LEXICAL ERRORS PRODUCED BY INSTAGRAM MACHINE TRANSLATION

THESIS

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HUMANITIES FACULTY

UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM MALANG

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LEXICAL ERRORS PRODUCED BY INSTAGRAMMACHINE TRANSLATION

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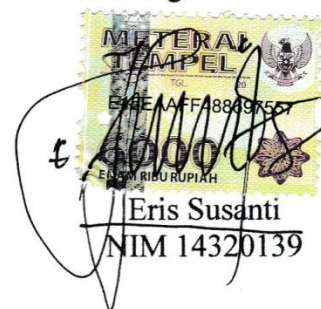
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Hereby, declare that the thesis I wrote to accomplish the requirement for the degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S) in English Letters Department, Humanities Faculty, Universitas Isam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang entitled *Lexical Errors Produced by Instagram Machine Translation* is truly my original work. It does not incorporate any materials previously written or published by other persons, except those indicated in quotations and bibliography. Due to that fact, I am the only person responsible for the thesis if there is any objection or claim from others.

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This is to certify that Eris Susanti's thesis entitled *Lexical Errors Produced by Instagram Machine Translation* has been approved by the thesis advisor for further approval by the Board of Examiners

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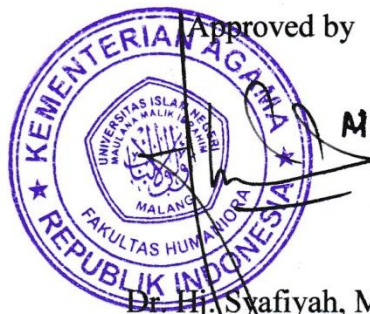
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iii

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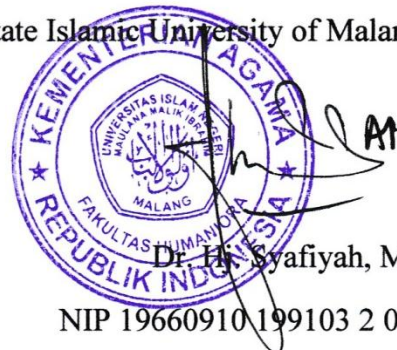   NIP 19681231 199403 1 022

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iv

MOTTO

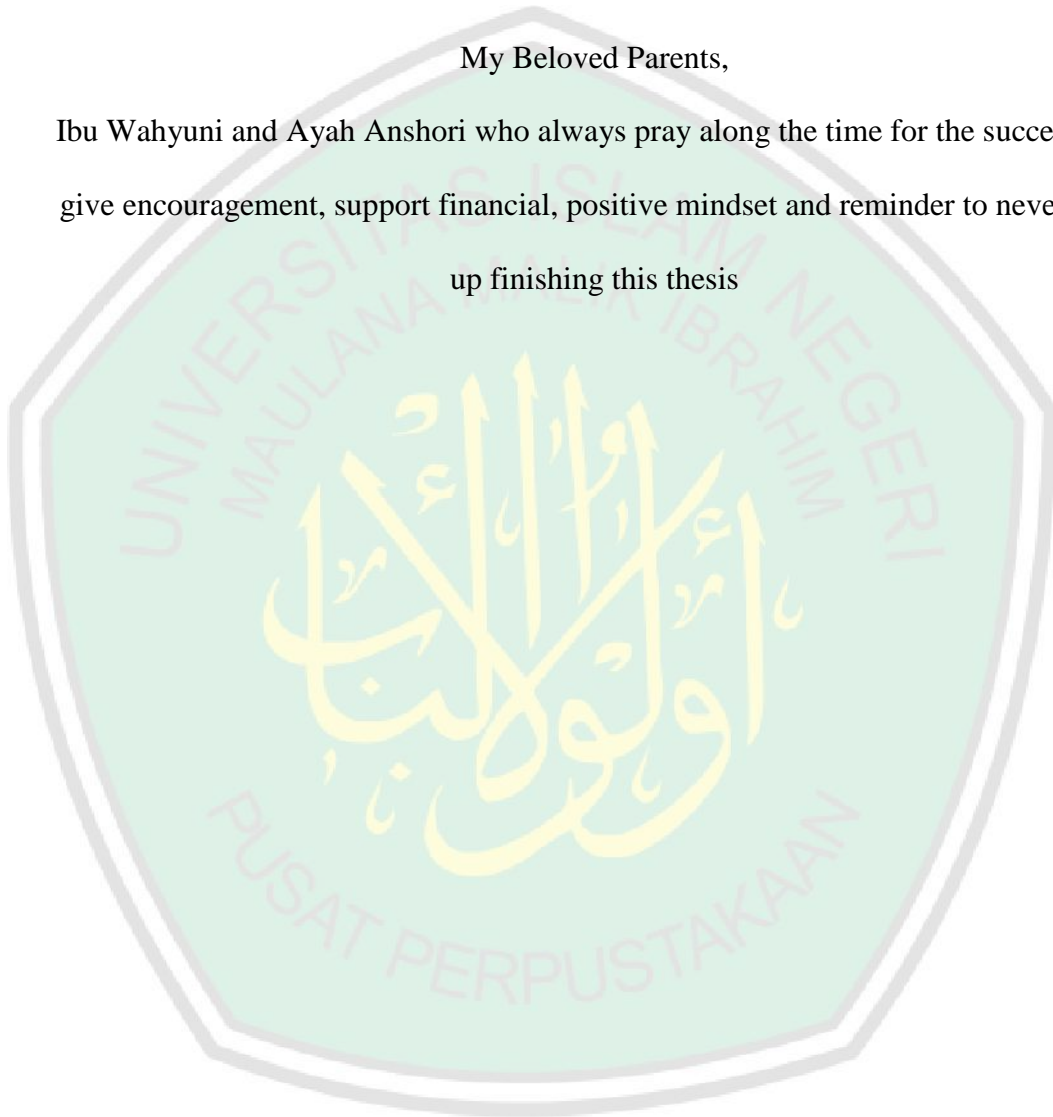**I have never been unblest to pray to thee, my lord.**
(QS. Maryam: 4)

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to:

My Beloved Parents,

Ibu Wahyuni and Ayah Anshori who always pray along the time for the success and

give encouragement, support financial, positive mindset and reminder to never give

up finishing this thesis

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Alhamdulillah, in the name of Allah, the most gracious, most merciful, the master of the universe. Peace and salutation be upon the greatest prophet Muhammad SAW, the best role model in this world, and his household, his companions and his faithful flowers, hopefully, he could give his hand to us in the hereafter. Thereby, I can accomplish my thesis entitle *Lexical Errors Produced by Instagram Machine Translation* as the requirement for the degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S) in English Letters Department, Humanities Faculty at Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

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This thesis is far from perfection and there is so many lacks in several aspects. Criticism and suggestion are welcomed to the writer for the improvement of this thesis. Hopefully this thesis will give the benefit, especially for the writer and for the reader in general.

Malang, June 2018

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vii

ABSTRACT

Susanti, Eris. *2018. **Lexical Errors Produced by Instagram Machine Translation.***
Thesis. English Letters Department. Humanities Faculty. Universitas Islam
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The Advisor: Drs. Basri, MA, Ph.D

Key Words: Lexical Error, Machine Translation, Instagram Machine Translation

Nowadays, technology advancement is so fast. Translation world is one of the effect of technology advancement. As the result, there are so many machine translations that available to use such as google translate, B ing translator, sederet.com, Babylon and other application either online or offline. Because of that, the process of translating not involve human translator. Besides, it appears the question about the accuracy of translation result using machine translation, its reliable or not. Furthermore, Instagram machine translation is also the product of technology advancement in translation world but in media social area. As we know before, the accuracy of translation result of machine translation still questionable. Therefore, analyzing the error of translation result produced by Instagram machine translation is one of the appropriate ways to know the accuracy or the quality of translation result by machine translation.

This study is divided into two parts. The first, it is classifying, identifying and describing the types of error produced by Instagram machine translation using the theory. The second part is to know how machine translation launched by Instagram represent the genuine language.

The data are taken in the form of words, phrase and sentence from ten selected captions posted by "Indo_Psikologi" account on Instagram. This study is conducted using the theory of classification of error by Vilar et.al (2006). By applying the theory of Vilar et.al (2006), the statements of the problem are (1) What are the types of lexical errors produced by Instagram machine translation on "Indo_Psikologi" Instagram account? (2) How does the machine translation launched by Instagram represent the genuine language?

The result shows that Instagram machine translation produced so many errors. The writer found three types of error in lexical error category from ten selected captions on "Indo_Psikologi" Instagram account. However, three types of error not found in every datum. In addition, incorrect and missing word are the most frequent error found in the ten data of "Indo_Psikologi" Instagram account. On the other side, it also shows that Instagram machine translation cannot represent the genuine language. It is because so many errors resulted by Instagram machine translation. Instagram machine translation translated the texts word by word so it becomes the weakness of machine translation to represent the genuine language.

ABSTRAK

Susanti, Eris. 2018. **Kesalahan Leksikal Dihasilkan oleh Mesin Penerjemah Instagram**. Skripsi. Jurusan Sastra Inggris. Fakultas Humaniora. Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Dosen Pembimbing: Drs. Basri, MA, Ph.D

Kata Kunci: Kesalahan Leksikal, Mesin Penerjemah, Mesin Penerjemah Instagram

Sekarang ini, teknologi berkembang dengan sangat pesat. Dunia penerjemahan adalah salah satu dari dampak berkembangnya teknologi. Sebagai dampaknya, ada banyak sekali mesin penerjemah yang siap untuk digunakan seperti *google translate, Bing Translator, Sederet.com, Babylon* dan aplikasi-aplikasi melibatkan para penerjemah. Namun, hal ini menimbulkan pertanyaan tentang ketepatan hasil penrjemahan menggunakan mesin penerjemah. Selanjutnya, mesin penerjemah Instagram juga salah satu dari produk berkembangnya teknologi dalam dunia penerjemahan di modia social. Seperti yang kita tahu sebelumnya, ketepatan dari hasil terjemahan menggunakan mesin penerjemah masih dipertanyakan. Jadi, analisis kesalahan dari hasil terjemahan yang di hasilkan oleh mesin penerjemah Instagram adalah salah satu cara yang tepat untuk mengetahui ketepatan atau kualitas dari hasil terjemahan oleh mesin penerjemah.

Selanjutnya, tujuan penelitian ini dibagi menjadi dua bagian. Bagian pertama adalah untuk mengetahui tipe-tipe kesalahan yang dihasilkan oleh mesin penerjemah Instagram dengan menggunakan teori. Sedangkan bagian kedua, adalah untuk mengetahui bagaimana mesin penerjemah yang di rilis oleh Instagram menggambarkan kembali keaslian Bahasa.

Data yang diambil berbentuk kata-kata, frase dan kalimat dari sepuluh caption yang dipilih yang diposting oleh akun Instagram "Indo_Psikologi". Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan menggunakan teori dari Vilar et.al (2006). Dengan mengaplikasikan teori dari Vilar et.al (2006), rumusan masalah dari penelitian ini adalah (1) Apa saja tipe-tipe dari kesalahan leksikal yang dihasilkan oleh mesin penerjemah Instagram di akun Instagram "Indo_Psikologi"? (2) Bagaimana mesin penerjemah yang di rilis oleh Instagram menggambarkan keaslian dari Bahasa?

