

HOW ACCURATE GOOGLE TRANSLATE IN TRANSLATING JAVANESE HUMOUR “MBAH MINTO VS BOCIL” INTO ENGLISH VERSION

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Abstract

Google translate as a translation machine provides various conveniences for its users, approximately 109 languages are provided on google translate. The latest update of this application is the Java language. In this study, the researcher took the research object for the data from Javanese humor entitled "Mbah Minto vs Bocil" translated into English using Google Translate. This research includes qualitative descriptive research, which describes or generalizes data and facts and is presented in the form of a concrete description, detailed data. Mbah Minto is one of the most popular Javanese humors belongs to Ucup Klaten YouTube channel in 2022. This online translation application is very helpful, especially for translation users. Previous studies have discussed the quality of the translation produced by Google Translate which will be more acceptable and more accurate at the sentence level, but not at the verse or lyrics level with the use of words that mostly use figures of speech so that it will greatly affect the results of the translation produced by Google Translate. The data source in this study is the sort movie taken from YouTube channel produced by Ucup Klaten, while for this research data is the script in the Javanese conversation on the short movie. In translating the text, the important thing is the process to maintain the equivalence between source text to the target text. Translation methods that emphasize more on external factors can be used to overcome this problem, but this can lead to other problems, one of which is the equivalence of meaning.

Keywords: *quality of translation, javanese humor, you tube channel*

Introduction

The language barrier in the world has now been overcome by the development of technological sophistication, especially machine translation. Wherever and whenever you want to travel to all corners of the world, you don't need to worry anymore about language difficulties. Simply by using a tool or software that can be easily downloaded via your cell phone, you can enjoy various translation features, starting from the Tradukka site, Google Translate, Bing Translator, Sederet.com etc. from various sites, the most frequently used is Google Translate. The advantage of using this site is that users can use a variety of languages, there are approximately 109 languages that users can

choose to translate into the target language. Besides that, the advantages of Google Translate are easy to access, there is a voice note as an additional feature to make it easier to communicate when you don't have time to type. Another feature is camera capture, which is not only limited to spoken but also written, so that users don't have to have any difficulties if they find written in a foreign language.

One of the newest features presented by Google Translate is the addition of Javanese which can be accessed by users, especially Indonesians with Javanese ethnicity. From previous research entitled Acceptability in The Serial Cartoon Film Entitled Carl Transform into Carl Dadi (English-Javanese Translation) (Cahyaningrum, 2022a) in this study it was found that the dubbing produced in the target language is more acceptable, this is because in the process of transferring the language, the translator uses or looks for the appropriate equivalent in the target language, so that the resulting translation does not feel the translation. As for the less acceptable, usually because there are several factors, among others, the selection of the word equivalent in the target language is not accurate or the word transfer is not commonly used or found in the target language, resulting in the dubbing quality being less acceptable. Still related to research on the quality of translation on online translation machines, namely in research (Cahyaningrum, 2022b), in this study, researchers used Google translate to translate official documents, the results of which were the quality of translations produced by the online translation machine, including in terms of less acceptable, because of the selection of equivalent words that are in accordance with the target language. The accuracy of translation is a complex and multifaceted phenomenon that is influenced by a range of factors, including linguistic, cognitive, and social factors. Understanding these factors is essential for achieving accurate and effective translation in a globalized world. By taking a multidisciplinary approach to the study of translation, we can develop a deeper understanding of the processes involved and the factors that influence them (Baker, 2009). Thus, the researcher should be requiring re-checking, for that once again the role of the translator here has an important role in translating.

From this background, the researcher wants to conduct more in-depth research regarding the quality of the translation, especially for the accuracy produced by Google translate in translating the source language, namely Javanese, into the target language, namely English. Javanese language is one of the languages of the Javanese tribe in Indonesia, which has wealth in terms of vocabulary. The Javanese language is one of the major languages spoken in Indonesia, with approximately 98 million speakers. It is the language of the Javanese people, who are the largest ethnic group in Indonesia. The Javanese language has a rich history and culture, with a long tradition of literature, music, and art. It is also an important language in the religious and spiritual practices of the Javanese people. The Javanese language has undergone significant changes over the years, with the influence of other languages and cultures. After Indonesia gained independence in 1945, the government promoted the use of the national language, Bahasa Indonesia, as the language of education, government, and media. This led to a decline in the use of regional languages, including Javanese. However, in recent years, there has been a renewed interest in the Javanese language, with efforts to preserve and promote its use (Sneddon, 2016).

