colonized people to cultivate land without payment. Subsequent to the independence of the Republic of Indonesia, on 25 March 1947, the building also witnessed the signing of Linggarjati Agreement by Sultan Sjahriir from the Indonesian side and Dr. Van Mook representing the Netherlands.

Merdeka Palace

Merdeka Palace was built in 1879 and it recorded many important events, which are influential to Indonesian governmental stance, hence, it owns a special place at the heart of Indonesian people. One of them is the history of the title of the place itself: "Merdeka" (Independent). The word "Merdeka" is truly significant, it is a symbol of hope that emphasizes the end of colonization on Indonesian land as well as the beginning of life as an independent nation. On 27 December 1949, Merdeka Palace witnessed the historical event concerning the Netherlands' recognition of the independence of the United Republic of Indonesia proceeded through a series of ceremony conducted both in Amsterdam, the Netherlands at 10 a.m. and in Jakarta and Yogyakarta, Indonesia at 4 p.m. That day, the whole country was waiting for the radio broadcast from Jakarta announcing the tremendous news, the news on the signing and the submission of the text conveying the Netherlands' recognition of the United Republic of Indonesia's independence. At the same time, the Red and White Flag rose before the Independence Palace, taking over the place of the Netherland flag, the Indonesia Raya anthem was sung and people all over Indonesia shouted "Merdeka!, merdeka!, merdeka!" As a result, the palace is called Merdeka Palace. The commemoration of the independence of the Republic of Indonesia was first held on 17 August 1950 in Merdeka Palace. The State Palace.

Appendix 3: The English Version of Informal Article

I am jealous

I often feel jealous lately. I'm jealous with other people because they can get and do the things that I want to have and do. I want to have a good job, like my friends have, so I can get a good salary, and afford my life, but I don't. When I applied to position to be a civil official, like my friends, many of them passed the test, but I didn't. Now, I really really want to travel to Europe, and still on the process of saving my money and still need a long long time to fulfill it. But my sister gets a scholarship to Germany this April.

I don't know why, I feel that I need to work harder than other people to get things that I want. But in other hand, when it comes to things that I don't want to get, they come easily to me. It makes me questioning, why should I have that terrible things. So I think that God is love my friends and my sisters more than God loves me.

And suddenly I've been reminded that, when I feel jealous to what God has give to other people, maybe God is jealous to me, since I often getting closer to worldly things than getting closer to God. I feel shame, that I am healthy, not lying in the hospital bed, having cancer like my cousin, that I can sleep well in a soft bed in my house, not in under the bridge like the homeless. Can use the internet every day anytime, don't have to go to the internet cafe and pay Rp3000 per hour. Ah, I feel shame that I don't thank to God. So it is why God love them more than God loves me, right?

Hemm.. I think (what we call) small bless, is feel nothing. As word in one of Opick's song, "even the air that we breath is Your bless." We think bless is to get what we want. I feel shame when I read this word while surfing: "God doesn't give us what we want, but God give what we need"

Appendix 4: The English Version of Scientific Article

Boy or girl? Technology allows you to choose the sex of your baby

At last gender selection is scientifically feasible. Could this become the 21st century's form of sex discrimination?

Throughout history, humans have wished for a child of one sex or the other. At last gender selection is scientifically feasible. The most intriguing method is an in vitro fertilization technique called preimplantation genetic diagnosis.

Gender selection techniques

Preimplantation genetic diagnosis (PGD) was originally designed for detecting genetic diseases. It allows genetic analysis to be performed on early embryos prior to implantation and pregnancy. It was intended to exclude genetically defective embryos before they have a chance to develop. Typically one or both partners have been genetically screened and found to be a carrier for a inheritable genetic disorder.

The technique of preimplantation genetic diagnosis involves the removal of eggs from the woman and fertilization within the lab using standard IVF (in vitro fertilization) techniques to create embryos. Embryos are then biopsied under microscopic observation and control to obtain one or two sample cells (blastomeres) for genetic analysis using either

specialized DNA amplification or fluorescent hybridization systems. Male and female embryos can be differentiated by examining their chromosomes. If they spot a Y, they know it's male. After determining the sex of embryos, doctors implant the desired ones. While more invasive and costly (around 20,000 US Dollars) than other methods of gender selection, the success of preimplantation genetic diagnosis is virtually guaranteed.

Appendix 5: The English Version of Frozen Text

ACT NO. 9 YEAR 1992

CONCERNING

IMMIGRATION

BY THE GRACE OF GOD THE ALMIGHTY

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

Considering:

- a. that the regulation of immigration, which concerns the traffic of people entering and leaving the sovereign Territory of Indonesia, is the right and jurisdiction of the Republic of Indonesia and constitutes one manifestation of sovereignty as an independent legal state based on the rule of law, on the Principles of Pancasila, and on the Constitution of 1945;
- b. that within the framework of the implementation of The Archipelago Principle national development, and with the steady increase in the traffic of people entering and leaving the country, as well as the increase in international and interstate relations, it has been deemed necessary to improve immigration regulation which, up to now, have consisted of various forms of laws and regulations which are no longer in accord with the development of the times and needs of the age;
- c. that in relation to the above it has been deemed necessary to regulate the provisions concerning Immigration into one Act;

Referring to:

1. Article 5, Paragraph (1) and Article 20, (1) of the 1945 Constitution;
2. Act No. 62 of 1958, concerning Indonesian Citizenship (State Gazette of 1958, No. 113, Supplementary State Gazette No. 1647), which has been amended by Act No.3 of 1976 concerning the Amendment to Chapter 18 of Act No. 62 of 1958 concerning Indonesian Citizenship (State Gazette of 1976, No.20, Supplementary State Gazette No.3077);

3. Act No.8 of 1981 concerning the Process of Criminal Law (State Gazette of 1981, No.76, Supplementary State Gazette No.3209);

With the approval of

The Parliament of the Republic of Indonesia,

has decided to establish

THE ACT CONCERNING IMMIGRATION

CHAPTER I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

In this Act the following terms are defined:

1. Immigration matters are those concerning the traffic of people entering and leaving the sovereign Territory of the Republic of Indonesia and alien control in the Territory of the Republic of Indonesia.
2. The Territory of the Republic of Indonesia, herein referred to as the Territory of Indonesia: that area consisting of the entire Territory of the Republic of Indonesia, including land, sea, and air space, based on existing legal regulations.
3. A Travel Document is any formal document issued by a legally authorized official of a country, which identifies the bearer and which is valid for travel between countries.
4. Immigration Check-points are seaports, airports, or other places which are determined and designated by the Minister of Justice as a gate or point of entry into or departure from the Territory of Indonesia.
5. The Minister of Justice, herein referred to as the Minister, whose official scope of powers, functions, and duties includes the Immigration Sector.
6. A foreign national is any person who is not a citizen of the Republic of Indonesia.
7. Visa for the Republic of Indonesia, henceforth called Visa is a written permit issued by a legally authorized official of any Embassy or Consular Office or other office of the Republic of Indonesia established by the

Government of said Republic to grant permission for foreign nationals to enter and to travel in the Territory of Indonesia.

8. An Entry Permit is a permit, stamped in the Travel Document of a foreign national, granting permission to enter the Territory of Indonesia, which has been issued by an authorized Immigration officer at an Immigration Check-point.

9. A Re-entry Permit is a permit stamped in the Travel Document of a foreign national who has permission to stay in Indonesia, allowing said person, after leaving the country, to re-enter the Territory of Indonesia.

10. A departure mark is a specific mark stamped in the Travel Document of any person leaving the Territory of Indonesia, by an authorized immigration officer at an Immigration Check-point.

11. Transportation modes are ships, airplanes, or any other form of transportation used for the carrying of passengers.

12. An Exit Prohibition is a temporary restriction prohibiting a specific person from leaving the Territory of Indonesia, issued for specific considerations.