Hasil dari penelitian ini menunujukkan bahwa mesin penerjemah Instagram menghasilkan banyak kesalahan. Ditemukan tiga tipe kesalahan pada kategori kesalahan leksikal dari sepuluh caption yang dipilih pada akun Instagram "Indo_Psikologi". Namun, tiga tipe tersebut tidak ditemukan di setiap data yang dipilih. Untuk tambahan, incorrect dan missing word adalah tipe kesalahan leksikal

yang sering ditemukan di sepuluh data dari akun Instagram "Indo_Psikologi". Disisi lain, hasil penelitian ini juga menunjukkan bahwa mesin penerjemah Bahasa tidak bisa menggambarkan kembali keaslian dari Bahasa. Hal ini dikarenakan, banyak sekali kesalahan yang dihasilkan oleh mesin penerjemah Instagram. Mesin penerjemah Instagram menerjemahkan teks-teks dari kata perkata sehingga hal ini menjadik kelemahan dari mesin penerjemah untuk menggambarkan kembali keaslian Bahasa.

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مستخلص البحث

إيريس سوسانتي . ٢٠١٨ تحليل الأخطأ المعجمية تحصلها محرك الترجمة الإليكترونية "
الإنستغرام" (*Instagram*).الإنستغرام" (*Instagram*). البحث العلمي. شعبة الأدب
ألإنجليزي. كلية العلوم الإنسانية بجامعة الإسلامية الحكومية مولانا مالك إبراهيم مالانج.
المشرف : الأستاذ بصري الماجستير.

الكلمة المفتاحية : الأخطأ المعجمية، آداة الترجمة، آداة الترجمة "الإنستغرام"

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مما لا يغيب عن إدراك الجاهز أن التيكنولوجية قد تطورت بتطور مرتفع. و تطور
آداة الترجمة أحد من النواحي التي يأثر فيها تطور التيكنولوجي. معدى ذالك، نحن بجد
google translate, Bing Translator, Sederet.com, Babylon و
غيرها من التطبيقات المرتجمة الشبكية ، متصلة بالإنترنيت كانت أم لم تتصل. لا تنطوي
عملية الترجمة على المترجمين. ومع ذلك ، فإن هذا يثير مسألة دقة نتائج الترجمة باستخدام
آلات الترجمة. علاوة على ذلك ، يعد محرك الترجمة Instagram أيضًا أحد منتجات
تطوير التكنولوجيا في عالم الترجمة في بجال الوسائط الاجتماعية. كما نعلم من قبل ، لا تزال
دقة الترجمات باستخدام آلات الترجمة يشكك صحتها. وبالتالي ، فإن تحليل الخطأ للنتائج
المترجمة عن محرك الترجمة Instagram هو أحد أفضل الطرق لمعرفة دقة أو جودة
الترجمة بواسطة محرك المترجم.

ينقسم الهدف من هذه الدراسة إلى قسمين. الهدف الأول هو معرفة أنواع الأخطاء
التي تم إنشاؤها بواسطة محرك الترجمة Instagram باستخدام النظرية. أما الهدف الثاني ،
فيكمن في معرفة كيف يوضح محرك الترجمة الذي أصدره Instagram صحة اللغة
الإندونيسية.

</div>

البيانات التي اتخذت في شكل الكلمات والعبارات والجمل من عشرة التسميات المحددة التي نشرها حساب "Instagram "Indo_Psikologi. أجريت هذه الدراسة باستخدام نظرية (2006 Vilar et.al. من تطبيق نظرية 2006) Vilar et.al) ، فتجد صياغة هذا البحث هي (١) ما هي أنواع الأخطاء المعجمية الناتجة عن محرك المترجم Instagram في حساب "Instagram "Indo_Psikologi؟ (٢) كيف يتم تحرير محرك المترجم بواسطة Instagram الذي يصف صحة اللغة؟

أظهرت نتائج هذه الدراسة أن محرك الترجمة Instagram. ينتج العديد من الأخطاء. توجد ثلاثة أنواع من الأخطاء في فئة الأخطأ المعجمية من التسميات العشرة المحددة في حساب "Indo_Psikologi على Instagram" لا يتم العثور ، لكن الآسف . على الأنواع الثلاثة في كل البيانات المحددة. للإضافة ، الكلمات غير الصحيحة(incorrect)والمفقودة () missing word المعجمية الأخطأ من نوع هي حساب من بيانات عشرة في توجد ما غالبا Instagramالتي "Indo_Psikologi" تشير نتائج هذه الدراسة أيضًا إلى أن آلة ، من ناحية أخرى . ترجمة اللغة لا يمكنها على اكتشاف أصالة اللغة. وذلك لأن الكثير من الأخطاء التي تم إنشاؤها بواسطة محرك الترجمة Instagram يقوم محرك الترجمة . Instagram بترجمة نصوص الكلمة بحيث يؤدي إلى ضعف محرك المترجم لإعلان صحة اللغة.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER II: REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

CHAPTER III: FINDING AND DISCUSSION

CHAPTER IV: CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION
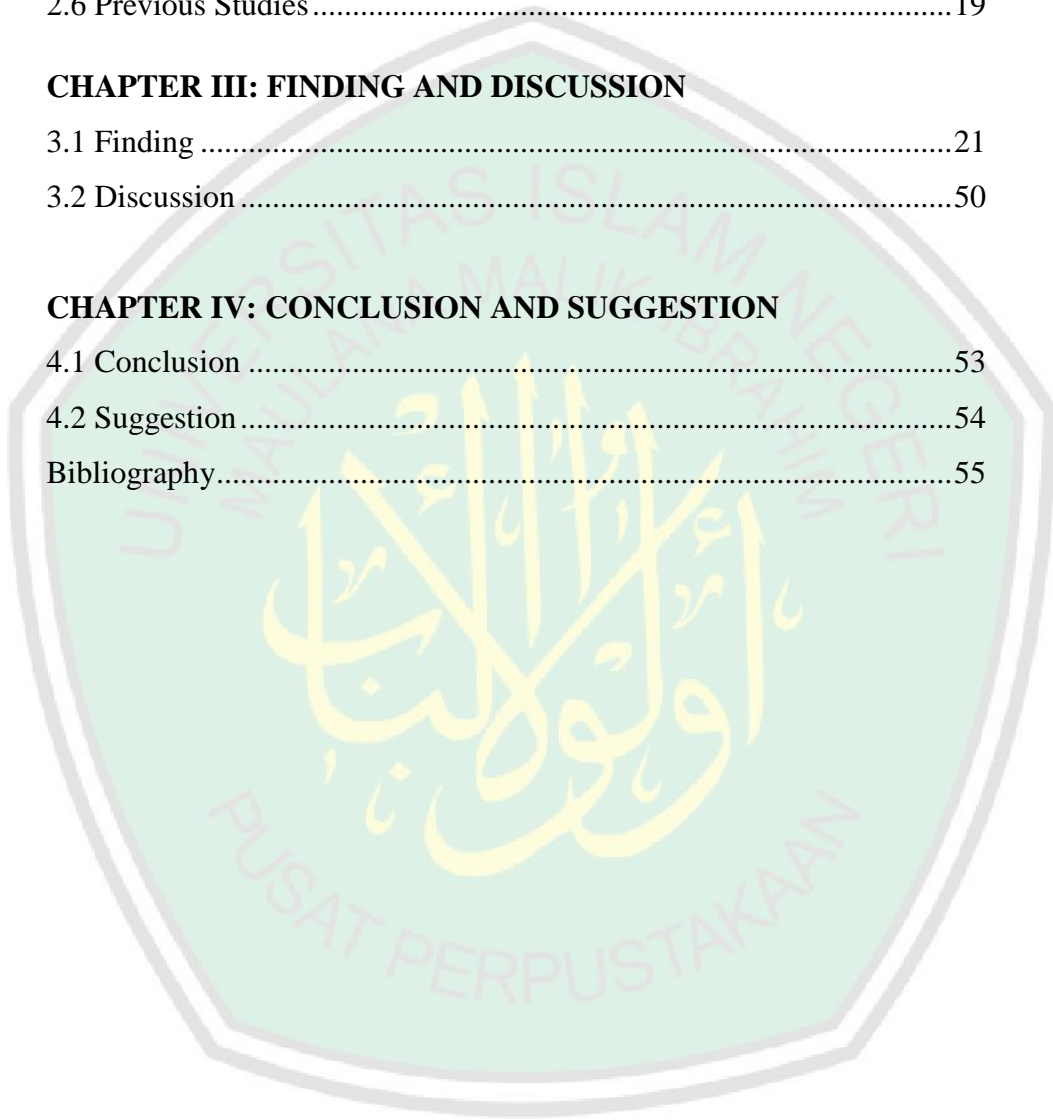
CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This following chapter presents the background of the study, problems of the study, objectives of the study, significances of the study, scope and limitation and definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

Nowadays, the translation world has different sense in translating the text. It is because there is machine translation that can help the translators to translate the text quickly. Meanwhile, it happens nowadays, the human rectification is still needed to check the translation result of machine translation. This is to ensure that machine translation work well while translating the text. Besides, it is to avoid the translation errors in the translation result and it expected that everyone will get good information if the result of translation has high quality in translation.

Actually, there is no absolute standard of translation quality, but only more or less appropriate translations for the purpose for which they are intended (Sager, 1989). However, the accuracy of translation is very important to avoid the translation errors. On the other side, the translation problem also can arise from differences in context have not gone unnoticed in the literature on translation. Based on the pragmatic role in translation, the process of translation also need to determine in the context of the text. It is because the same utterance will have different interpretation if the contexts

are different. It is also the same with translation context of the text. Therefore, a translation could be understood like meaning of source language.

It is known that nowadays the advancement of technology is so fast. People will get great advantages with the available of technology. Everything could be done by technological advancement. One of the effects of technological advancement is in the translation field. Frequently, the process of translation is using human translator only. Recently, to accelerate the process of translation, some people use the machine translation to help them.

There are many types of machine translations which are readily available to use such as Google Translate, SYSTRAN, B ing translator, Sederet.com, Babylon and other applications either online or offline are applied to translate some texts. The use of machine translations is to get a quick translation of a foreign language in order to help the translators get the best meaning in the target language (Aiken & Balan, 2001). Although the machine translation system generates the best translation for some sentences, it cannot become the strength that whole products of machine translation are reliable.

The accuracy of translation produced by machine translations is debatable and questionable. Moreover, the rank of the accuracy of translation is very important so that there is no misunderstanding about the authenticity of translation. Meanwhile, it is never known how the machine translation works while translating the texts. Machine translation is a hard problem because natural languages are highly complex; many words have various

meanings and different possible translations. Therefore, it could happen the machine translation cannot fulfill the principle of good translation and it will influence the result of the translation.