In addition, the Javanese language has a rule. According to Moedjanto in (Isodarus, 2020) entitled Use of the Javanese Speech Level as a Representation of Power Relations, in Javanese society the use of ngoko-krama has four functions, namely (i) as a means of

social interaction, (ii) as upload and upload procedures, (iii) to express respect, and (iv) as a social distance regulator. Apart from the use of the level of power relations, the use of Javanese language also depends on the type of age, social level in society. The older you are, the Javanese chosen is different from the language used by the same age. This is what makes the Javanese language have specificity and richness in vocabulary. In contrast to English, where the sentence structure does not depend on social strata or even age. English tend to use grammar as their foundation in communicating, for example limitations in a vocabulary such as the pronouns You in Javanese can be called kowe, panjenengan, sampeyan, siro etc, depending on who we say it to. If in terms of age it is older than the pronoun used is panjenengan, whereas if it is for the same age then the pronoun used is kowe or sampeyan (more polite than kowe).

From the discussion above, the researcher chose the research object which was taken from a Javanese joke conversation from a YouTube channel belonging to Ucup Klaten entitled "mbah minto vs bocil". In this object the conversation used uses Javanese ngoko even though the conversational dialogue occurs between young people, small children and parents. One of the goals of this research is to find out how accurate the quality of the translation produced by Google Translate is in translating from the source language, namely Javanese, into the target language, namely English. Thus, with the research that researchers are doing, researchers hope to be able to provide maximum results for Google translate users.

Method

This research was conducted through three stages, namely data collection, data analysis, and presentation of the results of data analysis. Data collection was carried out using the listening or observation method, namely listening or observing data in the form of ngoko vocabulary and utterances in Javanese. The source of the ngoko vocabulary data was obtained from joke dialogue conversations in Javanese taken from Ucup Klaten's YouTube channel entitled "mbah minto vs bocil". After the data is collected, the data is analyzed using translation theory from (Nababan et al., 2012), namely the level of accuracy. Researchers use the rater to assess the quality of its accuracy. From these results, the researchers analyzed more deeply. From these several stages, the last step is to present the data in a conclusion in the form of research results that can provide additional information to the reader. This type of research is descriptive qualitative, in which this research is presented in the form of words, sentences, or in the form of images that have more meaning than just a series of numbers (sugiyono, 2011). The data source was obtained from a joke youtube channel in Javanese language. While the research data is in the form of conversational dialogue in Javanese which is then translated using Google Translate into the target language, namely English.