13. An Entry Prohibition is a temporary restriction prohibiting a specific person from entering the Territory of Indonesia, issued for specific considerations.

14. An Immigration Action is an administrative action from authorized immigration authorities outside of court action.

15. An Immigration Quarantine is temporary detention place for foreign national who will be expelled or deported or will have other Immigration actions taken against them.

16. Expulsion or deportation is the action of expelling of a foreign national from the Territory of Indonesia because of being considered to be an undesirable alien.

Article 2

Every Indonesian citizen has the right to depart from or enter the Territory of Indonesia.

Appendix 6: The English Version of Technical Article

How Do Windmills Work

Windmills were previously used in early times to pump water out of the ground to irrigate systems and to grind wheat. Through progressive technology, they soon found other useful purposes for these windmills. With a little human ingenuity, they have been made to generate electricity. But how do windmills work?

Wind power is a renewable kind of energy and it is a powerful source as well. It is considered as one of the most practical and perfect sources because it produces zero emission and it is abundantly free. The best thing about the structure is that it can reduce the power bill of any home by 50 to 80 percent.

Basically this structure consists of 2 to 3 blades that are connected to a shaft. These blades are used to collect the wind energy that flows over them. The shaft meanwhile is wired into a generator, which then is linked to a battery. The generator is also called the heart of such a mechanism, as it is the one that converts the energy collected.

Upon collecting and converting, a battery is needed for storing all the collected energy, which then can be coupled or linked into a home's electrical system.

How Do Windmills Work - The sequence:

- First of all, it slows down the speed of the wind using the blades, which work similarly as airplane's propellers.
- When the wind flows over the blades, these blades collect kinetic energy.
- Then the blades, which are linked to a drive shaft, revolve slowly and send a lot of the turning force into the gearbox.
- The gearbox then modifies this turning force, and instead of revolving slowly with a lot of force in every revolution, it goes faster with less force in every revolution.
- At that moment, the generator, which is connected to the gearbox, creates electricity through the many magnets and copper wires inside of it.

An important factor that plays a vital role on the way this machine works is the size of the structure itself, as the amount of electricity generated depends upon it. The bigger it is, the more powerfully it can drive the shaft, which means the greater electricity it can produce.

You might also notice that some windmills are located on top of valleys and mountains.

This is because the blend of hot and cold air can create moving air. Sometimes they are positioned near bodies of water, because this also generates wind due to the change in temperature brought about by the sea and the sun.

One important fact on how windmills work is that a single turbine can generate 100 megawatts of electricity. Imagine then how much electricity a wind farm with large turbines grouped together can create to provide bulk power to an electrical grid.

Appendix 7: The English Version of Popular Article

Indonesia sends best students to APhO in Taiwan

Friday, April 16, 2010 03:58 WIB | National | | Viewed 492 time(s)

Jakarta (ANTARA News) - Indonesia will send eight of its best senior high school (SMA) students to the 11th Asian Physics Olympiad (APhO) which will be held

in Taipei, Taiwan, from April 23 to May 1, 2010.

Basic and Secondary Education Management Director General of the National Education Ministry, Suyanto said when seeing off the team in Jakarta Thursday that the selected students are expected to become the pride of Indonesia by grabbing gold medals.

However, winning gold medals was not the main purpose, because more important is gaining experience in mixing with the delegations of other countries by exchanges of skills.

He said further that those who won a gold medal will receive a Satyalancana Wira Karya award from the President.

"The gold medalists will also enjoy a scholarship from the state for completion of their study up to the doctorate anywhere you like, like Harvard, or MIT (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)," he said.

Leader of the team Hendra Kwee said the strongest rivals of Indonesia are Taiwan and China.

He said in last year's event in Thailand, the Indonesia team grabbed only two golds. This year they are trying to grab two golds.

The Indonesian delegation consists of eight students, namely Ahmad Ataka Awwalur Rizqi of SMAN 3 in Yogyakarta, Ali Ikhsanul Qauli (SMAN 1 in Pamekasan, East Java), Christian George Emor (SMA Lokon St. Nikolaus in Tomohon, North Sulawesi), David Giovanni (SMAK Penabur Gading in Serpong, Tangerang, Banten), Evan Laksono (SMAK IPEKA in Tomang, Jakarta), Kevin Soedyatmiko (SMAN 12 in Jakarta), Muhammad Sohibul Maromi (SMAN 1 in Pamekasan, East Java), and Podianko Surya (SMAK 1 in Jakarta).

The participants of 11th APHO are Australia, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Israel, Jordan, Kazakhtan, Kirgistan, Macao, Malaysia, Mongolia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Turkmenistan, Vietnam, and Taiwan. (*)

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Appendix 8: The Translation Result of Consultative Article

Informasi Pemegang Saham

Selamat datang di pusat pemegang saham. Di sini Anda akan menemukan informasi tentang saham Unilever, jawaban atas pertanyaan apapun yang mungkin

Anda miliki tentang mereka dan rincian kontak yang relevan dan link.

Saham kami

Unilever Indonesia saham biasa tercatat di Bursa Efek Indonesia. Ada 7 630 000 000 saham biasa yang telah dikeluarkan, masing-masing memiliki nilai nominal Rp 10, -.

Struktur modal

- Modal dasar: Rp 76 300 000 000
- Langganan modal: Rp 76 300 000 000
- Paid-modal: Rp 76 300 000 000
- Nominal per saham: 10 Rp

Pemegang Saham

- Unilever Indonesia Holding BV - 6 484 877 500 lembar saham (85%)
- Umum - 1 145 122 500 lembar saham (15%)

Pada Perusahaan Rapat Umum Tahunan tanggal 13 Juni 2000, para pemegang saham menyetujui stock split, mengurangi nilai nominal saham dari Rp 1 000 per saham menjadi Rp 100 per saham. Perubahan ini telah diaktakan dengan akta No 19 dari Notaris Singgih Susilo SH tanggal 4 Agustus 2000 dan telah disetujui oleh Menteri Kehakiman dan Hak Asasi Manusia (dahulu Departemen Kehakiman) Republik Indonesia dengan surat keputusan No C-18481.HT.01.04- TH.2000.

Pada Perusahaan Rapat Umum Tahunan tanggal 24 Juni 2003, para pemegang saham menyetujui stock split, mengurangi nilai nominal saham dari Rp 100 per saham menjadi Rp 10 per saham. Perubahan ini telah diaktakan dengan akta No 46 dari notaris Singgih Susilo SH tanggal 10 Juli 2003 dan telah disetujui oleh Menteri Kehakiman dan Hak Asasi Manusia dari Republik Indonesia dalam Surat Keputusan No C-17533 HT.01.04-TH.2003.

Appendix 9: The Translation Result Formal Article

JAKARTA PRESIDEN Istana

Rabu, 28 Desember 2005

Kompleks Istana Kepresidenan Jakarta berlokasi di Jl. Merdeka Utara, dekat taman Monumen Nasional (Monas), di jantung ibu kota, sekitar 6,8 hektar dan 5 meter di atas permukaan laut. Istana Kepresidenan Jakarta terdiri dari dua istana:

Istana Merdeka yang menghadap ke Monas, dan Istana Negara (Istana Negara), accross Sungai Ciliwung dan Jl. Veteran. Beberapa bangunan lain juga terletak di kompleks istana. Mereka Kantor Kepresidenan, Gedung Negara, Masjid Baiturrahim, dan Museum Istana Presiden. Di kebun tumbuh pohon-pohon besar naungan tua dengan akar menggantung panjang serta rumput atas tanah seperti karpet hijau dan semua ini berhasil untuk membuat Istana Kepresidenan Jakarta tempat yang dingin teduh. Terutama berfungsi sebagai tempat untuk mengadakan acara presiden, Istana Kepresidenan Jakarta juga melayani sebagai Kantor Presiden Republik Indonesia, pusat kegiatan pemerintahan dan tempat untuk menyelenggarakan kegiatan negara, untuk memiliki perwira muda Angkatan Bersenjata Republik Indonesia 'sumpah dalam, untuk menerima tamu-tamu

negara, tempat bagi para duta besar dari negara-negara lain untuk menyerahkan mandat mereka kepada Presiden Republik Indonesia, tempat untuk mengadakan upacara pembukaan pertemuan nasional dan lokakarya, kongres nasional atau internasional dan tempat untuk memperingati saat proklamasi kemerdekaan Republik Indonesia setiap tanggal 17 Agustus.