Recently, Instagram becomes the famous application. It has many users who are from people around the world. Nevertheless, the existence of Instagram not only for businessmen because most of government institution, religion organization, social activities, education widely use Instagram application to share their information now. It is so amazing because everything posted in Instagram, all people around the world will know. Besides, Instagram application is also completed with Instagram Machine Translation, if the users of Instagram want to change the translation of the caption (text) on Instagram, they only need to click the button "See Translation" that is ready on Instagram application.

Instagram machine translation is one of the products of advancement of technology in translation nowadays where the users never know about the accuracy of the translation because the process of translation without involving human translation. Therefore, this research is conducted because to know how the accuracy of Instagram Machine Translation while translating the text or caption in the Instagram. Besides, if the users of Instagram want to translate the caption from their own language into English with Instagram machine translation, ensure that it works well while translating the texts so it can avoid misunderstanding among people around the world.

The condition described above certainly becomes new problem in the translation field. Therefore, this study is important to do to identify and classify the lexical errors of translation result produced by Instagram Machine Translation and how the translation quality by using Instagram's in- app text translation feature is. If there are many translation errors in the result of translation, it can cause misunderstanding of delivering a message of source language. It also causes the translation is not suitable with the original message from source language.

There are certain studies related to error analyses which have been conducted before. The first study conducted by Amanah, Farah Hana (2017) who analyzed the errors made by Google Translate and its rectification by human translator. This study investigated the output of translation result of Google Translate required by human rectification. This study also used a hybrid taxonomy by Keshavarz (1999) and Vilar et al. (2006) in terms of lexical, grammatical (syntactic) and semantic errors. Furthermore, the result of this study has shown most of the errors were in the grammatical category such as missing prepositions, missing possessive markers, omission of pronouns and/or incorrect use of lexical words.

Another study was conducted by Fadilah (2017), she focused on translation result of Instagram Machine Translation in semantic aspect such as referential meaning, grammatical meaning and contextual meaning. She also analyzed the incorrect translation by giving assessment using translation assessment model by Sayogie. The result has shown that Instagram Machine

Translation cannot translate well especially in the term "grammatical and contextual meaning".

Then, a paper entitled "Involving Language Professionals in the Evaluation of Machine Translation" (Popović et al., 2014). This paper explained that the most severe problem that Machine Translation system encounters is lexical choice and syntax.

Based on some previous studies above, this study will focus on identifying and classifying the lexical error on the translation result on Indo_Psikologi's account, produced by Instagram machine translation this study uses a hybrid taxonomy from Vilar et al's (2006). They extend the work of Llitj´os et al (2005), and split errors into five classes: Missing words, word order, incorrect words, unknown words and punctuation errors. However, from five big classes of error classification is only three categories of error relate with lexical error such as missing word, incorrect word and unknown word. In addition, this study is expected to give benefit in translation world especially for machine translation evaluation method.

1.2 Problems of the study

Based on the background of the study above, the research question of this research are:

1. What are the types of lexical errors produced by Instagram Machine Translation on "Indo_Psikologi" Instagram account?

2. How does the machine translation launched by Instagram represent the genuine language on "Indo_Psikologi" Instagram account?

1.3   Objectives of the Study

Related to the research question above, the objective of the study is to identify, classify and describe the types of errors produced by Instagram Machine Translation based on the theory. On other side, it is to know how machine translations launched by Instagram represent the genuine language on "Indo_Psikologi" Instagram account.

1.4   Significances of the Study

Theoretically, this study can contribute for the development of translation world. This study is also analyzing lexical errors in order to know the quality of Instagram Machine Translation in translating the captions. Therefore, this study may be able to become additional reference of machine translation evaluation method

Practically, this study notifies public especially Instagram users about the quality of Instagram Machine Translation and also it will explore the capability of Instagram Machine Translation

Hopefully, this study will have the advantages for other people especially the users of Instagram to be more carefully while using the-app text translation feature on Instagram.

1.5   Scope and Limitation

The scope of this study is analyzing Instagram Machine Translation from Indonesian to English. This study focuses to identify and classifying the types of

lexical errors in the translation result produced by Instagram Machine Translation on "Indo_Psikologi" account. Meanwhile, this study uses hybrid taxonomy of error analysis from Vilar et al's (2006) in lexical category. The writer also limits the research only analyzing the caption in one account Instagram but in different news. Therefore, everything posted in the account will be investigated if the captions can guarantee as the data of this study

1.6   Definition of Key Terms

To avoid ambiguity and misunderstanding, the writer will clarify the meaning of the words used in the title of this study and some words considered as the keywords. Those definitions are:

1. **Machine Translation** is a computer application that translates texts or speech from one natural language to another

2. **Translation error** is a grammatical or spelling mistakes or an incorrect word choice given the original words meaning or the document's target audience

3. **Lexical error** is it contains errors that are related to wrong word choices in which to some degree will affect the meaning of the text

4. **Instagram** is a free online photo-sharing application and social network platform that was acquired by Facebook in 2012.

5. **Instagram Machine Translation** is one of features in Instagram application, its function I s to translate the captions in Instagram by click "See Translation".

1.7   Research Method

This chapter presents the method and process in conducting the research. They are research design, data source, research instrument, data collection and data analysis.

1.7.1. Research Design

The research design employed for this study is descriptive qualitative approach to explain the data in detail. Investigating and describing the types of errors produced by Instagram Machine Translation. The qualitative data gathered to look for the phenomena of output Instagram Machine Translation. It is useful for this study as it emphasizes on the qualitative of the data in which the writer is to identify the pattern obtained from the subject. Thus, this method is suitable used in social discipline area such as language study.

This study focuses to classify, identify and describe the types of lexical error in the translation result produced by Instagram Machine Translation in the captions of Indo_Psikology account using Vilar's et.al (2006) theory.

1.7.2. Research Instrument

This study uses qualitative method, so the writer becomes the main instrument of this study. This study will obtain the data by reading the source text to understand the content of the text, then comparing the source text with the translation result by Instagram Machine Translation   to find out the translation accuracy and marking the terms that are considered as inaccurate translation. It means that all process of analyzing this study done by the writer.

1.7.3. Data Source

In this research, the captions on "Indo_Psikologi" account on Instagram that translated by Instagram Machine Translation are became as the source of data. The writer chooses the account because the translation result contains so many errors after translated using Instagram machine translation especially in the lexical error category and also it has official so that the information posted in the account can be trusted. The account also shares general information that could be received by people around the world. Meanwhile, the writer does not specify the news in the account.

1.7.4. Data Collection

The data of this research are taken from the captions of one account on Instagram that translated from Indonesia into English using Instagram Machine Translation, entitled Indo_Psikologi's account Instagram. The data are in the form of phrases, sentences and paragraphs. To get the data, the writer takes some steps. The first, the writer reads some news on Indo_Psikologi's account Instagram. Then, the writer chooses different texts or captions on Indo_Psikologi's account Instagram, it chosen because to know how Instagram Machine Translation reliable to translate any texts or captions. The last, the writer translating all texts or captions that have been chosen as the data of this study using Instagram Machine Translation. It done because to find out which one the texts or captions that have errors after translated using Instagram Machine Translation.

1.7.5. Data Analysis

After all the data are collected, the writer reads the texts or captions translated using Instagram Machine Translation on "Indo_Psikologi" account on Instagram. Then, the writer compares the translation result to the source language. For the next step is analyzing the lexical errors produced by Instagram Machine Translation. In identification stage, the writer uses the theory proposed by Vilar's et.al (2006). Besides, finding out what are the types of errors based on the theories. The last, describing the data systematically to the best understanding about lexical errors problem. Then, the writer looking for the opinion about the translation result of machine translation from some experts to answer the second question in this study.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This study analyzes the lexial errors produced by instagram machine translation. It is necessary to review related theories to the problem of study.

2.1. Brief History of Machine Translation

The translation of natural languages by machine, first dreamt of in the seventeenth century, has become a reality in the late twentieth (Hutchins, W. Johns, 2015, p. 431-445). Besides, machine Translation (MT) is a scientific discipline which involves the application of computer programmes to translate different texts or languages into another (Ping, 2009). Then, the history of machine translation is traced from the pioneers and early systems of the 1950s and 1960s. Although machine translation (MT) has been an object of study since the 1950s, the text generated by the state of the art MT system still present several errors for many language pairs.

Nowadays, the technology advancement help human to do their duties easily and faster. "Machine Translation" is one of product technology advancement in translation term. We can get both online or offline by using the internet connection. It gives many advantages for human because it widely uses for them. Machine translation receives a source sentence, and generate a target sentences by translating the source sentence and give the meaning of it in the target language. Machine translation can increase the speed of translation with immediate result. Although, machine translation system generates the best translation for some sentences but it's

not become the collateral that whole products of translations are reliable. Therefore, it needs an assessment and evaluation on that before publishing the result of translation.

2.2. Instagram Machine Translation

In the globalization era and nearing Vision 2020, the use of internet has been rapidly increasing. The machine translators vendor has started to offer online translation services which are available readily and allowing everyone to have access to the systems. Recently, there is an application who is booming in society. That is Instagram, Instagram was created by Kevin Systrom and Mike Kriegere. Instagram was developed so fast and has accessed by a lot of people in the world. Instagram also fully equipped with some features such as comment, like and Instagram Machine Translation. Further, Instagram Machine Translation is one of features in Instagram application. It has function to translate the captions of photos posted on the Instagram. Therefore, the users will more easy to know the translation of caption (text) in another language.

2.3. Translation error

As we know that we never know quality result of translation produced by machine translation, there are no errors or not it is being debatable. Furthermore, the term "error" means usually something is wrong. In written texts both in original texts and translated texts, errors can be classified as for examples pragmatic, semantic, idiomatic, orthographic, linguistic or stylistic error. But what is translation error? if we define the translation as a production of the target text which is based on source text, a translation error arises from the existence a relationship between two texts. A

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translation error occurs because something has gone wrong during the transfer and movement from the source text to the target text. Translation error regarded as some kinds of non-equivalence between source text and target text or non-adequacy of the target text (Koller 1979: 216). In functional approaches, based on Skopos theory: an error is defined as relative to the fulfillment of the TT- function and the receiver's expectations (Schmitt 1998: 394; Nord 2009: 190).

On the other hand, the perception of error has been discussed by some expert such as Nord (1998: 384ff) defines that translation error for translator training and she proposes a division between "real translation error" which are related to the translator brief and other errors. Besides, Hansen (2006: 112ff) describes a top down classification of errors for translator training, revision training and translation process research. Schmitt (2002) presents a classification and grading of errors for translator training especially for technical translations. However, not all of errors in these classifications are genuine translation error. It is because errors based on the fact that there is a relationship between a ST (source text) and TT (target text). Eugene Nida (1945) also state that Translation-problems, which are essentially problems of equivalence, may be conveniently treated under (1) ecology, (2) material culture, (3) social culture, (4) religious culture, and (5) linguistic culture.

2.4. Translation Error Category

To evaluate the error produced by Instagram Machine Translation, it should be classified and categorized the errors. For the first, it is according to Vilar et al (2006), Vilar state that there are five categories of errors. These are missing words, word order, incorrect words, unknown words and punctuation errors. For the first, missing

word is produced when some word in the generated sentence is missing. Then, word order errors refer to a word which occurs both in the reference of source and target text languages. It refers to syntactic ordering where it distinguishes between local or long range re-orderings.