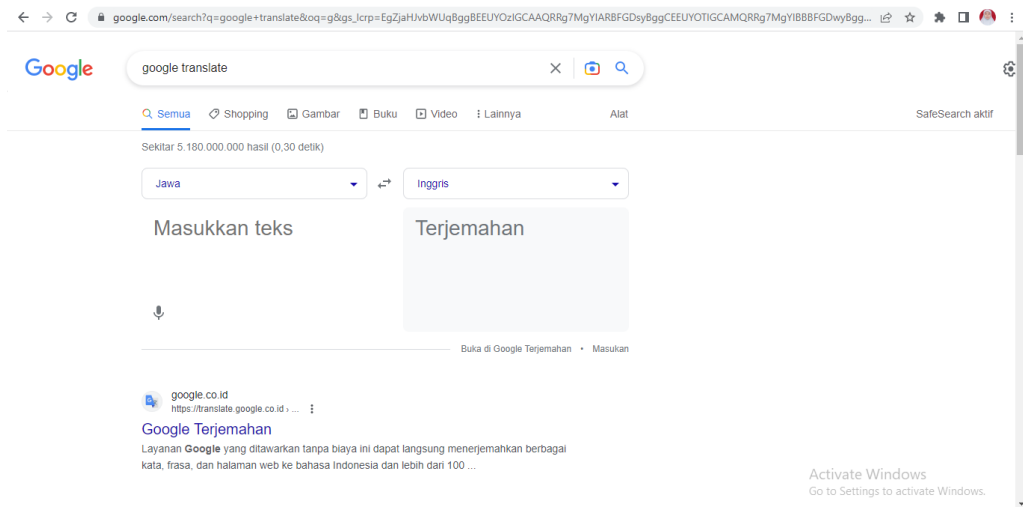
Result

In the discussion in this chapter, after the data has been found and then analyzed in depth, the data is taken from conversations that took place between mbah minto, the boy and ucup himself. Location of the conversation in an old house owned by mbah minto during the day. Ucup as the main character is pensive about the fate of his love that hangs on by his lover, then the boy and mbah Minto suddenly come and ask ucup to buy beef to make meatballs. The conversation contains elements of jokes or joke Javanese terms. Because the theme is a joke, the Javanese language used in the

conversation is at the ngoko level, so that the humor can be conveyed to the audience properly. In addition, the majority of the Javanese population, especially in Central Java, many of them use the Javanese ngoko language, because it is felt to be more familiar and there are no levels of perceived boundaries.

From the data that has been collected, the researcher then enters the data to be translated from the source language, namely Javanese, into the target language, namely English. There were 46 data in the form of sentences which were then translated into English. Here's the discussion:

Picture 1: Google Translate Feature



From the 46 data above, there are 11 data included in the accurate translation, 17 data entered into the inaccurate translation, and 18 data entered into the inaccurate translation.

Accurate

There are 11 data that enter into an accurate translation, and the data is at a very simple word or phrase level, so that the translated results are not very different from the source language. Here's the analysis for an accurate translation:

Data 41:

SL: Enak tenan

ST: Really delicious

In the discussion above, Google translate translates from the source language in the form of phrases which are then transferred to the target language accurately and no distortion of meaning occurs, resulting in an accurate translation.

Data 40:

SL: Enak to ngaggo hachiko?

ST: Is it good to use hachiko?

In the data above, there are interrogative sentences which are then translated by Google Translate accurately, although it would be even more accurate if the word *enak* was translated into delicious. Foreign terms such as Hachiko are also not translated by Google so that viewers can catch the message conveyed, namely that Hachiko spices are

delicious to use in making food preparations. Another captured message is that this conversation contains an advertisement to promote Hachiko seasoning.

Data 13:

SL: Ho oh le, koyone ki enak banget

ST: Ho oh le, it seems to be very tasty

In the third data above, it is almost the same as the previous discussion of accuracy, the source language is translated accurately, the word le is a nickname for boys in Java, and Google Translate does not translate into other terms, so the message conveyed does not deviate from the source language.

Less Accurate

At the less accurate level of analysis, there are 17 data out of 46 data. The data is inaccurate because some of the data is translated accurately but there are still distortions or double meanings or some are omitted, thus disturbing the integrity of the message conveyed.

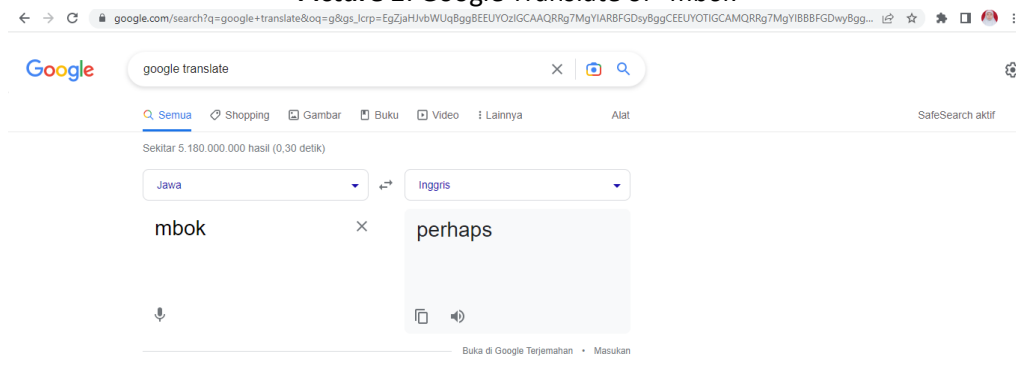
Data 31:

SL: Wah seger mbok, enak tenan mbok

ST: It's fresh, it's really delicious

In the data above, there is an omission of the word *mbok*, the term *mbok* is a nickname for mothers in Java. From several series of words, Google has translated it very accurately, however, the omission of the word *mbok* makes the message conveyed less. While researchers try to translate one word at a time, but it is still far from expectations.

Picture 2: Google Translate of “mbok”



From the picture above, it is found that google translate translates the word *mbok* into perhaps or hope, so that not everything can be translated accurately and precisely according to the source language.

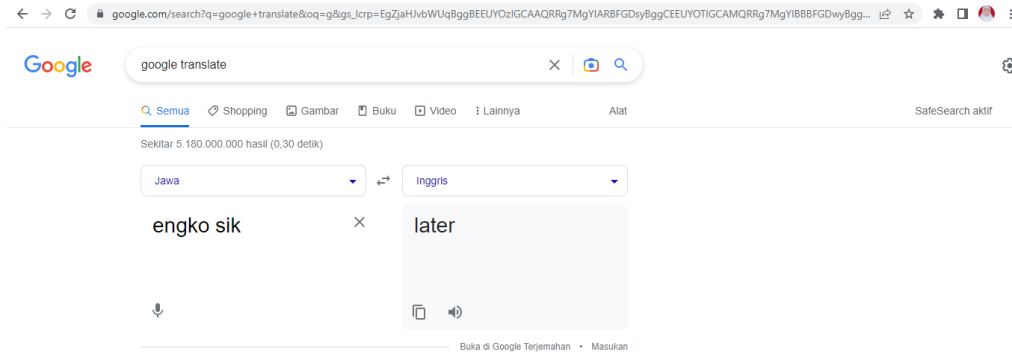
Data 35

SL: Sik sik mbok, kog koyone ono sing kurang yo?

ST: Little sister, do you think that there is something missing?

Almost the same as the accuracy analysis on data number 31 above, Google should be translated into wait a minute mom, so the translation results in the target language are less than perfect because the translation from *mbok* and also the omission of the word *sik sik* makes the sentence in the target language incomplete.

Picture 3: Google Translate of “engko sik”



Google translate translates accurately if the source language is engko sik which is then translated into later. It's different if the source language is sik sik, then the results obtained in the target language are also *sik sik*, Google detects that the word sik sik is included in a foreign term, so it is not translated.

Data 24:

SL: Iyo le baksone men enak

ST: Yes, the baksone is delicious

The series of words above have been translated accurately word for word, but there are words that are not translated, such as the word *baksone*, besides that the word *le* is translated into the, thereby reducing the integrity of the message conveyed. The source language emphasizes that using Hachiko seasoning will produce delicious meatballs, but the target language emphasizes the use of spices to make it delicious. Google should translate to “Yes, I want the meatballs to be delicious”. Furthermore, that not only is the level of words accurate, but the function of the whole sentence to emphasize something is also conveyed without reducing the message.