Istana Negara

Negara Istana adalah saksi dari peristiwa sejarah banyak, di antaranya adalah saat ketika Jenderal de Kock ditata skema untuk membawa perjuangan akhir Pangeran Diponegoro dan merumuskan strateginya untuk menghadapi Tuanku Imam Bonjol kepada Gubernur Jenderal der Baron Van Capellen, dan saat Gubernur Jenderal Johannes van de Bosch menerapkan sistem cultuurstelsel, yang memaksa orang-orang terjajah untuk mengolah tanah tanpa pembayaran. Setelah kemerdekaan Republik Indonesia, pada tanggal 25 Maret 1947, bangunan itu juga menyaksikan penandatanganan Perjanjian Linggarjati oleh Sultan Sjahrir dari pihak Indonesia dan Dr Van Mook mewakili Belanda.

Istana Merdeka

Istana Merdeka dibangun pada tahun 1879 dan mencatat peristiwa penting, yang berpengaruh terhadap sikap pemerintah Indonesia, maka, ia memiliki tempat khusus di hati masyarakat Indonesia. Salah satunya adalah sejarah judul tempat itu sendiri: "Merdeka" (Independen). Kata "Merdeka" adalah benar-benar penting, ini adalah simbol harapan bahwa menekankan akhir penjajahan di tanah Indonesia serta awal kehidupan sebagai bangsa merdeka. Pada tanggal 27 Desember 1949, Istana Merdeka menyaksikan peristiwa historis tentang pengakuan Belanda atas kemerdekaan Republik Indonesia Serikat terus melalui serangkaian upacara yang dilakukan baik di Amsterdam, Belanda pukul 10 pagi dan di Jakarta dan Yogyakarta, Indonesia pada 4 am Hari itu, seluruh negara menunggu siaran radio dari Jakarta mengumumkan berita besar, berita di penandatanganan dan penyerahan teks menyampaikan pengakuan Belanda atas Republik Serikat kemerdekaan Indonesia. Pada saat yang sama, Bendera Merah Putih naik sebelum Istana Merdeka, mengambil alih tempat bendera Belanda, lagu Indonesia Raya dinyanyikan dan orang di seluruh Indonesia berteriak "Merdeka!, Merdeka!, Merdeka" Sebagai hasilnya, istana bernama Istana Merdeka. Peringatan kemerdekaan Republik Indonesia pertama kali diadakan pada tanggal 17 Agustus 1950 di Istana Merdeka. Istana Negara.

Appendix 10: The Translation Result of Informal Article

Aku cemburu

Saya sering merasa iri akhir-akhir ini. Aku iri dengan orang lain karena mereka bisa mendapatkan dan melakukan hal-hal yang ingin saya miliki dan lakukan. Saya ingin memiliki pekerjaan yang baik, seperti teman-teman saya punya, jadi saya bisa mendapatkan gaji yang baik, dan mampu hidup saya, tapi

saya tidak. Ketika saya diterapkan pada posisi untuk menjadi seorang pejabat sipil, seperti teman-teman, banyak dari mereka lulus ujian, tapi aku tidak. Sekarang, aku benar-benar benar-benar ingin melakukan perjalanan ke Eropa, dan masih pada proses penyimpanan uang saya dan masih membutuhkan waktu yang lama untuk memenuhinya. Tapi adik saya mendapat beasiswa ke Jerman pada bulan April ini.

Aku tidak tahu mengapa, saya merasa bahwa saya harus bekerja lebih keras daripada orang lain mendapatkan hal-hal yang aku inginkan. Namun di sisi lain, ketika datang ke hal-hal yang aku tidak ingin, mereka datang dengan mudah bagi saya. Ini membuat saya bertanya, mengapa aku harus hal-hal yang buruk. Jadi saya berpikir bahwa Tuhan adalah kasih teman-teman saya dan kakak saya lebih dari Tuhan mencintaiku.

Dan tiba-tiba aku sudah diingatkan bahwa, ketika aku merasa iri dengan apa yang Tuhan telah berikan kepada orang lain, mungkin Allah cemburu kepada saya, karena saya sering semakin dekat untuk hal-hal duniawi daripada semakin dekat kepada Allah. Saya merasa malu, bahwa saya sehat, tidak berbaring di tempat tidur rumah sakit, menderita kanker seperti sepupu saya, bahwa saya bisa tidur nyenyak di ranjang empuk di rumah saya, bukan di bawah jembatan seperti tunawisma. Dapat menggunakan internet setiap hari kapan saja, tidak perlu pergi ke warnet dan membayar Rp3000 per jam. Ah, saya merasa malu bahwa saya tidak berterima kasih kepada Tuhan. Jadi, mengapa Tuhan mengasihi mereka lebih dari Tuhan mencintaiku, kan?

Hemm .. Saya pikir (apa yang kita sebut) memberkati kecil, adalah merasakan apa-apa. Seperti kata di salah satu lagu Opick's, "bahkan udara yang kita napas adalah Anda memberkati" Kami berpikir memberkati adalah untuk mendapatkan apa yang kita inginkan.. Saya merasa malu ketika saya membaca kata ini saat berselancar: "Tuhan tidak memberikan apa yang kita inginkan, tetapi Allah memberi apa yang kita butuhkan"

Appendix 11: The Translation Result of Scientific Article

Anak laki-laki atau perempuan? Teknologi memungkinkan Anda untuk memilih jenis kelamin bayi Anda

Pada pemilihan gender terakhir adalah ilmiah layak. Mungkinkah ini menjadi bentuk abad ke-21 tentang diskriminasi seks?

Sepanjang sejarah, manusia telah berharap untuk anak dari satu jenis kelamin atau yang lain. Pada pemilihan gender terakhir adalah ilmiah layak. Metode yang paling menarik adalah fertilisasi in vitro teknik yang disebut diagnosis genetik praimplantasi.

Gender teknik seleksi

praimplantasi genetik diagnosis (PGD) pada awalnya dirancang untuk mendeteksi penyakit genetik. Hal ini memungkinkan analisa genetik akan dilakukan pada

awal embrio sebelum implantasi dan kehamilan. Hal itu dimaksudkan untuk mengecualikan embrio genetik yang rusak sebelum mereka memiliki kesempatan untuk berkembang. Biasanya satu atau kedua pasangan telah genetik disaring dan ditemukan carrier untuk disorder chromosomes genetik diwariskan. Jika mereka melihat Y, mereka tahu bahwa itu laki-laki. Setelah menentukan jenis kelamin embrio, dokter implan yang diinginkan. Meskipun lebih invasif dan mahal (sekitar 20.000 Dolar AS) dibandingkan metode seleksi jenis kelamin lainnya, keberhasilan praimplantasi diagnosis genetik hampir dijamin.