Distinguish is made to express the difference between re-ordering words only in a local context which is within the same syntactic chunk or not. Meanwhile, incorrect word is produced when the system is unable to find the correct translation of a given word. The last, unknown word is also a source of error.

Furthermore, another category of error is from Keshavarz (1991) who believe that the errors are from lexico-semantic errors, wrong use of tenses, errors in the use of verb groups, errors in the word orders, incorrect use of prepositions, incorrect use of active and passive voice as well as errors related to the use of articles. However, he concludes the categories of errors into three groups which are grammatical, semantic and pragmatic errors.

Another explanation about the category of translation error is from Hossein and Saleh (2013). They category of errors into four categories. These are syntactic, semantic, pragmatic and translation-specific errors. Syntactic, semantic, pragmatic and translation-specific errors.

Then, Koponen (2010) categories the error into five classifications. It includes omission, addition, untranslated concept, mistranslated concept. Moreover, Presada and Badea (2014) adapt Dagneaux et al.''s (1996) taxonomy of error identification, they were categorized into thirteen errors. These are including subject omission, verb tense, errors related to continuous aspect, sequence of tenses, conditional clauses,

word order, uncountable nouns, prepositions, double negation, indefinite articles, word omissions and lexical confusion. These errors taxonomy proposed by them is adapted from ATA (2010) and Keshavarz's (1999) linguistic taxonomy of errors.

2.5. Lexical Error

The translation result of Machine Translation contains errors in various types. One of the type is lexical errors. Empirical evidence suggests that lexical errors are the most frequently occurring in some research. Furthermore, it contains of errors that are related to wrong in which to some degree will affect the meaning of the text. When the output of the target text is unable to identify the equivalent word as in the source text, then the word is translated using the wrong lexical item. Besides, the lexical error consists of a list of word that belong to syntactic category such as noun, verb, adjective and the other of part of speech (Koemili, et.al.2011)

Our expanded framework for lexical errors classification was mainly drawn from James's (1998) lexical error taxonomy, which was compiled from various sources from previous study. It was modified include two types of meaning by Leech (1998). James classifies lexical error into two main categories: formal and semantic features.

Meanwhile, the lexical error based on H. Dulay and Krashen, 1982 divided into three categories: omission, addition and untranslated. Under this category we have considered all of errors affecting lexical item. It should be clear that contrary to spelling errors respect the characters used within a word, lexis errors concern the way each word, as a whole is translated. Moreover, omission and addition are analyzed considering the types of words they affect such as content words and

function words. Content word or lexical words is words that carry the content or the meaning of the sentence such as noun or adjective. Then, function word or grammatical word is word that has little lexical meaning, but instead serve to express grammatical relationships with other words within a sentence for example preposition and pronoun.

Furthermore, omission errors happen when the translation of a word present in the source text is missing in the resulting translation. In addition, addition errors represent the opposite phenomenon which is the translation of a word that was not present in the source text and was added to the target text. Beside omitting and adding words in the translation, one other situation can occur is a word not translated or untranslated. An untranslated situation is very common happen in MT (Machine Translation), it happens because when the engine cannot find any translation candidate to a given source word, an option is to copy it to the translation output.

For the next, the classification of errors in a word is based on Vilar et.al (2006). The classification scheme of the errors is an extension of the error typology presented in (Llitjos et.al,. 2005). They have split the errors in five big classes: missing words, word order, incorrect words, unknown words, and punctuation errors.

A missing word is produced when some word in the generated sentence is missing. It can distinguish into two types of errors. For the first, when the missing words is an essential for expressing the meaning of the sentence and when the missing words is only necessary in order to form a grammatically correct sentence but the meaning is preserved. However, normally the first type of errors is caused by missing "main words" such as nouns or verbs but actually this not always be the case

for example missing preposition can change the meaning of the sentence significantly. The first type of errors is of course more important and should be addressed first. For each of these divisions one could further distinguish which lexical category (part of speech) is missing, as different word types may have different treatments.

The next category concerns the word order of the generated sentence. Here it differentiated between word or phrase based reordering, it can generate a correct sentence by moving individual words, independently of each other whereas when a phrase based reordering is needed, blocks of consecutive words should be moved together to form a right translation out of the generated hypothesis. The distinction between local or long range is difficult to define in absolute terms, but it tries to express the difference between having to reorder the words only in a local context (within the same syntactic chunk) and having to move the words into another chunk.

The widest category of error is the incorrect words errors. These are found when the system is unable to find the correct translation of a given word. It divided into five subcategories. The first one, the incorrect words disrupts the meaning of the sentence. Here we can distinguish two additional subclasses, when the system chooses an incorrect translation and when the system was not able to disambiguate the correct meaning of a source word in a given context, although the distinction between them is certainly fuzzy. The next category within incorrect words errors is caused when the system was not able to produce the correct form of a word, although the translation of the base form was correct. It is important for inflected languages, where the big variability of the open word classes poses a difficult problem for

machine translation. How to further analyze the errors that fall into this category is very much dependent of the language pair. Another class of errors is produced by extra words in the generated sentence. This kind of error was introduced mainly when investigating the translation of speech input as artifacts of spoken language may produce additional words in the generated sentence.

The last two classes are less important. The first one is style errors. It concerns a bad choice of words when translating a sentence, but the meaning is preserved although it cannot be considered completely correct. A typical example is the repetition of a word in a near context. In this case, a human translator would choose a synonym and avoid word repetition. The second one concerns idiomatic expressions that the system does not know and tries to translate as normal text. Normally, these expressions cannot be translated in this way, which causes some additional errors in the translation.

Unknown words are also a source of errors. Here it can further distinguish between truly unknown words (or stems) and unseen forms of known unseen. A variation of this category has a special importance for the Chinese-English language pair. For the majority of European languages or even languages that share the same alphabet, unknown proper names can be translated simply by copying the input word to the generated sentence without further processing. As we know that Chinese has different character, so it cannot be translated into English by itself and a conversion, sometimes guided by the pronunciation is required.

Lastly, there can also be punctuation errors, but for the current machine translation output quality, these represent only minor disturbances for languages

without fixed punctuation rules but also considered in this taxonomy. Of course, the error types so defined are not mutually exclusive. However, it is not infrequent that one kind of error causes also another one to occur. For example, a bad word translation can also cause a bad ordering of the words in the generated sentence. Actually, the classification of errors based on Vilar et.al, (2006), only three categories that have relation with the types of lexical errors. That is missing word, incorrect words and unknown words. Therefore, it can be considered that all errors affecting lexical item.

2.6. Previous Study

Based on previous research that have done. There are some scholars conducted the research related with machine translation. Some of them are:

The first is a thesis entitled "Errors Made by Google Translate and Its Rectification by Human Translators" written by Farah Hana Amanah who graduated on 2017 from University of Malaya Master of English as a second language. This study is investigating and evaluating the output of Google Translate which requires human editing and thus, to find out to what extent does Google Translate help in assisting human translation in particular with Bahasa Melayu (BM) into English translation. On the other hand, a hybrid taxonomy on error analysis proposed by Keshavarz (1999) and Vilar et al. (2006) in terms of lexical, grammatical (syntactic) and semantic errors is used to identify the errors in Google Translate output in this study. As the result, it indicated that most of the errors were in the grammatical category such as missing prepositions, missing possessive markers, omission of pronouns and/or incorrect use of lexical words. This research has similarity to

investigate the quality of the output of machine translation and also this study will use the same theory from Keshavarz (1999) and Vilar et al. (2006) about the taxonomy on error analysis. Meanwhile, the difference of this research with Farah's research, where Farah uses Google translate in her study and the newest researcher uses Instagram machine translation.

Furthermore, a paper entitled "Involving Language Professionals in the Evaluation of Machine Translation" (Popović et al., 2014). This paper describes results from detailed human ev aluation. Performance of different types of translation systems has been compared and analysed via ranking, error analysis and post-editing. This paper explains that the most severe problem that Machine Translation system encounters is lexical choice and syntax. It has the same with the subject of this research; both of them are about machine translation but in different analysis.

In addition, the next researcher focused on giving assessment on the translation result produced by Instagram Machine Translation in semantic aspects. It was conducted by Elisa M Fadilah (2017) who graduated from UIN Syarif Hidayatullah. She uses translation assessment model by Sayogie page 145. This study has shown that Instagram Machine Translation cannot translate well of the grammatical and contextual meaning. As the result the analyzed data show two translation errors occur to referential meaning, the twenty-two translation errors occur to grammatical meaning, while nineteen translation errors occur to contextual meaning.

CHAPTER III

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the findings and discussions obtained from the data analysis. The analysis of the data is conducted in line with formulated research questions. The whole data are taken from the translations result of the captions on "Indo_Psikologi" Instagram account. There are two aspects which are analyzed by the writer, namely the types of lexical errors and how machine translations represent the genuine language on "Indo_Psikologi" Instagram account.

3.1. Finding

In this study, the writer analyzes 10 data which are related to the research question of this study. The writer analyzed the data using Vilar et.al (2006) theory. Based on the theory, the types of errors are divided into five big classes; they are missing words, word order, incorrect words, unknown words and punctuation errors. However, from the types of errors mentioned before, the types of errors relate in lexical error are only three types of error. They are missing words, incorrect words and unknown words. From 10 data which were collected, not all the types of errors included in every text or caption on "Indo_psikologi" Instagram account.

Datum 1

No	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)	Lexical Error Produced by Instagram Machine Translation Based on Vilar et.al (2006) Categories
1.	Dia tercatat sebagai cewek mandiri	He is recorded as self-conetered	- Incorrect Word
2.	Dia bisa melakukan sesuatu seorang diri	He can do something by himself	- Incorrect Word
3.	Dia tidak akan meminta bantuan ke orang lain kecuali kepepet	He won't ask anyone else unless he is dead	- Incorrect Word - Missing Word

Analysis:

From the source text above, the sentences have done translated into English using Instagram Machine Translation by writer, the writer found the types of error in the target text. Those types of error are incorrect words and omission word. The writer found some incorrect words and only one missing word in the first datum. Here are the examples of incorrect words produced by Instagram machine translation in the data:

The first is incorrect words. Incorrect words are produced when the system unable to find the correct translation of a given word. Besides, Instagram machine translation also chosen an incorrect translation in the target language. This datum contains lexical error where Instagram machine translation chooses inappropriate word to translate the sentence. Instagram machine translation translated the sentences *"Selain itu, dia tercatat sebagai cewek mandiri dan cenderung egois"* into *"In addition, he is recorded as self-centered chick and selfishly-selfish"*. Here, the word *"dia"* is become subject pronoun in the sentence. Actually, the subject pronoun is indicated with *he* or *she*. However, the word *"dia"* in the source language is referring to the word *"cewek"* (girl) because the previous sentence is mentioned the girl as the subject clearly. It should be used the word *"she"* as a subject pronoun in the sentence of the target language. Meanwhile, Instagram machine translation translated the word *"dia"* with wrong word choice. The source language (SL) should be translated into *"She is recorded as self-centered chick and selfishly-selfish"*. The word *"he"* should be changed become *"she"*. As we know that *"a girl"* is feminine. Therefore, it must choose the feminine pronoun. Azar (132) states that the pronoun it refers to the antecedent noun. In this case, the word *"a girl"* as an antecedent and *"she"* as a pronoun that refers to the antecedent noun *"a girl"*.

