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Translation Equivalence of text “*Soushiki ni Kan Suru Manaa*” Through Machine Translation (Google Translate)

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ABSTRACT

Machine translation referred to by the abbreviation MT is a branch of computational linguistics that investigates the use of software to translate text or speech from one language to another. This study discusses the translation equivalence of Japanese to Bahasa Indonesia in the text entitled “*Soushiki ni kan suru manaa*”, considering the difference in linguistic typology, vocabulary, and kango. Is MT able to produce the translation equivalence of a text given in the source language to the target language? This study aims to discover the equivalence in translation by using MT. The authors will describe and show the equivalence in translation by using MT.

Keywords: *Equivalence, meaning, machine translation, text.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Translation has become an important activity in today's society. Translation activities are not merely kept by translators, language teachers, linguists, or other language enthusiasts, but have become an attraction for experts in the exact sciences. Scientists realize the power of language as a means that can monitor the rapid development of science and technology. Competition of discoveries in science and technology is getting tougher. Many books and articles written by experts from various countries in different languages encourage experts to do the translation [10].

Translation can be defined as the process of converting messages contained in the text of one language or source language and finding its equivalent to the second language or target language. Source Language is the mother language or first language used by the original author to convey messages, ideas or information which then becomes the material to be translated. While the target language is the translation of messages, ideas or descriptions of the author's mother language that is being stated. The translated material is usually in the form of text. Text as discourse, which is the most complete unit of language could be in the form of words, phrases, clauses, sentences, or paragraphs. [10] In translating activities, the translator must be good at finding the translation equivalence for each word,

phrase per, or sentence from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL).

Nida and Taber [5] in their book entitled *The Theory and Practice of Translation* stated that the dynamic equivalence of converting messages into the target language must be equivalent to the messages delivered in the source language.

Since P.P. Smirnov Troyansky in 1939 invented machine translation, research on machines that can translate information from one language to another evolves [10]. In 1954, the first demonstration of machine translation in New York using the 701 multifunction computer from International Business Machines was held. The machine has programmed 250 vocabularies and 6 syntax rules which are then tried to transfer information from Russian into English. [10]The machine managed to transfer information, but its capabilities were only in simple sentences.

Machine translation theory emerged when the translation process was growing rapidly in every corner of the world. This theory began to emerge due to the automatic translation process using translation software. The machine translation theory is increasingly improving over time. This is because the machine translation theory has contributed significantly to the translation process [2]. Machine translation is a sub-field of computational linguistics.

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Computational linguistics is a sub-field of linguistics and computer science that is concerned with the interactions of human language and computers [9]. Machine Translation (MT) has been widely used to translate between European, Russian, and Japanese languages. Some of these machine translation names are Machine Translation (MT), Machine Aided Translation (MAT), Computer-Aided Translation (CAT), Neural Machine Translation (NMT), and Recurrent Neural Network Grammar (RNNG).

Each session of the European Economic Community, MT is used to translate into the various languages of the members of the organization, it is very limited and inefficient if compared to the human translations.

However, Chao Hong Liu [1] stated that most of the MT methods rely on the availability of large parallel data, which are resources that do not exist in many language pairs. Therefore, it often fails to translate in low-resource languages, such as Japanese. Japanese vocabularies are very rich. A word can describe a situation, a state of feeling very clearly. For example, the word “*yoroshiku onegai shimasu*” has more than one meaning depending on the context of the conversation. When it is the first you meet someone, the expression “*yoroshiku onegai shimasu*” can be translated as 'nice to meet you', 'please send my regards'. The word “*yoroshiku onegai shimasu*” can also be translated as 'please help, please cooperate, thank you'. So when translating, the situation and context of the conversation must be seen. The followings are examples of the MT google translate result for “*yoroshiku onegaishimasu*”

The data to be analyzed is the lexical meaning of the kango in the text “*osoushiki ni kan suru manaa*”. There are three types of Japanese vocabulary, namely wago, kango, and gairaigo. Wago are native Japanese words written with hiragana, kango derived from Chinese Languages and written in kanji, and gairaigo derived from Western Languages and written in katakana [8].

J.C. Catford [3] an expert in the field of translation, states that the first and foremost thing that must be done in translating activities is how we can find the equivalent translation of words, phrases, clauses, sentences, and elements of the source language in the target language.