Teknik praimplantasi diagnosis genetik melibatkan pemindahan telur dari perempuan dan pembuahan dalam laboratorium dengan menggunakan standar IVF (fertilisasi invitro) teknik untuk menciptakan embrio. Embrio kemudian dibiopsi di bawah pengamatan mikroskopis dan kontrol untuk mendapatkan satu atau dua sel contoh (blastomer) untuk analisis genetik baik menggunakan amplifikasi DNA khusus atau sistem hibridisasi neon. embrio laki-laki dan perempuan dapat dibedakan dengan memeriksa kromosom mereka. Jika mereka melihat Y, mereka tahu bahwa itu laki-laki. Setelah menentukan jenis kelamin embrio, dokter implan yang diinginkan. Meskipun lebih invasif dan mahal (sekitar 20.000 Dolar AS) dibandingkan metode seleksi jenis kelamin lainnya, keberhasilan praimplantasi diagnosis genetik hampir dijamin.

Appendix 12: The Translation Result of Frozen Text

ACT NO. 9 YEAR 1992
TENTANG
IMIGRASI

OLEH KASIH KARUNIA ALLAH YANG MAHA ESA

PRESIDEN REPUBLIK INDONESIA

Menimbang:

1. bahwa peraturan imigrasi, yang menyangkut lalu lintas orang memasuki dan meninggalkan Wilayah kedaulatan Indonesia, adalah hak dan yurisdiksi Republik Indonesia dan merupakan salah satu manifestasi dari kedaulatan sebagai sebuah negara hukum yang independen berdasarkan aturan hukum, pada Prinsip Pancasila, dan UUD 1945;
2. bahwa dalam rangka pelaksanaan Pembangunan nasional Wawasan Nusantara, dan dengan meningkatnya volume lalu lintas orang memasuki dan meninggalkan negara, serta peningkatan hubungan internasional dan antar negara, dipandang perlu untuk memperbaiki peraturan imigrasi yang, sampai sekarang, telah terdiri dari berbagai bentuk undang-undang dan peraturan yang tidak lagi sesuai dengan perkembangan zaman dan kebutuhan zaman;
3. bahwa sehubungan dengan hal tersebut diatas dipandang perlu untuk mengatur ketentuan tentang Keimigrasian menjadi satu Undang-undang,

Mengingat:

1. Pasal 5 ayat (1) dan Pasal 20, (1) UUD 1945;
2. Undang-undang Nomor 62 tahun 1958, tentang Kewarganegaraan Indonesia (Lembaran Negara tahun 1958 Nomor 113, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Nomor 1647), yang telah diubah dengan Undang-Undang No.3 tahun 1976 tentang Perubahan Bab 18 Undang-Undang Nomor 62 tahun 1958 tentang Kewarganegaraan Indonesia (Lembaran Negara 1976, No.20, Tambahan Lembaran Negara No.3077);
3. Undang-Undang No.8 tahun 1981 tentang Proses Hukum Pidana (Lembaran Negara 1981, No.76, Tambahan Lembaran Negara No.3209);

Dengan persetujuan

Parlemen Republik Indonesia,

telah memutuskan untuk membentuk

ATAS UNDANG-UNDANG TENTANG IMIGRASI

BAB I

KETENTUAN UMUM

Pasal 1

Dalam UU ini istilah didefinisikan sebagai berikut:

1. Imigrasi hal ini yang menyangkut lalu lintas orang memasuki dan meninggalkan Wilayah kedaulatan Republik Indonesia dan kontrol asing dalam wilayah Republik Indonesia.
2. Wilayah Republik Indonesia, yang selanjutnya disebut sebagai Wilayah Indonesia: bahwa kawasan yang terdiri dari seluruh Wilayah Republik Indonesia, termasuk tanah, laut, dan ruang udara, berdasarkan peraturan hukum yang ada.
3. Sebuah Dokumen Perjalanan adalah dokumen resmi yang dikeluarkan oleh pejabat yang berwenang secara hukum suatu negara, yang mengidentifikasi pembawa dan yang berlaku untuk perjalanan antar negara.
4. Imigrasi Periksa-poin adalah pelabuhan laut, bandar udara, atau tempat lain yang ditentukan dan ditunjuk oleh Menteri Kehakiman sebagai pintu gerbang atau pintu masuk ke atau keluar dari Wilayah Indonesia.
5. Menteri Kehakiman, selanjutnya disebut sebagai Menteri, yang resmi lingkup

kekuasaan, fungsi, dan tugas meliputi Sektor Imigrasi.

6. Seorang warga negara asing adalah setiap orang yang bukan warga negara Republik Indonesia.

7. Visa untuk Republik Indonesia, selanjutnya disebut Visa adalah izin tertulis yang dikeluarkan oleh pejabat yang berwenang secara hukum dari setiap kantor Kedutaan atau Konsulat atau kantor lain dari Republik Indonesia didirikan oleh Pemerintah Republik mengatakan untuk memberikan izin bagi warga asing untuk masuk dan untuk perjalanan di Wilayah Indonesia.

8. Sebuah Izin Masuk adalah izin, dicap dalam Dokumen Perjalanan dari izin nasional asing, pemberian untuk memasuki Wilayah Indonesia, yang telah dikeluarkan oleh pejabat Imigrasi yang berwenang di tempat Pemeriksaan Imigrasi.

9. Izin Masuk Kembali adalah izin dicap dalam Dokumen Perjalanan dari sebuah negara asing yang memiliki ijin untuk tinggal di Indonesia, sehingga kata orang, setelah meninggalkan negara itu, untuk kembali memasuki Wilayah Indonesia.

10. Tanda keberangkatan adalah merek tertentu dicap dalam Dokumen Perjalanan dari setiap orang yang meninggalkan Wilayah Indonesia, oleh pejabat imigrasi yang berwenang di tempat Pemeriksaan Imigrasi.

11. Transportasi mode adalah kapal, pesawat, atau bentuk transportasi lainnya digunakan untuk mengangkut penumpang.

12. Sebuah Larangan Keluar merupakan pembatasan sementara melarang orang tertentu dari meninggalkan Wilayah Indonesia, diterbitkan untuk pertimbangan tertentu.

13. Sebuah Larangan Entry merupakan pembatasan sementara melarang orang tertentu dari memasuki Wilayah Indonesia, diterbitkan untuk pertimbangan tertentu.

14. Tindakan Imigrasi adalah tindakan administratif dari pejabat imigrasi yang berwenang di luar tindakan pengadilan.

15. Sebuah Karantina Imigrasi adalah tempat penahanan sementara untuk negara asing yang akan diusir atau dideportasi atau akan memiliki tindakan lainnya Imigrasi diambil terhadap mereka.

16. Pengusiran atau deportasi adalah tindakan yang keluar dari warga negara asing dari Wilayah Indonesia karena yang dianggap sebagai alien yang tidak diinginkan.

Pasal 2

Setiap warga negara Indonesia berhak untuk berangkat dari atau masukkan Wilayah Indonesia.

Appendix 13: The Translation Result of Technical Article

Bagaimana Cara Kincir Angin Bekerja

Kincir angin sebelumnya digunakan pada zaman awal untuk memompa air dari tanah untuk mengairi sistem dan untuk menggiling gandum. Melalui teknologi maju, mereka segera menemukan tujuan berguna lainnya untuk kincir angin ini. Dengan sedikit kecerdikan manusia, mereka telah dibuat untuk menghasilkan listrik. Tapi bagaimana bekerja kincir angin?

Energi angin merupakan jenis energi terbarukan dan merupakan sumber yang kuat juga. Hal ini dianggap sebagai salah satu sumber yang paling praktis dan sempurna karena menghasilkan nol emisi dan itu berlimpah bebas. Hal terbaik tentang struktur adalah dapat mengurangi tagihan listrik rumah setiap 50 sampai 80 persen.

Pada dasarnya struktur ini terdiri 2 sampai 3 pisau yang terhubung ke poros. Pisau ini digunakan untuk mengumpulkan energi angin yang mengalir atas mereka. Sementara itu adalah poros yang terhubung ke generator, yang kemudian dihubungkan dengan baterai. generator juga disebut jantung mekanisme tersebut, karena adalah salah satu yang mengubah energi yang dikumpulkan.