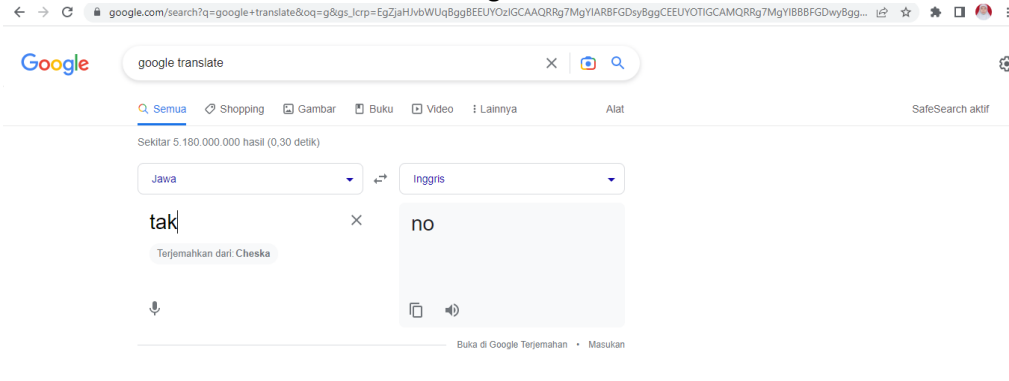
Data 15

SL: Iyo mbok iyo, engko tak tukokne bakso yo, engko olah bareng-bareng yo

ST: It's okay, you don't buy meatballs, you cook together

In the above data there is an omission of the word *mbok*, there is also a grammatical shift from positive sentences in the source language to negative sentences in the target language. In the source language, *ucup* pronounces *engko tak tukokne bakso yo*, enters a positive sentence in Javanese and translates it into don't but meatball which turns into a negative sentence. This is because Google catches the word not which is translated as *tak*, even though the actual meaning of the word don't have a translation meaning will in English.

Picture 4: Google translate of "tak"



Google caught the word not in a negative sense as no in the target language. Another inaccuracy is the addition of the word you to the target language, even though there is no you word in the source language, the word *engko* is also not translated into the target language, so the translation results are inaccurate. It would be more appropriate if Google translated it into yes, ma'am, I'll buy the meatballs later, we can prepare them together, okay?

Inaccurate

In discussing the quality of the last translation, it is inaccurate, there are 18 data and this is the most data at the level of accuracy. This is mostly because the source language is not translated into the target language or deleted.

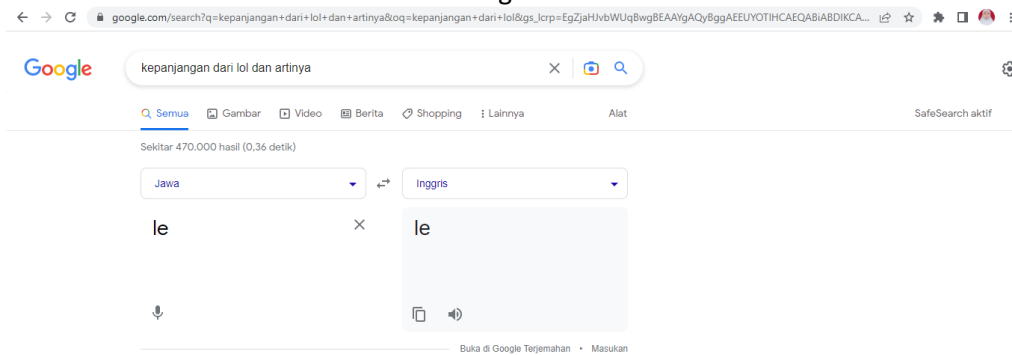
Data 19:

SL: Le le le le,

ST: Lol Lol Lol

The quality of the translation produced is very different in the target language, the source language, namely Javanese, in calling boys uses the word *le*, while girls are called *dhuk*. However, the target language is translated by Google into LOL which stands for laughing out loud which is very different from the source language.

Picture 5: Google translate of "le"



From the results of the translation above, Google translate does not translate, resulting in an accurate translation because Google detects the word *le* as a foreign term that does not need to be translated. Google's progress in translating can be found in

detecting the source language in detail, especially in Indonesian, but for Javanese, not all Google can detect foreign languages in the source language, this is due to the large number of vocabularies with the use of functions in Javanese grammar which are very different from English.

Data 3:

SL: Lagi ngopoe mas?

ST: Where are you?

In the data above, the word *ngopo* actually has the function of asking about the situation, but in the target language it is translated as where are you? Which has the function of asking for departure, so this is the cause of the message not being conveyed in its entirety because it has a different function. Should google translate into what are you doing brother?

Data 26:

SL: La mas ucap neng ngendie mbok?

TL: Where did you kiss me?