Therefore, when a word is found and has no equivalent in the SL, to get the meaning intended in the SL, the process of transferring is carried out using a dictionary. Likewise, in translating Japanese into Bahasa Indonesia to get the right translation results, a Japanese dictionary 'Kokugo Jiten' is needed.

2. METHODOLOGY

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The method used in this study was qualitative descriptive. This study examines the Japanese text as the source language into Bahasa Indonesia as the target language using Google Translate as the translation engine. W.N Locke and A.D. describe translation as not merely converting words from the Source Language (SL) to the Target Language (TL). However, there is often no exact word equivalent in the SL, and the word order is different, such as the translation from Bahasa Indonesia with SVO pattern to Japanese with SOV pattern. In this study, the results of the MT google Translate on the kango vocabulary will be compared with the translation from the Kokugo Jiten dictionary to get the equivalent translation according to the SL. The focus of this research is the translation of *kango* vocabulary and phrases.

3. ANALYSIS

The book “*Korega Manaa no Kihon desu*” contains various manners and daily life of Japanese people, one of which is funeral manners entitled “*osoushiki ni kan suru manaa*” The book is written in Japanese. To be able to understand the contents of the text, the author uses Google Translate. To confirm the results of the Google Translate translation, a Japanese dictionary called Kokugo Jiten is also used.

3.1. Analysis of kango vocabulary

The following data is translated from Japanese to Bahasa Indonesia using the Google Translate.

No.	Situation	Source Language	MT Google Translate	Nonequivalence in Translation
1.	通夜 (tsuuya) At the funeral hall	葬式とは : 通夜、葬儀、告別式、出棺の一連の葬式を言います	Pemakaman: Serangkaian pemakaman: perjalanan, pemakaman, upacara perpisahan, dan peti mati. (Funerals: A series of funerals: trips, funerals, farewell ceremonies, and coffins)	1. 通夜 trip 2. 葬式 = 葬儀 3. 出棺
2	弔電 (choden) At funeral hall	遠方や用事で通夜や告別式に参列できない時は、弔電を打つとよいでしょう。前日までにご自宅へ、遅れた場合は当日式場へ。	Jika Anda tidak dapat menghadiri acara malam atau perpisahan karena jauh atau ada urusan, ada baiknya Anda mengirimkan ucapan belasungkawa. Pergi ke rumah Anda sehari sebelumnya, atau ke aula pernikahan pada hari itu jika Anda terlambat. (If you are unable to attend an evening or farewell party because you are away or have business, it's a good idea to send your condolences. Go to your house the day before, or to the wedding hall that day if you are late.)	通夜 evening event 4. 弔電 mourning expression 5. 式場へ wedding hall
3	弔問 (Chomon) 'condolence' when 通夜 (tsuuya)	先輩の告別式に同期入社おくとくさん一同で生花を贈ろうという話がまとまりました。まず、遺族の意同を伺います。 花輪、生花は、遺族の了承を得て、通夜の前に届くようにします。	Pada upacara perpisahan senior saya, cerita akan merikan bunga segar dari semua anggota yang bergabung dengan perusahaan pada saat yang sama diselesaikan. Pertama, saya ingin bertanya kepada keluarga yang ditinggalkan. (At my senior's farewell ceremony, the plan will give fresh flowers from all the members who joined the company at the same time completed. First, I would like to ask the bereaved family) Karangan bunga dan bunga segar harus dikirim sebelum berangkat dengan persetujuan keluarga yang ditinggalkan. (Fresh bouquets and flowers must be sent prior to departure with the consent of the bereaved family)	6. 弔問 通夜 depart
4	弔問 At funeral hall	女性も黒服で夏でも半袖以上。バッグからストッキングまですべて黒で。真珠以外のアクセサリーはつけないのがマナー。	Wanita juga mengenakan pakaian hitam dan memiliki lengan pendek atau lebih bahkan di musim panas. Semuanya dari tas ke stockin berwarna hitam. Adalah sopan santun untuk tidak memakai aksesoris selain mutiara. (Women also wear black clothes and have short or longer sleeves even in summer. Everything from the bag to the stocking is black. It is polite not to wear accessories other than pearls)	でも even 以上 or more まで to ->until
5	弔問 At funeral hall	告別式に香典をとくさん;特参するために、こうでんふくろ香典袋を用意します	Untuk menghadiri upacara perpisahan secara khusus, kami akan menyiapkan sekantong wewangian. (To attend a special farewell ceremony, we will prepare a bag of perfumes)	7. 香典 wewangian こうでん ふくろ 8. 香典袋 mourning money

From the text above, it was found kango which is non equivalence in translation, namely:

3.1.1. 「通夜」 (Tsuuya) [3] found the different meanings with the results of translation, namely;

- The first data 'trip'.
- The second "evening event",
- The third data "depart"

When viewed from the letters that make it up 「通夜」 "tsuuya" consists of 「通」 "tsuu" or "tooru" which means 'to pass, through' and the kanji 「夜」 "ya" or "yoru" which means 'night'. So it can be interpreted literally 'through the night'.