For the next, Instagram machine translation also translated the sentence *"Selama dia bisa melakukan sesuatu seorang diri"* in the source language with the wrong lexical item. Instagram machine translation translated the sentence into *"As long as, he can do something by himself"*. Based on Vilar et.al (2006) theory, it categories as incorrect word. It happens because when the system unable to find the

correct translation of a given word. In this sentence, it also found the same mistake that Instagram machine translation made like in the previous sentence. Instagram machine translation translated the word *"dia"* into *"he"*. Actually, the word *"dia"* which was a subject pronoun. It refers to "a girl", where "a girl" is feminine. Therefore, the source language should be translated into *"she"*. It is because *"she"* is used to a feminine pronoun. Meanwhile, it also contains wrong word choice in the use of reflexive pronoun. Here, Instagram machine translation used the word *"himself"* as reflexive pronoun in the sentence *"As long as, he can do something by himself"*. It is not appropriate with the context of the paragraph. In the paragraph it explains about a girl. Hence, it should be changed become *"herself"* because it refers to *"a girl"*. Therefore, in one sentence found two incorrect words, which is wrong in using subject pronoun and reflexive pronoun. Then, the correct sentence should be *"As long as, she can do something by herself"*.

Furthermore, the sentence *"dia tidak akan meminta bantuan ke orang lain kecuali kepepet"* is translated into *"he won't ask anyone else unless he is dead"*. In this case, it also has the same mistake like in previous sentences. The mistake was on the word *"dia"* translated as *"he"*. The word *"dia"* should be translated into *"she"*. It is because *"she"* as a subject pronoun of the word *"a girl"*. In addition, it is not only the word *"dia"* translated into *"he"* which is not appropriate with the context of the sentence. The word *"dia"* is refer to *"a girl"* that explained in the paragraph. However, Instagram machine translation also translated the word *"kepepet"* into incorrect word, it translated become *"he is dead"*. It will disrupt the meaning of the sentence, so the meaning of the sentence will change. If it translated in Bahasa, the

meaning of the sentence is *"dia mati"*. Therefore, it is not suitable with the purpose of the source language if using the word *"he is dead"*. The word *"kepepet"* should be changed into *"urged"*.

The second error is missing word. A missing error is produced when the word in the generated sentence is missing. In this case, Instagram machine translation is missing the object of a verb. Instagram machine translation translated the sentence *"dia tidak akan meminta bantuan ke orang lain kecuali kepepet"* into *"he won't ask anyone else unless he is dead"*. In the translation result is missing the word *"help"*, where *"help"* as an object of verb. In facts, it is not found an object of verb in the sentence. Therefore, source language should be added the word *"help"* in the sentence as the subject of verb. The correct sentence is *"She will not ask for help to anyone else unless urged"*. It contains two types of lexical error; they are incorrect words and missing word. Therefore, based on the explanation above, the sentence *"he won't ask anyone else unless he is dead"* should be changed into *"she will not ask for help to anyone else unless urged.*

Datum 2

No	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)	Lexical Error Produced by Instagram Machine Translation Based on Vilar et.al (2006)
1.	Mereka lebih dinilai memperhatikan tata	They are judged more to observe his the life in his	- Incorrect Word - Missing Word

25

	krama dalam hidupnya	life	
2.	Dia begitu menjaga penampilannya	He has looked after his appearance	- Incorrect word
3.	Dia butuh pendamping yang bijak	He needs a wise escort	- Incorrect Word

Analysis:

The writer found some errors in the target text, they are incorrect word and missing word.

The first is incorrect word. In this datum, it has the same cases like in the previous data. Instagram machine translation often makes mistake in using of pronoun. It can be seen in the sentences in the target language, for examples *"mereka dinilai lebih memperhatikan tata krama dalam hidupnya"* translated into "*they are more to observe his the in his life"*, *"dia begitu menjaga penampilannya"* translated into *"he has looked after his appearance*, and the sentence *"dia butuh pendamping yang bijak"* translated into *"he needs a wise escort"*. Actually, the word *"dia"* is refer to the word *"cewek"* (girl). Meanwhile, Instagram machine translation translated the word *"dia"* become *"he"*. In fact, the word *"dia"* refers to a girl where a girl is feminine. Therefore, the word *"he"* should be changed into *"she"*. It

26

is because *"she"* used as the feminine pronoun. It is appropriate with context of the text if using the subject pronoun *"she"*.

Then, Instagram machine translation also chooses the wrong word in using objective pronoun. Instagram machine translation uses the word *"his"* in the target language as objective pronoun. In the sentence, it explained about the girl, so it is wrong if using *"his"* as an objective pronoun. It is because *"his"* is used for masculine pronoun. Therefore, it more appropriate that the word *"his"* changed into *"her"*. In this datum, it has the same case like in the previous data where Instagram machine translation cannot choose the correct word in using pronoun. Therefore, some of the sentence explained above, it must be changed become *"They are judged more to observe the manner in her life"*, *"She has looked after her appearance*, and *"she needs a wise escort"*

The next error category is missing word. A missing word happened when some word in the generated sentence is missing. Normally, it caused by missing *"main words"* like noun or verb, but it is not only being the case as for example if a missing preposition can alter the meaning of the sentence significantly, it can be identified as the error. If the lexical category (Part of Speech) is missing, it also identified as the error. In this datum, Instagram machine translation not translated the word *"tata krama"* in the target language, where it can be translated into the word *"manner"* in English. Besides, the position of the word *"manner"* in the sentence as a noun. In fact, a noun includes as the content of the word that carry the content or the meaning of a sentence.

Based on the explanation above, the sentence should be translated into *"they are judged to more observe the manner in her life*. On the other side, in this datum also found two types of error in lexical category which are incorrect word and missing word

Datum 3

No	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)	Lexical Error Produced by Instagram Machine Translation Based on Vilar et.al (2006)
1.	Wanita pendiam biasanya tidak terlalu suka dengan kehidupan social	A quite woman usually doesn't like social life	- Incorrect Word
2.	Hal itulah yang tak jarang membuat pria merasa aman jika berada di dekat mereka	It's not uncommon to make a man feel safe if it's near them	- Incorrect Word
3.	Berbeda dengan wanita yang tingkat socialnya tinggi dan punya banyak	It's different from women whose social level and has a lot of friends everywhere	- Incorrect Word - Missing Word

28

	sekali teman dimana-mana		
4.	Si pria akan selalu khawatir jika ingin dekat dengan wanita tersebut	It must be the man who will always be worried if he wants to be close that the woman	- Incorrect Word

Analysis:

In this datum, the writer also found two categories of error. It still the same with previous error such as incorrect word and missing word. In this datum found some the subcategory of incorrect word category. Here, the incorrect word category of error still exists.

In the sentence "*A quite woman usually doesn't like social life, and it's not uncommon to make a man feel safe if it's near them"*, it can be seen that there is an article *"a"* before the word "*woman*". Whereas the article *"a"* used for singular noun. Meanwhile, the subject not mentioned clearly in plural or singular. However, there is the word *"mereka"* or *"them"* as an object of pronoun in the sentence where *"them"* is one of object pronoun for plural. It indicated that the subject is not in singular but in plural. Therefore, the word *"woman"* in the sentence should be changed into *"women". "Women"* is plural form of the word *"woman".* Furthermore, in the sentence *"It's not uncommon to make a man feel safe if it is near*

29

them", Instagram machine translation chooses the incorrect word for subject pronoun. Actually, the word *"it"* also used in the normal subject or object position. *"it"* used to indicate when the subject or object before is an animal or a thing. However, the word *"it"* in the sentence is not appropriate to used. It is because the subject of the sentence is a man. Therefore, it refers to the man where the pronoun of *"man"* is *"he"*.

For the next, the incorrect word is in wrong word choice subcategory. Instagram machine translation translated the word *"di dekat"* into the word *"near"*, actually it is inappropriate with the context of the source language. According to Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, the word *"near"* is commonly used for short distance of space and time. Meanwhile, the context of the sentence explains about having relationship with other people. According to Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, if the context of the sentence is near in relationship, so it more appropriate if using the word *"closed"*. Therefore, the word *"near"* is more appropriate if changed to be *"closed"* in the sentence.

Based on the explanation above the sentence should be changed into *"women usually do not like social life; it is not uncommon to make a man feel safe if he is closed to them"*

Furthermore, the second error is missing word. Instagram machine translation translated the sentence *"Berbeda dengan wanita yang tingkat socialnya tinggi dan punya banyak sekali teman dimana-mana"* into *"it's different from women whose social level and has a lot of friends everywhere"*. It can be seen, in the sentence *"It's*

different from women whose social level and has a lot of friends everywhere" indicated that Instagram machine translation missing the adjective of the sentence. There is the word *"tinggi"* while in English is *"higher",* where it becomes as an adjective of the sentence but Instagram machine translation not translate the word. Therefore, the sentence should be added with the word *"higher"* as an adjective in the sentence

In the same sentence also found incorrect word category of error. Instagram machine translation use the word *"has"* in the sentence *"It's different from women whose social level and has a lot of friends everywhere"*. The word *"women"* in the sentence is plural form, so the word *"has"* should be changed into *"have",* because *"have"* is use for plural form. Based on explanation before, the correct sentence is *"It is different from women whose higher social level and have a lot of friends"*.

Furthermore, it also found incorrect word in the translation result by Instagram machine translation. In the sentence *"it must be the man who will always be worried if he wants to be close that the woman"* is indicated as an error in the subcategory of incorrect word which is extra word. Instagram machine translation added the auxiliary verb *"be"* in the sentence *"it must be the man who will always **be worried** if he wants to be close that the woman"* and automatically the verb after *"be"* will change become the verb participle *(worried).* It is because the word *"be"* is used with a past participle to form passive. Actually in the source language, the sentence not in passive sentence but Instagram machine translation translated the sentence into passive sentence. Hence, it will influence the grammatical correct of the sentence. On the other side, in this sentence also found the incorrect word when using preposition.

31

Instagram machine translation uses the word *"that"* as a preposition of the sentence, but it is not appropriate which make the sentence become ungrammatical sentence. Therefore, the word *"that"* should be changed into the word *"to"*.

Therefore, based on the explanation above, the sentence *"it's different from women whose social level and has a lot of friends everywhere, it must be the man who will always be worried if he wants to be close that the woman"* should be changed into *"it is different from women whose higher social level and have a lot of friends everywhere, it must be the man who will always worry if he wants to be close to the women"*.