In the data above, the word *ucup* is translated into kiss, which has a very different meaning from the source language. Even though the word *ucup* in the source language refers to a person's name, *ucup* is the official owner of the YouTube channel on Javanese jokes where he also plays as the main character in the *mbah minto vs bocil* dialogue. In addition, there is a translation change in the target language, namely the word *me*, even though the word *aku* is not found in the source language, there is also the omission of the word symbol which is not translated into the target language, which makes the translation inaccurate because the message conveyed is incomplete.

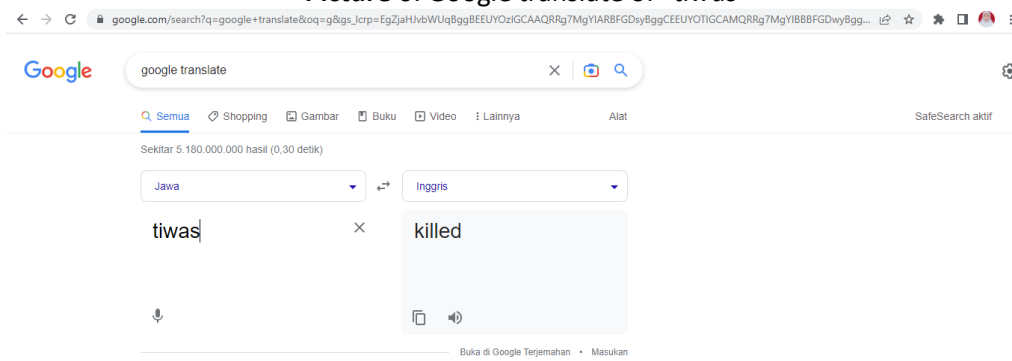
Data 28:

SL: Halah tiwas arep tak jak ngopi karo bayangke sing indah-indah.. ora mung gabut wae

TL: I'm going to die if I don't want to have a drink with my beautiful imagination not just a joke.

In data number 28, there is a translation that has a very different meaning from the source language, the word *tiwas* is detected by Google as die so it is very far from the meaning of the source language. In addition, the meaning and function of the sentence also changes, from the source language *arep tak jak ngopi karo bayangke sing indah-indah* which is a positive sentence to a negative sentence in the target language. There is a word *tak* which is translated as don't, while the sentence "*bayangke sing indah-indah*" is changed by adding the pronoun *my* to the word beautiful imagination. This will make the translation into the target language even more inaccurate because it not only changes the grammar but also changes the function of the sentence from positive to negative and the addition of the pronoun *my* makes the message inaccurate.

Picture 6: Google translate of “*tiwas*”