Kokugo jiten 通夜: 死者を葬る前に家族や親しい人たちが、御棺の前で一晩過ごすこと.[5]

'The family and close relatives of the deceased spent a night together waiting in front of the coffin before being buried'.

Of the three meanings of Google Translate or MT translation, which is almost equivalent, the meaning is 'evening event'. However, this meaning cannot explain what kind of event was intended by the source language. The meaning of the kango "tsuuya" is a family event to wait for the corpse to protect it from evil spirits for one night before farewell to relatives and close friends of the deceased the next day.

3.1.2. 「葬式」 "soushiki" and 「葬儀」 "sougi"

MT Google Translate: 'funeral'

The Google Translate for the kango words *Soushiki* and *sougi* means the same thing, even though they are written with different pairs of kanji, namely, 'funeral' or 'funeral ceremony'.

However, it is explained that "*Sougi to wa shisha ga ano yo e tabitatsu soushiki*" which means 'sougi' is a ceremony to usher in the journey of the deceased to "ano yo e" (that world). *Sougi* as an effort to deliver the spirits of the deceased to be able to gather with their ancestral spirits. Even though the Japanese do not believe in religion, they are very religious.

3.1.3. 「出棺」 "shukkan"

Google Translate "shukkan" means 'coffin'. [3]

Kokugo jiten: 「出棺」 葬式の時に、死者の棺を家から送り出すこと。"Shukkan: *soushiki no toki ni, shisha no kan wo ie kara okuridasukoto*." [5]

'Shukkan is the event of removing the coffin from the house in a funeral ceremony'

The word 「出棺」 "shukkan" consists of kanji 「出す」 "dasu" 'remove' and kanji 「棺」 "kan" 'coffin'. In the context of a funeral ceremony, "shukkan" is one of a series of ceremonies, namely removing or delivering the coffin when the Buddhist priest reads a prayer and says farewell from the family and friends of the deceased. At that time the "coffin: was carried out to an ambulance to be taken to the cremation site.

Thus MT Google Translate does not get the equivalence in translation with the source language. The meaning is very different from that conveyed by the source language.

3.1.4. 「弔電」 "chouden" 「弔問」 "choumon"

Google Translate: 'condolences'

"Chouden" consists of kanji 「弔」 "chou" 'condolences' or 'mourning', and 「電」 "den" 'message'. The word "den" can be translated as 'expression' according to the context of the sentence.

Kokugo jiten: 「弔電」お悔やみの電報。'message or mourning expression'.

The meaning of 'condolences' which is translated from the word "chouden" is correct. This Manner is intended for relatives or friends who are unable to attend the funeral thus, they must immediately express "condolences" before the "kokubetsushiki" 'farewell ceremony with the deceased'.

3.1.5. 「弔問」 "choumon"

Google Translate: "Condolence"

Kanji 「弔」 "chou" in the word "Choumon" and "chouden" are two words that refer to a situation of mourning. However, the second letter that follows it is different.

In the words "choumon" consists of 「弔」 "chou" 'condolences' and 「問」 "mon" short for 「訪問」 'visit'.

Kokugo jiten: 死者の遺族を訪問してくやみを言うこと。"shisha no izoku wo houmon shite kuyami wo iu koto" [5]

'visit deceased's family to express condolences'

The word *choumon* has the right equivalent in the target language, namely "pay a visit of condolence". Because in Indonesian society, there is a tradition of visiting the family of the deceased as "pay a visit of condolence" or "takziah". However, MT Google Translate could not find an equivalent in translation with the target language.

3.1.6.「式場」"shikijou"

Google translate: 'wedding hall'

The word *shikijou* in the context of a funeral means completely irrelevant.