Datum 4

No	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)	Lexical Error Produced by Instagram Machine Translation Based on Vilar et.al (2006)
1.	Mereka ditanya soal hubungan mereka. Mereka ditanya soal kapan mereka pertama kali bertemu dan ketika hasil wawancara audio didengar kembali	They were asked about when we first met and when the audio results were heard back	- Incorrect Word - Missing word

2.	Pasangan yang tertawa bersama lah yang merasa hubungan mereka saling mendukung dan mencintai satu sama lain	The couple who were laughing together was the one who felt their relationship and loved each other	- Incorrect Word - Missing Word
3.	Kita bisa membayangkan ketika kita tertawa tapi orang di samping kita hanya duduk terdiam	We can imagine when we're laughing but the guy next to just sits in silence	- Missing Word
4.	Ada banyak faktor dan hal yang bisa dilakukan untuk membuat sebuah hubungan langgeng	There are many factors and things that can be done to make a lasting relationship	- Missing Word

Analysis:

From the target language above, the writer found some error relate with lexical.

These are incorrect word and missing word.

In the sentence *"they were asked about when we first met and when the audio results were heard back, the couple who were laughing together was the one who felt their relationship and loved each other"* is indicate the incorrect word and missing word. For the first is incorrect word, an incorrect word is produced when the system was not able to produce the correct translation of a given word. Here, Instagram machine translation had chosen the wrong word while translating the word *"mereka"* in the source language. The word *"mereka"* translated become *"we"*. Actually, the meaning of *"we"* in Indonesia is *kami* or *kita*. Therefore, translating the word *"mereka"* into the word *"we"* is certainly wrong, where the meaning of the word *"mereka"* in English is *"they"*. Therefore, the source language *"mereka"* should be translated into *"they"*.

The next incorrect word is using the word *"heard back"* to translate the source language *"didengarkan kembali"*. Actually, the more correct translation is using the word *"played again"* to change the word *"heard back"*. It shows that Instagram machine translation translate the sentence word by word.

Furthermore, the incorrect word also happened in the next sentence, where the sentence *"the couple who were laughing together was the one who felt their relationship and loved each other"* have produced the incorrect word in extra word subcategory of error. In the sentence, there is the word *"who"* and *"were"*. Both of word should be omitted in the sentence.

For the next category of error is missing word. Here, Instagram machine translation omits the word *"wawancara"* where in the source language is exist where

34

in English is "interview". If the word *"interview"* does not exist in the target language, it will disrupt the meaning of the sentence because there is no an object in the sentence and the sentence will be unclear.

Then, the source language *"saling mendukung/ supported"* was omitted in the target language, where SL *"saling mendukung"* as the verb in the sentence. It should be added the word *"supported"* in the sentence to make clear the sentence.

Therefore, based on explanation above, the sentence in the target language should be changed into *"the couple laughing together was the one who felt their relationship supported and loved each other"*.

On the other side, there is also missing object pronoun *"kita/us"* in the sentence *"kita bisa membayangkan ketika kita tertawa tapi orang di samping kita hanya duduk terdiam"* or *"we can imagine when we are laughing but the guy next to just sits in silence"*. In this case, the object pronoun *"kita"* exist in the source language but it does not exist in the target language. It can be categorized as missing word. Therefore, the source language should be added the pronoun *"us"* in the target language. The correct sentence is *"we can imagine when we are laughing but the guy next to us just sits in silence"*.

For the next, Instagram machine translation also missing an adjective word in the target language. Instagram machine translation translated the word *"langgeng"* into *"lasting"*, where the word *"lasting"* must be followed the word *"long"* before the word *"lasting"* if the purpose of the sentence to show the relationship in a long time. However, Instagram machine translation translated the word become *"lasting"*

not in uncompleted word *"long-lasting"*. Actually, it more correct if the sentence translated into *"there are many factors and things that can be done to make a long-lasting relationship"*.

Datum 5

No	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)	Lexical Error Produced by Instagram Machine Translation Based on Vilar et.al (2006)
1.	Mungkin maksud si cowok agar ceweknya gak cemburu kalau mengetahui cowoknya bersahabat dengan cewek lain	Probably means that the girl is not jealous to know her boyfriend is friendly with other girls	- Missing Word
2.	kalau si cowok gak mau terbuka dengan kehidupan dan lingkaran pergaulannya	If the guy does not want to be open with life and circle of pergaulannya	- Unknown Word

Analysis:

In this datum, the writer found two types of error in lexical error category. Those are missing word and unknown word.

The first error is missing error. Instagram machine translation omitted the subject in the target language. Omission the subject is shown in the sentence *"Probably means that the girl is not jealous to know her boyfriend is friendly with other girl"*, where Instagram machine translation not translated the word *"cowok"* in the source language as the subject of the sentence. Subject is the most important item that must appear in the sentence. On the other side, it is useful to make the reader understand the context easily. Therefore, the correct sentence should be *"Probably, the guy means that the girl is not jealous to know her boyfriend is friendly with other girls"*.

The next missing word in this datum is missing an article. Instagram machine translation forgot for using an article in the sentence. In this case, it forgot the article *"the"* where the article *"the"* is used to refer something that has already mentioned before. The omission article *"the"* found in the sentence *"If the guy does not want to be open with life and circle of pergaulannya"*. It can be seen in the sentence, before the word *"circle"* should be added the article *"the"*.

The next category of error is unknown word. In this datum also found the Unknown word. Unknown word is translated simply by copying the input word to the generated sentence without further processing. The unknown word shown in the sentence *"If the guy does not want to be open with life and circle of pergaulannya"*, where Instagram machine translation cannot translate the word *"pergaulannya"* into

37

target language. Actually, this word can translate into the word *"his social intercourse"*. Besides, the word *"his social intercourse"* also added with pronoun *"his"*. It is because the word *"nya"* in the word *"pergaualannya"* is refer to *"the guy"*. Based on Oxford Avanced Learner's Dictionary, the word *"social intercourse"* itself is used if dealing with people, nations, or meeting together. Therefore, it is appropriate with the context of the sentence, where the context is about relationship or social life.

Therefore, based on the explanation above, the sentence should be translated into *"If the guy does not want to be open with life and the circle of his social intercourse"*.

Datum 6

No	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)	Lexical Error Produced by Instagram Machine Translation Based on Vilar et.al (2006)
1.	Psikiater yang telah meneliti pada hubungan antara rambut tubuh dan kecerdasan mengatakan bahwa dada yang berbulu lebih mungkin	A psychiatrist who has researched in the relationship between body hair and intelligence says that hairy chesst	- Incorrect Word

	ditemukan di antara orang berpendidikan tinggi	is more likely to be found among the high educated people	
2.	Nah, ini adalah bukti bahwa pria dengan rambut ditubuhnya tidak bisa diragukan lagi kecerdasaannya	Well, this is proof that the man with the hair of his body cannot doubt kecerdasannya	- Incorrect Word
3.	Nah, ini adalah bukti bahwa pria dengan rambut ditubuhnya tidak bisa diragukan lagi kecerdasaannya	Well, this is proof that the man with the hair of his body cannot doubt kecerdasannya	- Unknown Word

Analysis:

From the text above, the writer found some error. The first is incorrect word. Incorrect word is found in this sentence *"A psychiatrist who has researched in the relationship between body hair and intelligence says that hairy chest is more likely to be found among the high educated people"*. Incorrect word happened when the system was not able to produce the correct form of a word, although the translation

39

of the base form was correct. This sentence is incorrect because using the word *"says"* to translate the word using *"mengatakan"* in the source text. Using the word *"says"* indicated that the sentence is in the present form, actually the sentence is in the past form. If an activity or situation began or ended in the past, it must use simple past form. Therefore, the word *"says"* should be changed into *"said"*. Therefore, the sentence should be change into *"a psychiatrist who has researched in the relationship between body hair and intelligence said that hairy chest is more likely to be found among the high-educated people"*.

Then, the incorrect word in the target language also found in the next sentence. Actually, the sentence is in the passive form but Instagram machine translation translated the sentence into active form. The word *"diragukan"* translated into the word *"doubt"*, where the sentence is in a passive form. Using the word *"doubt"* to translate the word *"diragukaan"* is not appropriate to used. Therefore, the word *"doubt"* should be changed into *"doubted"*.

Furthermore, the second error is unknown word. Unknown also indicated as a source of error. Unknown word happened when a machine translation translated simply by copying the input word in the generated sentence. Therefore, in this sentence contains the error in unknown category, where Instagram machine translation not translated the word *"kecerdasaannya"* in the source text. Meanwhile, the word *"kecerdasaan"* was translated become *"intelligence"* in the previous sentence. Therefore, the word *""kecerdasaannya"* could be translated into *"his intelligence"*. It added with the pronoun *"his"* because it refers to the *"the man"*.

Datum 7

No	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)	Lexical Error Produced by Instagram Machine Translation Based on Vilar et.al (2006)
1.	Dia sangat setia pada pasangannya dan dia akan berpikir dua kali untuk menyakiti pasangannya	He was very loyal to his partner and he would think twice to hurt his partner	- Incorrect Word
2.	Dia tidak akan selingkuh	He won't cheat	- Incorrect Word
3.	Dia akan setia kepadamu	He will be loyal to you	- Incorrect Word
4.	Hanya pria yang dicintainya lah yang akan selalu ada di pikirannya	Only the man he loves in his mind	- Incorrect Word
5.	Cewek introvert tidak sembarang memilih teman	An introvert chick doesn't just pick a friend alive and	- Incorrect Word

	hidup dan tidak akan membiarkan pria lain masuk ke dalam kehidupannya	won't let another man get into his life	
6.	Cewek introvert selalu berpikir sebelum bertindak.	The introvert girl always think before acting	- Incorrect Word

Analysis:

After reading the translation result by Instagram machine translation above, the writer found category of error in some sentence in this datum. Those are incorrect word, where in the most of sentence in this datum was wrong in using subject pronoun. For the first, we will discuss about incorrect word. Incorrect word produced when the system is unable to find the correct translation of a given word. Here, the examples of incorrect translation in the target language such as in the sentence *"He was very loyal to his partner and he would think twice to hurt his partner", "he won't cheat, "he will be loyal to you," Only the man he loves in his mind"* and *"An introvert chick doesn't just pick a friend alive and won't let another man get into his life*". In the sentences, it found the error in using subject pronoun and possessive adjective, where Instagram machine translation translated the word *"dia"* in the source language into *"he"*. Whereas, in the previous sentence is explain about the

42

woman and it shows the word *"dia"* must refer to the woman. It more correct if the word *"he"* changed into *"she"*. it because *"she"* is used for feminine pronoun.

Furthermore, it also found wrong in using possessive adjective. Actually, it has the same cases like in the previous sentence. In this case, Instagram machine translation use a possessive adjective *"his"*, where the possessive adjective *"his"* is not suitable with the subject. It can be seen in the sentence above; the subject is feminine. Therefore, it should be changed into *"her"*. Therefore, the correct translation of those sentences are *"she was very loyal to her partner and she would think twice to hurt her partner"*, *"she won't cheat, "she will be loyal to you"*, *"An introvert chick does not just choose alive friend and won't let another man get into her life"* and *"only the man she loves in her mind"*.