Setelah mengumpulkan dan mengkonversi, baterai diperlukan untuk menyimpan semua energi dikumpulkan, yang kemudian dapat digabungkan atau dihubungkan ke dalam sistem listrik rumah itu.

Bagaimana Cara Kerja Kincir Angin - Urutan:

- Pertama-tama, memperlambat kecepatan angin dengan menggunakan mata pisau, yang bekerja mirip seperti baling-baling pesawat.
 - Ketika angin mengalir di atas pisau, pisau ini mengumpulkan energi kinetik.
 - Kemudian pisau, yang terhubung ke poros kardan, berputar lambat dan mengirim banyak gaya berbelok ke gearbox.
 - Gearbox kemudian memodifikasi gaya berputar, dan bukannya bergulir perlahan-lahan dengan banyak kekuatan dalam setiap revolusi, itu berjalan lebih cepat dengan kekuatan kurang dalam setiap revolusi.
 - Pada saat itu, generator, yang terhubung dengan gearbox, menciptakan listrik melalui magnet banyak dan kawat tembaga di dalamnya.
- Salah satu faktor penting yang memainkan peran penting dalam perjalanan mesin ini bekerja adalah ukuran dari struktur itu sendiri, sebagai jumlah listrik yang dihasilkan tergantung atasnya. Semakin besar itu, yang lebih kuat dapat drive shaft, yang berarti listrik yang lebih besar dapat menghasilkan.
- Anda juga mungkin melihat bahwa beberapa kincir angin terletak di atas lembah

dan gunung. Hal ini karena campuran udara panas dan dingin dapat membuat udara bergerak. Kadang-kadang mereka diposisikan dekat badan air, karena ini juga menghasilkan angin akibat perubahan suhu dibawa oleh laut dan matahari.

Satu fakta penting tentang cara kerja kincir angin adalah bahwa turbin tunggal dapat menghasilkan 100 megawatt listrik. Bayangkan berapa banyak listrik kemudian sebuah peternakan dengan turbin angin besar dikelompokkan bersama-sama dapat menciptakan untuk memberikan tenaga massal ke jaringan listrik.

Appendix 14: The Translation Result of Popular Article

Indonesia mengirim siswa terbaik untuk Apho di Taiwan

Jumat, 16 April 2010 03:58 WIB | National | | Dilihat 398 kali (s)
Jakarta (ANTARA News) - Indonesia akan mengirim delapan terbaik sekolah tinggi senior (SMA) siswa ke Olimpiade Fisika Asia 11 (APHO) yang akan diselenggarakan di Taipei, Taiwan, dari 23 April - 1 Mei, 2010.

Pendidikan Dasar dan Menengah Manajemen Director Jenderal Departemen Pendidikan Nasional, Suyanto mengatakan, ketika melihat dari tim di Jakarta hari Kamis bahwa siswa yang dipilih diharapkan menjadi kebanggaan Indonesia dengan meraih medali emas.

Namun, memenangkan medali emas itu bukan tujuan utama, karena lebih penting adalah memperoleh pengalaman dalam pencampuran dengan delegasi negara-negara lain dengan pertukaran keahlian.

Dia mengatakan lebih lanjut bahwa mereka yang memenangkan medali emas akan menerima penghargaan Satyalancana Wira Karya dari Presiden.

"Para peraih medali emas juga akan menikmati beasiswa dari negara untuk penyelesaian studi mereka sampai ke doktor mana pun Anda suka, seperti Harvard atau MIT (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)," katanya.

Pemimpin tim Hendra Kwee kata saingan terkuat Indonesia adalah Taiwan dan China.

Dia mengatakan dalam tahun lalu 's event di Thailand, tim Indonesia meraih medali emas hanya dua. Tahun ini mereka berusaha merebut dua medali emas.

Delegasi Indonesia terdiri dari delapan siswa, yaitu Ahmad Ataka Awwalur Rizqi dari SMAN 3 Yogyakarta, Ali Ikhsanul Qauli (SMAN 1 di Pamekasan, Jawa Timur), George Christian Emor (SMA St.Nikolaus Lokon di Tomohon, Sulawesi Utara), David Giovanni (SMAK Penabur Gading Serpong, Tangerang Banten), Evan Laksono (II Ipeka SMAK di Tomang, Jakarta), Kevin Soedyatmiko (SMAN

12 di Jakarta), Muhammad Sohbul Maromi (SMAN 1 di Pamekasan, Jawa Timur), dan Podianko Surya (SMAK 1 di Jakarta).

Para peserta APHO ke-11 adalah Australia, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Israel, Jordan, kazakhztan, Kirgistan, Macau, Malaysia, Mongolia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Turkmenistan, Vietnam, dan Taiwan. (*)

Appendix 15: The Indonesian Version of Consultative Article

Informasi Pemegang Saham

Di sini anda akan memperoleh informasi mengenai saham Unilever Indonesia, jawaban atas pertanyaan yang mungkin anda miliki tentang saham tersebut, dan rinciannya serta link terkait.

Saham Kami

Saham biasa Unilever Indonesia tercatat di bursa efek Jakarta dan Surabaya.

Telah diterbitkan 7.630.000.000 lembar saham biasa, masing-masing dengan nilai nominal Rp 10.00.

Struktur modal

- Modal Dasar : Rp 76.300.000.000,00
- Modal yang Ditempatkan : Rp 76.300.000.000,00
- Modal Disetor : Rp 76.300.000.000,00
- Nilai Nominal per saham : Rp 10.00

Para Pemegang Saham

- Unilever Indonesia Holding B.V – 6 484 877 500 lembar saham (85%)
- Publik – 1 145 122 500 lembar saham (15%)

Berdasarkan Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Tahunan tanggal 13 Juni 2000, para pemegang saham menyetujui untuk melakukan pemecahan saham (stock split) dengan merubah nilai nominal saham dari Rp 1.000 menjadi Rp 100 per saham. Perubahan ini diaktakan dengan akta notaris Singgih Susilo SH No.19 tanggal 4 Agustus 2000 dan disetujui oleh Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia (dahulu Menteri Kehakiman) Republik Indonesia dalam surat keputusan No.C-18481 HT.01.04-TH.2000.

Pada Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Tahunan tanggal 24 Juni 2003, para pemegang saham menyetujui untuk melakukan pemecahan saham (stock split) dengan mengubah nilai nominal saham dari Rp 100 menjadi Rp 10 per lembar saham. Perubahan ini diaktakan dengan akta No.46 tanggal 10 Juli 2003 dari notaris Singgih Susilo SH dan disetujui oleh Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia dalam surat keputusan No.C-17533 HT.01.04-TH.2003.

Appendix 16: The Indonesian Version of Formal Article

Istana Negara

28-12-2005

Komplek Istana Kepresidenan Jakarta terletak di Jl. Merdeka Utara, berdekatan dengan Taman Monumen Nasional (Monas); di jantung ibu kota negara, di atas tanah seluas 6,8 hektar, di ketinggian lebih kurang 5 meter dari permukaan laut.

Istana Kepresidenan Jakarta terdiri dari dua bangunan istana, yaitu Istana Merdeka yang menghadap ke Monas, dan Istana Negara, yang menghadap ke Sungai Ciliwung, Jl. Veteran, selain itu terdapat pula bangunan lain dalam lingkungan Istana Jakarta, yaitu Kantor Presiden, Wisma Negara, Masjid Baiturrahim, dan Museum Istana Kepresidenan serta halaman yang ditumbuhi oleh pepohonan besar dan tua, yang berdaun rindang dan berakar berjuntai, serta berkat rerumputannya yang menghampar laksana permadani hijau, Istana Jakarta tampak teduh dan asri.