Kokugo jiten: 「式場—儀式を行う場所。」

"*shikijou* -> *gishiki wo okonau basho*" [5]
'*shikijou* is a place to hold a ceremony'

MT google translate fails to understand the context of the text discussing funerals. Indeed, the place for holding a wedding is also called a *shikijou*, but of course the one used is not a *shikijou* for funerals. Therefore, in translating, knowledge of both the source language and the target language is required.

3.1.7.「香典」"kouden"

MT google translate: 'perfume'

The word "*kouden*" which consists of "kou" or "kaori" which has several equivalent in translation, namely: 'perfume', 'fragrance', and 'flavor'. However, in the context of Japanese funeral ceremonies, "*kouden*" is one of the things that must be present in the form of a 'incense' perfume.

Kokugo jiten: 「香典」→死者の ^{りようまえ} ;霊前にそなえる
かおり かわる きんせん
香に代わる金銭. "*kouden* -> *shisha no ryoumae ni sonaeru kaori ni kawaru kinsen*". [5] '*kouden* means *kinsen* or money instead of incense placed in front of the coffin for the spirits of the dead'

Thus the MT translation of the word *kouden* into the target language is nonequivalence in translation with the source language. The term *kouden* or meaning incense is an object that is served in religious ceremonies for Japanese people who believe in the beliefs of ancestral spirits.

3.1.8.「香典袋」"kouden fukuro"

Google translate: 'mourning money'

As explained in the seventh data that *kouden* is incense money. While the word *fukuro* in the above context means "envelope" for mourning money, a contribution to a sense of togetherness.

The actual meaning of the word "*Fukuro*" is 'bag' or 'wrapper'. So the meaning of *koudenfukuro* consists of the words "*kouden*" 'incense money' and "*fukuro*" 'wrap' is an envelope of mourning money.

3.2. Grammatical

The equivalence of the meaning of machine translation in the context of "funeral" is nonequivalence with the target language. For example;

3.2.1 先輩の告別式に同期入社一同で生花を贈ろうという話がまとまりました。まず、遺族の意同を伺います。[3]

When one of the seniors dies, it has been agreed by friends One batch who is accepted to work at the same company will buy fresh flowers for the *kokubetsushiki* (farewell ceremony). First of all, ask the relatives, is it permissible or not.

In the sentence above there are two verbs, namely;「生け花を贈ろう」"ikebana wo okuroo" 'will send fresh flowers' and 「話がまとまりました」. 'talk has been decided'. That is the talk about the plan to send fresh flowers

花輪、生花は、遺族の了承を得て、通夜の前に届くようにします。[3]

Google translate: Fresh bouquets and flowers must be sent prior to **departure** with the consent of the bereaved family.

'Fresh bouquets and flowers are approved by the deceased's family and should be received before the *tsuuya* 'one night care for the corpse'.

¹¹ In the sentence above, the word *tsuuya* is translated 'depart'

3.2.2. Grammatical errors "N~demo" and "N~made"

女性も黒服で夏でも半袖以上。バッグからストッキングまですべて黒で。真珠以外のアクセサリはつけないのがマナー。[3]

The particle 「でも」"demo" is used to express opposition.

The word 「夏でも」"natsu demo" which means 'even though it's summer, the female mourners must also wear black clothes.' Next is the translation of the particle 「まで」in the sentence 「バッグからストッキングまですべて黒で。」

Google translate: 'Everything from bag to stocking is black.'

Nonequivalence in the translation of the particle "N~made" from bag to stocking. The word "made" is more accurately translated into 'until or to'[5]. So, the

translation should be 'from bag to stocking, everything is black.

4. CONCLUSION

The translation of Japanese texts into Bahasa Indonesia, specifically the translation of *kango* written in kanji and containing cultural meanings cannot be translated correctly by Google Translate. So that there are many translations, of eight *kango* are nonequivalence in translation conveyed from Japanese into Bahasa Indonesia. To be able to understand the message of the Japanese text, it still has to be guided or compared with the Japanese dictionary (*kokugo jiten*) and cultural knowledge.

Thus, certain vocabularies that contain cultural meanings for Japanese people do not have to be forced to be translated into the target language. Because the word contains terms, so it requires a long explanation. Therefore, like the words *tsuuya*, *soushiki*, *sougi*, *kouden*, *chouden*, *shukkan*, so as not to mistranslate it, instead of the learner or reader who first understands the culture and seeks out the meaning of the vocabulary.

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