For the next error is incorrect word. Instagram machine translation missed the suffix-s *"the introvert girl always think before acting"*. The sentence is incorrect because Instagram machine translation ignores the rule of subject-agreement. In this sentence, the subject in the sentence is indicated with "the introvert girl" where it is feminine. In fact, the word *"the introvert girl"* can be changed into third person singular or subject pronoun *"she"*. That is why, the word *"think"* should be added by suffix-s. Therefore, the correct sentence should be *"the introvert girl always thinks before acting"*.

Datum 8

No	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)	Lexical Error Produced by Instagram Machine Translation Based on Vilar et.al (2006)
1.	Dia akan sangat hati-hati agar tidak menyakiti pasangannya	He will be very careful not to hurt his partner	- Incorrect Word
2.	Dia selalu intropeksi diri dan mudah sekali merasa bersalah	He was always self-righteous and easy to feel guilty	- Incorrect Word
3.	Dia juga akan memperhatikanmu dan membantumu disaat sedang ada masalah.	He will also look at you and help you while there is trouble	- Incorrect Word

Analysis:

In this datum, the writer found the incorrect word error category. It has the same cases like in previous data. Instagram machine translation cannot translate a

44

subject of pronoun in the sentence. In this datum, some sentence is indicated wrong in using the subject of pronoun. Actually, the context of text is explaining about an introvert chick. However, Instagram machine translation cannot translate well the word that refers to the introvert chick. Here the example of *"He will be very careful not to hurt his partner", "he was always self-righteous and easy to feel guilty"* and *"He will also look at you and help you while there is trouble".* The word *"dia"* in the source language translated into the word *"he".* Actually, it refers to the introvert chick. Meanwhile, the introvert chick is feminine, where the word *"he"* used as the subject of verb for masculine. That is why, it is wrong if using the word *"he"* as a subject pronoun of the sentence. It should be changed into the word *"she"* because it used as the subject of verb for female person.

Furthermore, it also found the incorrect word in using possessive adjective. It wrong in using the word *"his"*, where Instagram machine translation translated the word *"pasangannya"* in the source language into *"his partner".* Actually, it is clearly that the subject is female in the previous sentence. Meanwhile, the possessive adjective for female is using the word *"her".* It more correct if the word *"his"* changed into *"her".* Therefore, the correct of the sentences above is *"she will be very careful not to hurt her partner", "she was always self-righteous and easy to feel guilty"* and *"she will also look at you and help you while there is trouble".*

Datum 9

No	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)	Lexical Error Produced by Instagram Machine Translation Based on Vilar et.al (2006)
1.	. Dia memiliki sifat yang lembut dan rendah hati	He has a gentle and humble nature	- Incorrect Word
2.	Ketika tidur, dia akan merentangkan kakinya seperti bintang laut	When sleeping, he will spread his legs like a starfish	- Incorrect Word
3.	Dia adalah orang yang terbuka, agresif dan percaya diri	He is an open, aggressive and confident person	- Incorrect Word
4.	Dia menginginkan cinta yang menggebu-gebu.	He wants a passionate love.	- Incorrect Word
5.	Namun juga cukup egois dan ingin segalanya berjalan	But is also quite selfish and wants everything to	- Missing Word

	sesuai keinginannya sendiri.	walk according to her own desire	

Analysis

In this datum, the writer found the same cases like in the previous datum. Meanwhile, the error is category in incorrect word and missing word, where the system is unable to find the correct translation of a given of word. Instagram machine translation is wrong in translation the word that has position as a subject pronoun and possessive adjective. Here, the examples of incorrect translation in the sentence such as *"He has a gentle and humble nature", "When sleeping, he will spread his legs like a starfish"*, "*he wants a passionate love"* and *"He is an open, aggressive and confident person"*. In the sentence, the wrong is in using the word *"he"* as a subject pronoun. Actually, the word *"dia"* in the source text refers to the woman in a sentence *"Woman who often sleep eagled want to always be treated like a princess".* It is wrong because the word *"he"* as a mark that the subject is masculine. Meanwhile, the subject is feminine in the previous sentence, so the subject pronoun should be changed into the word *"she"*. According to Azar (132), subject pronoun is used as the subject of sentence like the word *"she"*.

Besides, it also contains of error in using possessive adjective like in the sentence *"when sleeping, he will spread his legs like a starfish"*. In fact, it contains two errors. Those are in using subject pronoun and possessive adjective. Here, it will

47

discuss about the error in using possessive adjective. Instagram machine translation cannot choose the correct word to translate the word *"kakinya"* where it also contains the possessive adjective if translated into English. Besides, the gender of the subject in the sentence is so clear, where the subject is feminine like in the explanation before. Actually, the possessive adjective must use the possessive adjective *"her"* to substitute the word *"his"*. Therefore, the word *"his legs"* should be changed into *"her legs"*

Therefore, the correct sentences above are *"she has a gentle and humble nature"*, *"When sleeping, she will spread her legs like a starfish* and *"she is an open, aggressive and confident person"*.

For the next error in this datum is missing word. According to Vilar et.al (2006) Missing word happened when the word in the generated is missing. In this case, Instagram machine translation forgot to add the subject of the sentence. Here the example of missing subject in the translation result by Instagram machine translation *"but is also quite selfish and wants everything to walk according to her own desire"*. In this sentence, it did not find the subject of the sentence. Actually, subject is very important in the sentence. It is to make the sentence so clear. In this case, the sentence should be added the subject in front of the verb. Therefore, the sentence should be added the word *"she"* as the subject of the sentence. As the result, the correct sentence should be *"but she is also quite selfish and wants everything to walk according to her own desire"*.

Datum 10

No	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)	Lexical Error Produced by Instagram Machine Translation Based on Vilar et.al (2006)
1.	Wanita umumnya membutuhkan beberapa bulan untuk benar-benar yakin dan berani mengungkapkan perasaan cintanya	Woman generally need a few months to be genuinely confident and dare to express the feelings of his life	- Incorrect Word

Analysis:

In this datum, it found only one error. That is incorrect word category. Incorrect word is produced when the system is unable to find the correct translation of given a word. In this case, Instagram machine translation had chosen the incorrect word when translating the word which is the position as possessive adjective. Here the example of it, *"Woman generally need a few months to be genuinely confident*

and dare to express the feelings of his love". In the first sentence, Instagram machine translation used the word *"his love"* to translate the word *"cintanya"* in the source language. It can be seen that the subject of the sentence is *"woman"*, where *"woman"* is feminine. Therefore, the correct word should be changed into *"her love"*

3.2. Discussion

Instagram machine translation is one of the feature in Instagram-apps. It provided the Instgram's users to translate the caption automatically by clicking "see translation". So, it shows that all translation processes are done by machine translation (MT) and human translator did not take role in translation process at all. Therefore, the translation quality of Instagram machine translation based on the machine translation itself.

Furthermore, this chapter also discuss the whole result in data analysis. There are 10 data from the captions on "Indo_Psikolgi" Instagram account that have done analyzed. Then, the findings are based on the problem statement of this study such as the types of lexical errors produced by Instagram machine translation and how does machine translation launched by Instagram represent the genuine language on "Indo_Psikologi" Instagram account. On the other side, the writer uses Vilar's et.al (2006) theory to analyze the types of lexical error produced by Instagram machine translation. Vilar's theory (2006) stated the types of errors are divided into five categories, those are missing word, word order, incorrect word, unknown word and punctuation error. However, this study is focused on lexical error category and

50

from the five categories only three categories can be connected with the lexical error category such as missing word, incorrect word and unknown word.

The writer found three types of error in the translation result produced by Instgaram machine translation. However, three types of error above not found in every caption on "Indo_Psikologi" Instagram account. Every datum has different types of error. Incorrect and missing words are the error that most frequently met in translation result by Instagram machine translation.

Incorrect word happened when the system or machine translation unable to find the correct translation in the translation result. From the analysis, most of the datum are contain incorrect word and only the fifth datum is not indicated incorrect word (see datum 5). It includes error in using the pronoun such as subject pronoun, reflexive pronoun and objective pronoun. Besides, it is also error when choosing the inappropriate word for the target language where it is not appropriate with the context of the text.

For the next, missing word is produced when the word in the generated sentence is missing. Missing word is the second category of error frequently happen in the most datum. From the analysis, it is categorized as missing word because Instagram machine translation omitted some word in the target language or part of speech is missing like noun, adjective, article pronoun and missing the subject (see datum 1,2,3,4,5,9).

Unknown word is found in some sentence. It occurs because when the system translating the sentence only copying the input word to generated sentence without further processing. It found in the sentences *"If the guy does not want to be*

open with life and the circle of pergaulannya", and *"well, this is proof that the man with the hair of his body cannot doubt kecerdasannya"*. Actually, both of it can be translated into the word *"his social intercourse"* and *"his intelligence"* (see datum 5,6).

After analyzing the whole data, it can be seen that Instagram machine translation cannot represent the genuine language in the translation result on Indo_Psikologi Instagram account. It can be seen from the translation result of Instagram machine translation; it contains so many errors. From the analysis above, Instagram machine translation translated the captions or the texts word by word and the context of the sentence ignored frequently. In addition, it becomes the main weakness of the translation result by Instagram machine translation. Hutchins (1995) said that the translation result of machine translation still need revision (post-edited) because it is only supply the output of translation for the first comprehension or it can be named *"pre translation"*. From Hutchins (1995) statement, it concluded that machine translation still has the weakness when translating the text, so it cannot become the main reference to comprehend the information on the texts or captions. Using machine translation only to verify guesses about the meaning of the text that posted. Besides, using machine translation must know the reason why use it, if the reason using machine translation to produce the translation result publishable quality, it should be revised before posting the translation result (Hutchins, 1990)

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter present conclusion and suggestions dealing with the findings of the analysis. It concludes the findings that are discussed in the previous chapter and provides the suggestion for the readers.

4.1. Conclusion

According to the findings and discussion in the previous chapter, it can be concluded that the ten data from the captions on "Indo_Psikologi" Instagram account contain three types of error in lexical error category. Those errors are incorrect word, missing word and unknown word. However, three types of error not found in every datum. In addition, incorrect word and missing word are the most frequent error that found in the ten data on the captions of "Indo_Psikologi" Instagram account. Besides, Instagram machine translation cannot translate well the word when the position of the word in the source language as the pronoun (subject, object or reflexive pronoun). Then, all machine translation will get the problem in "unknown word" in translating process.

Furthermore, all of the errors show that Instagram machine translation cannot represent the genuine language on "Indo_Psikologi" Instagram account. The translation result by Instagram machine translation on "Indo_Psikologi" Instagram account contains so many errors especially in incorrect word category of error. It indicated that Instagram machine translation cannot translate well the captions or texts on "Indo_Psikologi" Instagram machine translation. According to Hutchins (1995), the translation result of machine translation should be revised after

translating process, it is because the output of machine translation is only used for base understanding. Therefore, the users of Instagram must filter the output of machine translation before receiving it as the information.