Istana Kepresidenan Jakarta fungsinya lebih difokuskan kepada kegiatan resmi kepresidenan, selain sebagai kantor Presiden Republik Indonesia juga sebagai pusat kegiatan pemerintahan dan tempat penyelenggaraan acara-acara yang bersifat kenegaraan, pelatihan pejabat-pejabat tinggi negara, pelantikan perwira muda TNI, penerimaan tamu-tamu negara, penyerahan surat-surat kepercayaan duta besar negara sahabat, pembukaan musyawarah dan rapat kerja nasional, pembukaan kongres bersifat nasional dan internasional, dan sebagai tempat memperingati Detik-Detik Proklamasi pada setiap tanggal 17 Agustus.

Istana Negara.

Istana ini banyak mencatat peristiwa, diantaranya : Jenderal de Kock menguraikan rencananya untuk menindas pemberontakan Pangeran Diponegoro dan merumuskan strateginya dalam menghadapi Tuanku Imam Bonjol kepada Gubernur Jenderal Baron van der Capellen, dan Gubernur Jenderal Johannes van de Bosch menetapkan sistem tanam paksa (cultuurstelsel).

Setelah kemerdekaan Republik Indonesia, pada tanggal 25 Maret 1947, di gedung ini pula terjadi penandatanganan naskah Persetujuan Linggarjati, pihak Indonesia diwakili oleh Sultan Sjahrir dan pihak Belanda oleh Dr. Van Mook.

Istana Merdeka

Istana Merdeka dibangun pada tahun 1879, istanan ini banyak mencatat peristiwa luar biasa dalam kehidupan pemerintahan Indonesia sehingga istana ini lebih banyak mendapat keistimewaan di hati rakyat Indonesia. Salah satunya adalah riwayat tentang nama istana itu sendiri, nama yang menggunakan kata merdeka.

Kata Merdeka bukan tiada atau hampa arti, kata merdeka laksana bara asa bagi pertanda terlepasnya belenggu penjajahan di bumi Indonesia seraya menjadi bangsa yang berdaulat.

Pada tanggal 27 Desember 1949, di Istana Merdeka terjadi peristiwa tentang pengakuan atas kedaulatan Republik Indonesia Serikat oleh Kerajaan Belanda melalui serangkaian upacara resmi yang dilaksanakan dalam waktu yang sama, baik di Belanda (Amsterdam pukul 10.00 waktu setempat) maupun di Indonesia (Jakarta dan Yogyakarta waktu pukul 16.00 waktu setempat). Pada hari itu di berbagai tempat dan penjuru tanah air, ratusan ribu pesawat radio menanti siaran dari Jakarta yang membawa berita luar biasa itu. Serta merta terdengar berita upacara penandatanganan dan penyerahan naskah tentang pengakuan atas kedaulatan Republik Indonesia Serikat itu.

Dengan waktu bersamaan bendera Merah Putih berkibar di depan Istana Merdeka sebagai pengganti bendera Belanda, lagu Indonesia Raya berkumandan, dan pekikan "Merdeka, merdeka, merdeka", yang menggema di seluruh pelosok tanah air, itu sebabnya istana bernama Istana Merdeka.

Peringatan Hari Proklamasi Kemerdekaan Republik Indonesia pertama kali diadakan pada tahun 1950 tanggal 17 Agustus di Istana Merdeka.

Appendix 17: The Indonesian Version of Informal Article

Iri3

Belakangan ini saya lagi sering ngerasa iri. Saya iri karena apa yang saya pengenin bisa dimiliki banyak orang, kecuali saya..hiks.. Saya kepengen punya kerjaan yang bagus biar bisa punya penghasilan yang bagus, biar mengakomodasi hal-hal yang saya pengen punyain, kayak temen-temen saya yang udah pada kerja. Waktu lagi musimnya CPNS, saya pengen ketrima CPNS. Temen-temen saya keterima, tapi saya tidak. Sekarang saya lagi pengen banget traveling ke Eropa, eh, sodara sepupu saya dapet beasiswa ke German, tapi saya masih dalam proses menabung dan masih perlu waktu yang lamaaaaa..hiks...

Entah kenapa, saya jadi ngerasa kalo untuk mendapatkan hal-hal yang saya pengenin, saya harus berusaha lebih keras dari orang lain. Tapi sebaliknya untuk hal-hal yang saya gak pengen dapetin atau alamin, mudah dateng ke saya. Saya jadi bertanya-tanya, kenapa harus saya yang mengalami hal-hal buruk tersebut.

Saya jadi mikir Tuhan lebih sayang sama teman-teman saya, sodara sepupu saya, daripada sama saya.

Dan tiba-tiba saya diingatkan, kalo saya merasa iri dan cemburu sama karunia Tuhan untuk orang-orang lain, mungkin Tuhan juga cemburu sama saya, karena saya lebih sering mendekat ke godaan-godaan dunia daripada mendekat pada Nya. Saya jadi merasa malu, padahal saya sehat, gak lagi tiduran di rumah sakit menderita kanker kayak kakak sepupu saya, saya bisa bubu di kasur empuk (karena habis dijemur), gak bubu di bawah jembatan. Bisa main internet tiap hari, anytime, gak harus ke warnet dan bayar 3000 perjam, kadang kesel karena lambat. Ah, saya jadi malu karena saya kurang bersyukur. Jadi wajar kalo Tuhan lebih sayang sama mereka daripada sama saya ya?

Hemm.. saya rasa karunia-karunia (yang kita anggap) kecil sering tidak terasa. Padahal kayak lagunya Opick, “bahkan nafas adalah karunia Mu.” Kita baru merasa mendapatkan anugerah kalo yang kita pengenin tercapai. Saya jadi malu waktu saya nemu kalimat ini waktu lagi browsing: “Tuhan tidak memberi apa yang kita inginkan, tapi Tuhan memberi apa yang kita butuhkan”

Appendix 18: The Indonesian Version of Scientific Article

Laki-laki atau perempuan? Teknologi memungkinkan Anda memilih jenis kelamin bayi Anda

Akhirnya pemilihan jenis kelamin anak bukan hal yang mustahil lagi secara ilmiah. Akankah ini menjadi bentuk diskriminasi gender abad 21? Sepanjang sejarah, manusia selalu menginginkan anak dengan salah satu jenis kelamin, laki-laki atau perempuan. Secara ilmiah, pemilihan jenis kelamin anak sekarang ini bukan sesuatu yang mustahil dilakukan. Metode paling menarik adalah teknik pembuahan *in vitro* yang disebut *preimplantation genetic diagnosis* (diagnosa genetik sebelum embrio menempel ke dinding rahim).

Teknik pemilihan jenis kelamin

Preimplantation genetic diagnosis (PGD) pada mulanya dirancang untuk mendeteksi penyakit-penyakit genetik. PGD memungkinkan analisa genetik dilakukan terhadap embrio prematur sebelum pembuahan dan kehamilan. Teknik ini dimaksudkan untuk menyisihkan embrio-embrio yang cacat secara genetik sebelum sempat berkembang. Biasanya satu atau dua pasangan secara genetik telah di-*screen* dan terbukti dapat menjadi pembawa cacat genetik yang dapat menurun. Teknik *preimplantation genetic diagnosis* mencakup pengambilan telur dari perempuan dan pembuahan yang dilakukan di laboratorium dengan menggunakan teknik IVF (*invitro fertilization*) standar untuk menghasilkan embrio. Kemudian dilakukan proses biopsi (pelepasan dan pengujian jaringan, sel atau cairan) terhadap embrio dengan pengamatan dan kontrol *microscopic* guna mendapatkan satu atau dua sel contoh (blastomere) untuk keperluan analisa genetik dengan menggunakan salah satu sistem penguatan DNA khusus atau hibridasi berpendar. Embrio laki-laki dan perempuan dapat dibedakan dengan menguji kromosomnya. Jika mengindikasikan Y, maka berarti jantan. Setelah menentukan jenis kelamin embrio, dokter menanam embrio yang diinginkan. Meskipun lebih invasif dan mahal (sekitar USD 20.000) dibanding dengan metode pemilihan jenis kelamin lainnya, metode *preimplantation genetic diagnosis* hampir dipastikan berhasil.