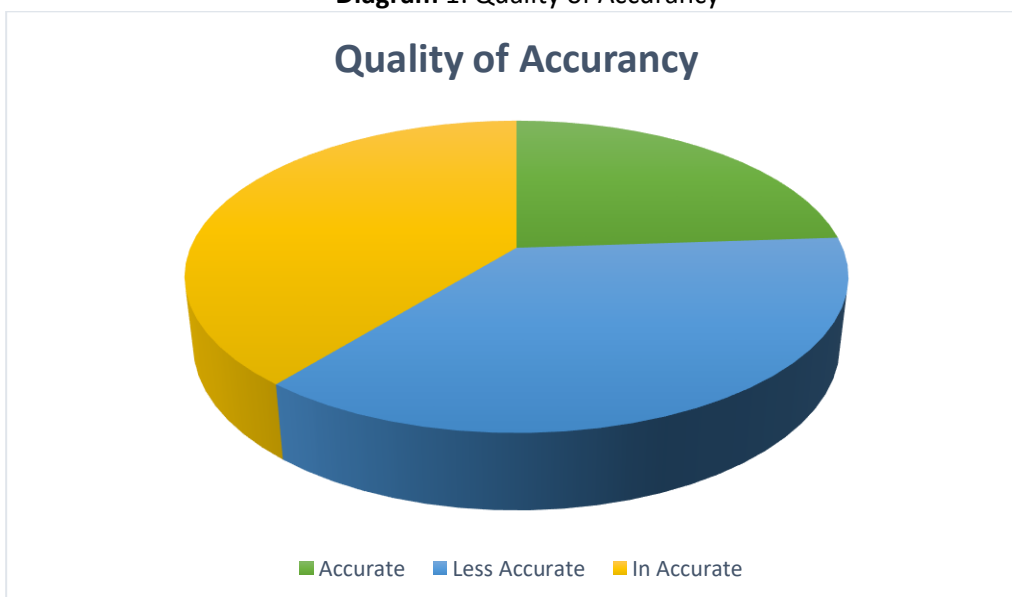


In the picture above, Google translates the word *tiwas* into death/killed, this proves that Google Translate has not been maximal in translating the source language, namely Javanese. The problems found in the translation of the Javanese language are very complex, the Javanese language has the most vocabulary compared to the Indonesian language itself, the Javanese language also has strata or levels where not all Javanese people can speak freely, they have to look at who they speak with and they will decide which language to use.

Discussion

From the discussion above, it can be concluded that Google translate produces an accurate translation quality of 11 data, 17 data less accurate and 18 data inaccurate. Here is a chart for accuracy translation quality results:

Diagram 1: Quality of Accuracy



Accurate

The quality of an accurate translation is affected because the source language is translated accurately into the target language, there is no addition or reduction of meaning, and the function of the sentence does not change. This can be found at the level of phrases or sentences translated by Google by accurately detecting foreign languages or foreign terms that do not need to be translated into the target language so that the message conveyed is accurate and intact without changing the language structure.

Less Accurate

Less accurate there are 17 data where the cause of inaccuracy is the change in function from the source language to the target language, from positive sentence forms to negative sentence forms so that the message is also changed, besides that there are also words added or omitted words, thus making the translation less accurate and the message received is incomplete. Foreign terms are not properly detected by Google Translate which results in a translation that is different from the meaning in the source language.

In Accurate

The quality of the last translation is inaccurate with the most data being 18 data. This is due to changes both in terms of form and function of the sentence itself which is much different from the source language. Google has not been able to detect in detail the foreign terms and the use of Javanese language strata. Google is only able to detect at the level of words, phrases or sentences in general or often used in everyday life. Besides that, there are several Javanese terms that have different meanings, but are interpreted by Google with a meaning that is far different from the source language, thus causing the translation to have a meaning that is far different from the source language. Another factor is the large number of vocabularies in Javanese and their different uses, so the meaning is also different. Different grammar makes the translation quality inaccurate.

Conclusion

From the results of the analysis above, it can be concluded that Google translate produces an accurate translation, there are 11 data or 5.05%, while it is less accurate, there are 17 data or 7.82% and the most is low data due to omissions or additions of words that are very different from the source language. , so that the translation is not able to convey the message in the target language because in terms of meaning it is already different. Another reason is changing the function of the sentence, from positive source language and then changing it to negative sentences in the target language, which is not accurate, there are 18 data or 8.28%. From the results of the research above, it can be concluded that Google has not maximized the quality of the resulting translation. From the several causes above, the quality of accuracy is very low.

Another causal factor is due to the very prominent differences in Javanese and English grammar, where in Java there are very many words whose pronunciation is similar but have different meanings, almost the same as English, but Javanese is more complex and has more vocabulary. In addition, the Javanese language has different levels of strata, where it is stated that there are 3 general levels in the Javanese language, namely ngoko, madyo and krama. From this level it is still divided into smaller ones. From social status,

power or age, the use of the Javanese language is also very concerned about this, so that in general the Javanese people in communicating must also look at who they are talking to.

Google has always strived to develop its quality, this is evident in the quality of the resulting translation at the level of words, phrases or sentences and also the selection of foreign languages, which Google is able to detect precisely and accurately, but this still applies to the use of Indonesian only. while for other languages, the researcher may hope that other researchers will be able to conduct more in-depth research on the quality of the translation produced by Google Translate. The researcher hopes that from the results of the research that the researcher has done, the researcher can contribute additional information or knowledge in general and the users in particular.

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