4.2. Suggestion

Translation field becomes one of the technology development nowadays, which is create machine translation to make different sense in translation world where in translating process not involving the human as translator. However, it also appears the positive and negative point from the development such as how the accuracy and the quality of translation produced by machine translation.
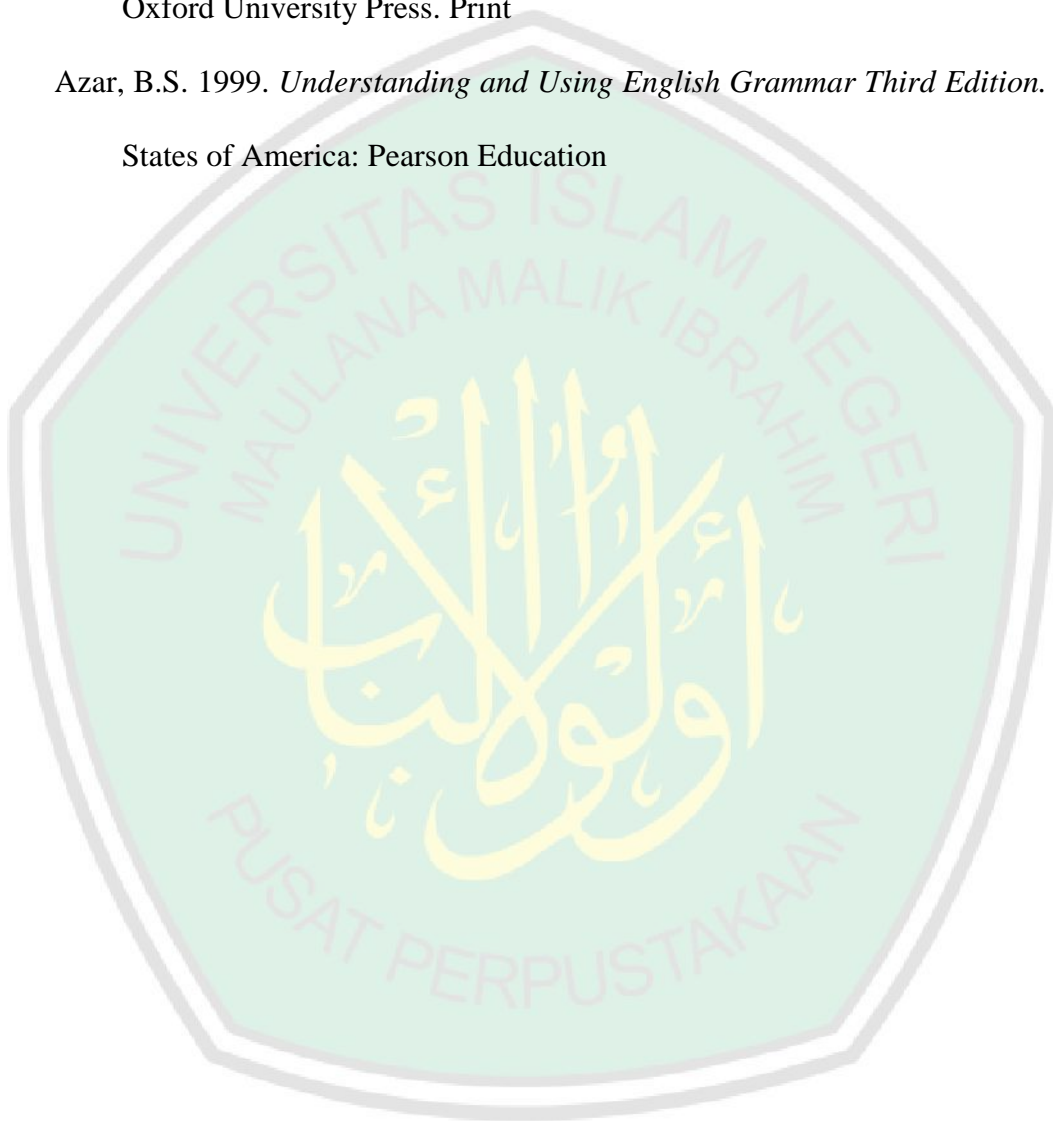
Besides, Instagram machine translation also one of the product of machine translation. The problem is also the same with another machine translation, it is reliable or not to translate the texts or captions. The writer recommends to Instagram creator to evaluate the translation of machine translation and improve the quality of in-app text feature such as by adding the "correction" button. Besides, Instagram creator must always upgrade for better Instagram machine translation. It is because the user of Instagram-app are people around the world.

In addition, the users of Instagram must be selective when using Instagram in app-text translation feature especially for foreign readers. The foreign readers suggested to see the original text and translate the captions by human or professional translator. It is because based on this research the translation result by Instagram machine translation contain so many errors.

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APPENDIX

CLASSIFICATION OF DATA

Datum 1

No	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)	Lexical Error Produced by Instagram Machine Translation Based on Vilar et.al (2006)
1.	Dia tercatat sebagai cewek mandiri	He is recorded as self-conetered	- Incorrect Word
2.	Dia bisa melakukan sesuatu seorang diri	He can do something by himself	- Incorrect Word
3.	Dia tidak akan meminta bantuan ke orang lain kecuali kepepet	He won't ask anyone else unless he is dead	- Incorrect Word - Missing Word

Datum 2

No	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)	Lexical Error Produced by Instagram Machine Translation Based on Vilar et.al (2006)
1.	Mereka lebih dinilai memperhatikan tata krama dalam hidupnya	They are judged more to observe his the life in his life	- Incorrect Word - Missing Word
2.	Dia begitu menjaga penampilannya	He has looked after his appearance	- Incorrect word
3.	Dia butuh pendamping yang bijak	He needs a wise escort	- Incorrect word

Datum 3

No	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)	Lexical Error Produced by Instagram Machine Translation Based on Vilar et.al (2006)
1.	Wanita pendiam biasanya tidak terlalu suka dengan kehidupan social	A quite woman usually doesn't like social life	- Incorrect Word
2.	Hal itulah yang tak jarang membuat pria merasa aman jika berada di dekat mereka	It's not uncommon to make a man feel safe if it's near them	- Incorrect Word
3.	Berbeda dengan wanita yang tingkat socialnya tinggi dan punya banyak sekali teman	It's different from women whose social level and has a lot of friends everywhere	- Incorrect Word - Missing Word

Datum 4

No	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)	Lexical Error Produced by Instagram Machine Translation Based on Vilar et.al (2006)
1.	Mereka ditanya soal hubungan mereka. Mereka ditanya soal kapan mereka pertama kali bertemu	They were asked about when we first met and when the audio results were heard back	- Incorrect Word - Missing word
2.	Pasangan yang tertawa bersama lah yang merasa hubungan mereka saling mendukung dan mencintai satu sama lain	The couple who were laughing together was the one who felt their relationship and loved each other	- Incorrect Word - Missing Word
3.	Kita bisa membayangkan ketika kita tertawa tapi orang di samping kita hanya	We can imagine when we're laughing but the guy next to just sits in silence	- Missing Word

	duduk terdiam		
4.	Ada banyak faktor dan hal yang bisa dilakukan untuk membuat sebuah hubungan langgeng	There are many factors and things that can be done to make a lasting relationship	- Missing Word

Datum 5

No	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)	Lexical Error Produced by Instagram Machine Translation Based on Vilar et.al (2006)
1.	Mungkin maksud si cowok agar ceweknya gak cemburu kalau mengetahui cowoknya bersahabat dengan cewek lain	Probably means that the girl is not jealous to know her boyfriend is friendly with other girls	- Missing Word
2.	kalau si cowok gak	If the guy does not	- Unknown Word

	mau terbuka dengan kehidupan dan lingkaran pergaulannya	want to be open with life and circle of pergaulannya	

Datum 6

No	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)	Lexical Error Produced by Instagram Machine Translation Based on Vilar et.al (2006)
1.	Psikiater yang telah meneliti pada hubungan antara rambut tubuh dan kecerdasan mengatakan bahwa dada yang berbulu lebih mungkin ditemukan di antara orang berpendidikan tinggi	A psychiatrist who has researched in the relationship between body hair and intelligence says that hairy chest is more likely to be found among the high educated people	- Incorrect Word

No	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (SL)	Lexical Error Produced by Instagram Machine Translation Based on Vilar et.al (2006)
2.	Nah, ini adalah bukti bahwa pria dengan rambut ditubuhnya tidak bisa diragukan lagi kecerdasaannya	Well, this is proof that the man with the hair of his body cannot doubt kecerdasannya	- Incorrect Word
3.	Nah, ini adalah bukti bahwa pria dengan rambut ditubuhnya tidak bisa diragukan lagi kecerdasaannya	Well, this is proof that the man with the hair of his body cannot doubt kecerdasannya	- Unknown Word

Datum 7

No	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (SL)	Lexical Error Produced by Instagram Machine Translation Based on Vilar et.al (2006)
1.	Dia sangat setia pada pasangannya dan dia akan berpikir dua kali untuk menyakiti pasangannya	He was very loyal to his partner and he would think twice to hurt his partner	- Incorrect Word

2.	Dia tidak akan selingkuh	He won't cheat	- Incorrect Word
3.	Dia akan setia kepadamu	He will be loyal to you	- Incorrect Word
4.	Hanya pria yang dicintainya lah yang akan selalu ada di pikirannya	Only the man he loves in his mind	- Incorrect Word
5.	Cewek introvert tidak sembarang memilih teman hidup dan tidak akan membiarkan pria lain masuk ke dalam kehidupannya	An introvert chick doesn't just pick a friend alive and won't let another man get into his life	- Incorrect Word
6.	Cewek introvert selalu berpikir sebelum bertindak	The introvert girl always think before acting	- Incorrect Word

Datum 8

No	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)	Lexical Error Produced by Instagram Machine Translation Based on Vilar et.al (2006)
1.	Dia akan sangat hati-hati agar tidak menyakiti pasangannya	He will be very careful not to hurt his partner	- Incorrect Word
2.	Dia selalu intropeksi diri dan mudah sekali merasa bersalah	He was always self-righteous and easy to feel guilty	- Incorrect Word
3.	Dia juga akan memperhatikanmu dan membantumu disaat sedang ada masalah.	He will also look at you and help you while there is trouble	- Incorrect Word

Datum 9

No	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)	Lexical Error Produced by Instagram Machine Translation Based on Vilar et.al (2006)
1.	Dia memiliki sifat yang lembut dan rendah hati	He has a gentle and humble nature	- Incorrect Word
2.	Ketika tidur, dia akan merentangkan kakinya seperti bintang laut	When sleeping, he will spread his legs like a starfish	- Incorrect Word
3.	Dia adalah orang yang terbuka, agresif dan percaya diri	He is an open, aggressive and confident person	- Incorrect Word
4.	Dia menginginkan cinta yang menggebu-gebu.	He wants a passionate love.	- Incorrect Word
5.	Namun juga cukup egois dan ingin segalanya berjalan	But is also quite selfish and wants everything to	- Missing Word

	sesuai keinginannya sendiri.	walk according to her own desire	

Datum 10

No	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)	Lexical Error Produced by Instagram Machine Translation Based on Vilar et.al (2006)
1.	Pria lebih cepat mengungkapkan ceritanya sekitar beberapa minggu setelah mereka berkenalan atau dekat dengan sosok yang disukainya.	Men quickly express her love around a few weeks after they get acquainted or close to what she likes	

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