Appendix 19: The Indonesian Version of Frozen Text

**UNDANG-UNDANG REPUBLIK INDONESIA
NOMOR 9 TAHUN 1992
TENTANG
KEIMIGRASIAN
DENGAN RAHMAT TUHAN YANG MAHA ESA
PRESIDEN REPUBLIK INDONESIA**

Menimbang :

- a. bahwa pengaturan keimigrasian yang meliputi lalu lintas orang masuk atau ke luar wilayah Indonesia merupakan hak dan wewenang Negara Republik Indonesia serta merupakan salah satu perwujudan dari kedaulatannya sebagai negara hukum yang berdasarkan Pancasila dan Undang-Undang Dasar 1945;
- b. bahwa dalam rangka pelaksanaan pembangunan nasional yang berwawasan Nusantara dan dengan semakin meningkatnya lalu lintas orang serta hubungan antar bangsa dan negara diperlukan penyempurnaan pengaturan keimigrasian yang dewasa ini diatur dalam berbagai bentuk peraturan perundang-undangan yang tidak sesuai lagi dengan perkembangan keadaan dan kebutuhan;
- c. bahwa sehubungan dengan hal tersebut diatas, dipandang perlu mengatur ketentuan tentang keimigrasian dalam suatu Undang-undang;

Mengingat :

1. Pasal 5 ayat (1) dan Pasal 20 ayat (1) Undang-Undang Dasar 1945;
2. Undang-undang Nomor 62 Tahun 1958 tentang Kewarganegaraan Republik Indonesia (Lembaran Negara Tahun 1958 Nomor 113, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Nomor 1647) sebagaimana telah diubah dengan Undang-undang Nomor 3 Tahun 1976 tentang Perubahan Pasal 18 Undang-undang Nomor 62 Tahun 1958 tentang Kewarganegaraan Republik Indonesia (Lembaran Negara Tahun 1976 Nomor 20, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Nomor 3077);
3. Undang-undang Nomor 8 Tahun 1981 tentang Hukum Acara Pidana (Lembaran Negara Tahun 1981 Nomor 76, Tambahan Lembaran Negara nomor 3209);

**Dengan persetujuan
DEWAN PERWAKILAN RAKYAT REPUBLIK INDONESIA**

MEMUTUSKAN :

MENETAPKAN:

UNDANG-UNDANG TENTANG KEIMIGRASIAN

BAB I

KETENTUAN UMUM

Pasal 1

Dalam Undang-undang ini yang dimaksud dengan :

1. Keimigrasian adalah hal ihwal lalu lintas orang yang masuk atau ke luar wilayah Negara Republik Indonesia dan pengawasan orang asing di wilayah Negara Republik Indonesia.
2. Wilayah Negara Republik Indonesia yang selanjutnya disingkat wilayah Indonesia adalah seluruh wilayah Negara Republik Indonesia yang meliputi darat, laut, dan udara berdasarkan peraturan perundang-undangan yang berlaku.
3. Surat Perjalanan adalah dokumen resmi yang dikeluarkan oleh pejabat yang berwenang dari suatu negara yang memuat identitas pemegangnya dan berlaku untuk melakukan perjalanan antar negara.
4. Tempat Pemeriksaan Imigrasi adalah pelabuhan, bandar udara, atau tempat-tempat lain yang ditetapkan oleh Menteri sebagai tempat masuk atau ke luar wilayah Indonesia.
5. Menteri adalah Menteri yang lingkup tugas dan tanggung jawabnya meliputi bidang keimigrasian.
6. Orang Asing adalah orang bukan Warga Negara Republik Indonesia.
7. Visa untuk Republik Indonesia yang selanjutnya disebut Visa adalah izin tertulis yang diberikan oleh pejabat yang berwenang pada Perwakilan Republik Indonesia atau di tempat lainnya yang ditetapkan oleh Pemerintah Republik Indonesia yang memuat persetujuan bagi orang asing untuk masuk dan melakukan perjalanan ke wilayah Indonesia.
8. Izin Masuk adalah izin yang diterakan pada Visa atau Surat Perjalanan orang asing untuk memasuki wilayah Indonesia yang diberikan oleh Pejabat Imigrasi di Tempat Pemeriksaan Imigrasi.
9. Izin Masuk Kembali adalah izin yang diterakan pada Surat Perjalanan orang asing yang mempunyai izin tinggal di Indonesia untuk masuk kembali ke wilayah Indonesia.
10. Tanda bertolak adalah tanda tertentu yang diterakan oleh Pejabat Imigrasi di Tempat Pemeriksaan Imigrasi dalam Surat Perjalanan setiap orang yang akan meninggalkan wilayah Indonesia.
11. Alat angkut adalah kapal laut, pesawat udara, atau sarana transportasi lainnya yang lazim dipergunakan untuk mengangkut orang.

12. Pencegahan adalah larangan yang bersifat sementara terhadap orang-orang tertentu untuk keluar dari wilayah Indonesia berdasarkan alasan tertentu.

13. Penangkalan adalah larangan yang bersifat sementara terhadap orang-orang tertentu untuk masuk ke wilayah Indonesia berdasarkan alasan tertentu.

14. Tindakan Keimigrasian adalah tindakan administratif dalam bidang keimigrasian di luar proses peradilan.

15. Karantina Imigrasi adalah tempat penampungan sementara bagi orang asing yang dikenakan proses pengusiran atau deportasi atau tindakan keimigrasian lainnya.

16. Pengusiran atau deportasi adalah tindakan mengeluarkan orang asing dari wilayah Indonesia karena keberadaannya tidak dikehendaki.

Pasal 2

Setiap Warga Negara Indonesia berhak melakukan perjalanan ke luar atau masuk wilayah Indonesia.

Appendix 20: The Indonesian Version of Technical Article

Cara Kerja Kincir Angin

Pada mulanya kincir angin digunakan untuk memompa air dan menggiling terigu. Perkembangan teknologi menemukan kegunaan lain pada kincir angin. Dengan sedikit rekayasa manusia kincir angin digunakan untuk menghasilkan listrik. Pertanyaannya kemudian adalah: "Bagaimana cara kerja kincir angin?".

☐ Angin merupakan sumber energi yang dapat diperbaharui dan sangat potensial. Angin dianggap sebagai salah satu sumber energi paling praktis dan sempurna karena bebas emisi dan gratis. Sisi terbaiknya adalah angin dapat mengurangi beban listrik 50% hingga 80%.

Pada dasarnya struktur ini terdiri dari 2 – 3 bilah kipas yang terhubung ke sebatang poros. Bilah-bilah tersebut digunakan untuk mengumpulkan energi angin yang mengalir di sekelilingnya. Sementara poros disambungkan dengan kabel ke generator, yang kemudian dihubungkan ke baterai. Generator juga disebut inti dari mekanisme ini, karena generatorlah yang mengubah energi yang terkumpul.

Setelah mengumpulkan dan mengubah energi, baterai diperlukan untuk menyimpan seluruh energi yang terkumpul, yang kemudian dihubungkan ke sistem listrik.

Urutan Cara Kerja Kincir Angin

- Pertama: kincir angin memperlambat kecepatan angin dengan menggunakan bilah, yang cara kerjanya serupa dengan baling-baling pesawat.
- Setelah angin mengalir di sekeliling bilah, maka bilah mengumpulkan energi kinetik.

- Kemudian bilah, yang terhubung ke poros penggerak, berputar pelan dan mengirimkan banyak tenaga pemutar ke gearbox.
 - Gearbox kemudian menyesuaikan tenaga pemutar ini, dan sebagai pengganti berputar secara pelan dengan banyak tenaga di setiap putaran, putaran menjadi semakin cepat dengan lebih sedikit tenaga di setiap putaran.
 - Saat itulah, generator, yang terhubung ke gearbox, menghasilkan listrik melalui sekian banyak magnet dan kawat tembaga yang terdapat di dalamnya.
- Faktor penting yang memainkan peran vital pada kerja mesin ini adalah ukuran strukturnya, mengingat jumlah listrik yang dihasilkan tergantung pada ukuran struktur mesin. Semakin besar struktur, maka semakin besar tenaga yang dihasilkan untuk memutar poros, yang berarti semakin besar listrik yang bisa dihasilkan. Mungkin Anda juga pernah melihat kincir angin dipasang di lembah atau di puncak bukit. Hal ini dikarenakan perpaduan udara panas dan dingin dapat menghasilkan angin (udara yang bergerak). Kadang kincir angin dipasang di dekat aliran air. Hal tersebut dilakukan karena perubahan suhu yang dihasilkan oleh laut dan matahari juga menghasilkan angin. Satu fakta penting mengenai cara kerja kincir angin adalah bahwa satu turbin bisa menghasilkan 100 megawatt listrik. Bayangkan berapa banyak listrik yang dihasilkan dengan turbin besar yang digabungkan.

Appendix 21: The Indonesian Version of Popular Article

Indonesia Kirim Siswa Terbaik ke APHO Taiwan

Kamis, 15 April 2010 23:23 WIB | Peristiwa | Pendidikan/Agama | Dibaca 511 kali

Jakarta (ANTARA News) - Sebanyak delapan siswa SMA terbaik akan mewakili Indonesia ke ajang Olimpiade Fisika Asia Ke-11 atau 11th Asian Physics Olympiad (APHO) pada 23 April-1 Mei 2010 di Taipei, Taiwan.

Direktur Jenderal Manajemen Pendidikan Dasar dan Menengah Kementerian Pendidikan Nasional Suyanto pada pelepasan Tim Olimpiade Fisika Indonesia di Jakarta, Kamis mengatakan siswa terpilih diharapkan bisa mengharumkan nama bangsa dengan meraih kemenangan dengan membawa pulang medali emas.

Namun demikian, medali emas bukan menjadi target utama yang harus dibawa pulang, karena lebih penting lagi pengalaman bergaul dengan sesama delegasi dari berbagai negara di dunia menjadi kesempatan untuk bertukar ilmu dan memperluas relasi.

"Saya berharap siswa siswi tim olimpiade dari berbagai bidang ilmu tidak hanya mampu mengasah kemampuan akademik saja tetapi kemampuan mengolah otak kanan sehingga terjadi keseimbangan antara pencapaian nilai akademik dengan kehidupan sosial, budaya dan olah seni dan olah raga. Sebab saya sering bertemu dengan siswa pemenang olimpiade yang usianya masih muda tetapi penampilannya sangat serius dan kaku," katanya.

Ia lebih lanjut mengatakan, bagi para peserta yang meraih medali emas akan mendapatkan penghargaan Satyalancana Wira Karya dari Presiden. "Tidak itu

saja, kalian yang punya medali emas diberi beasiswa oleh negara untuk menyelesaikan pendidikan sampai Doktor di mana pun anda mau. Harvard (University) boleh, MIT (Massachusetts Institute of Technology) juga boleh," katanya.

Pimpinan Tim Hendra Kwee menyebutkan, saingan terberat Indonesia adalah Taiwan dan China. Namun, kata dia, tim China belum mengonfirmasi kehadirannya pada ajang tersebut.

Dikatakannya, pada penyelenggaraan tahun lalu di Thailand, Tim Indonesia meraih medali emas. Pada tahun ini, delegasi Indonesia menargetkan meraih dua medali emas. "Kita cukup optimistis dapat dua," katanya.

Delegasi Indonesia yang terdiri dari delapan siswa, yakni Ahmad Ataka Awwalur Rizqi, siswa SMAN 3 Yogyakarta, Ali Ikhsanul Qauli (SMAN 1 Pamekasan Jawa Timur), Christian George Emor (SMA Lokon St. Nikolaus Tomohon, Sulawesi Utara), David Giovanni (SMAK Penabur Gading Serpong, Tangerang, Banten), Evan Laksono (SMAK IPEKA Tomang, DKI Jakarta), Kevin Soedyatmiko (SMAN 12 Jakarta), Muhammad Sohiful Maromi (SMAN 1 Pamekasan, Jawa Timur), dan Podianko Surya (SMAK 1 Penabur, DKI Jakarta).

Adapun negara-negara peserta APHO ke-11, yakni Australia, Hongkong, India, Indonesia, Israel, Yordania, Kazakhtan, Kirgistan, Macao, Malaysia, Mongolia, Singapura, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Turkmenistan, Vietnam, dan Taiwan. (T.Z003/H-KWR/R009)

Appendix 22: Berita Acara Bimbingan Skripsi

BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI

1. Nama : Muchamad Robby Mulyo Putra Prasetyo
2. NIM : 0610333021
3. Program studi : Sastra Inggris
4. Topik Skripsi : Translation
5. Judul Skripsi : Google Translate Translation Result in Translating
Articles from English into Indonesian
6. Tanggal Mengajukan : 22 Desember 2009
7. Tanggal Selesai : 16 Agustus 2010
8. Nama Pembimbing : I. Esti Junining, M.Pd
II. Dra. Wuliatmi Sri Handayani
9. Keterangan Konsultasi

No	Tanggal	Materi	Pembimbing/Penguji	Paraf
1	15 Pebruari 2010	Konsultasi judul	Pembimbing I	
2	8 Maret 2010	Konsultasi judul dan Bab I	Pembimbing II	
3	15 Maret 2010	Konsultasi Bab I	Pembimbing I	
4	25 Maret 2010	Konsultasi Bab II	Pembimbing II	
5	29 Maret 2010	Konsultasi revisi Bab II	Pembimbing II	
6	1 April 2010	Konsultasi Bab I dan II	Pembimbing I	
7	8 April 2010	Konsultasi Bab II dan III	Pembimbing I	
8	19 April 2010	Konsultasi Bab III	Pembimbing I	
9	20 April 2010	Konsultasi Bab III	Pembimbing II	
10	20 Mei 2010	Konsultasi Bab IV	Pembimbing I	
11	25 Mei 2010	Konsultasi Bab IV	Pembimbing I	
12	18 Juli 2010	Konsultasi Bab IV	Pembimbing I	
13	23 Juli 2010	Konsultasi Bab IV dan V	Pembimbing I	
14	25 Juni 2010	Konsultasi Bab IV	Pembimbing II	
15	25 Juni 2010	Konsultasi Bab IV dan V	Pembimbing I	
16	30 Juni 2010	Konsultasi Bab IV	Pembimbing II	
17	30 Juni 2010	Konsultasi revisi Bab III, IV, dan V	Pembimbing I	
18	1 Juli 2010	Konsultasi revisi Bab V	Pembimbing I	
19	8 Juli 2010	Konsultasi Abstrak	Pembimbing I	

Lanjutan Tabel Keterangan Konsultasi

No	Tanggal	Materi	Pembimbing/Penguji	Paraf
20	15 Juli 2010	Konsultasi Bab IV, V, Abstrak	Pembimbing II	
21	29 Juli 2010	Revisi Seminar Hasil	Penguji II	
22	10 Agustus 2010	Revisi Ujian Akhir	Penguji II	
23	12 Agustus 2010	Revisi Ujian Akhir	Penguji I	
24	16 Agustus 2010	Acc Revisi Ujian Akhir	Penguji I	

10. Telah dievaluasi dan diuji dengan nilai :

Malang, 16 Agustus 2010

Dosen Pembimbing I

Dosen Pembimbing II

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