APPLYING CROWDSOURCED TRANSLATION IN AUTO-TRANSLATE FEATURE OF @people INSTAGRAM ACCOUNT

THESIS

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2023

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THESIS

Presented to:
Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang
in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S.)

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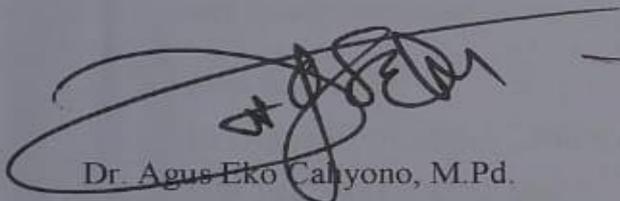Muhammad Irfanul Azizi
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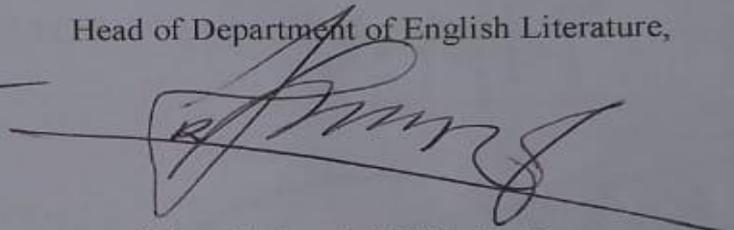
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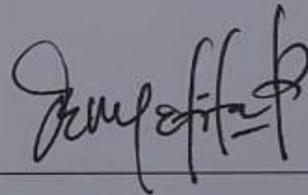
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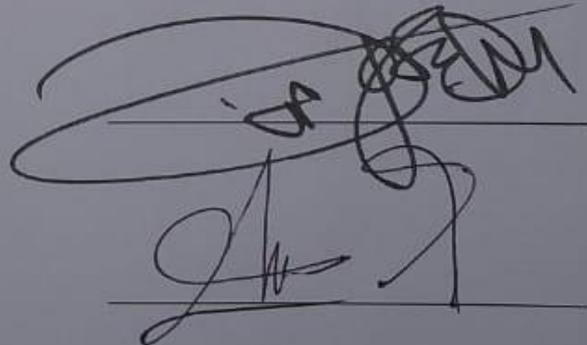   NIP 198505302009122006

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iv

MOTTO

"One is a scholar as long as he keeps seeking knowledge. The moment he thinks he knows it all, he becomesignorant."

-Ibn Al Mubarak

DEDICATION

I proudly and sincerely dedicate this thesis to:

My father, Sunardi

My mother, Nur Kholilah

My sister, Indy Karomatul Auliyaa

My guardian lecturer, Dr. Hj. Rohamni Nur Indah, M.Pd.

And my advisor, Dr. Agus Eko Cahyono, M.Pd.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Alhamdulillah, all praise and thanks to Allah SWT. who has bestowed grace so that I can finish this thesis. May sholawat and greetings always be delivered to the great prophet Muhammad SAW. for his struggle in guiding us from a misguided path to a bright path, namely Islam. Without Allah's grace and permission, I would never have reached this point and completed my thesis entitled "**Applying Crowdsourced Translation in Auto-Translate Feature of @people Instagram Account**" properly and smoothly as a requirement for obtaining *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S.) degree at the Faculty of Humanities, UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Thousands of thanks need to be conveyed so that I can get to where I am today. I would like to thank Prof. Dr. H. M. Zainuddin, M.A. as the rector of UIN Malang. I would like to thank Dr. M. Faisol, M.Ag. as the dean of the Faculty of Humanities. I would like to thank Mr. Ribut Wahyudi, M.Ed., Ph.D. as the head of English Literature Department, and last but not least, Dr. H. Rohmani Nur Indah, M.Pd. as my guardian lecturer.

I am fully aware that it would not be possible for me to complete this thesis without the guidance of my advisor, Dr. Agus Eko Cahyono, M.Pd. For that I would like to thank you for all the time, attention, criticism, feedback, and suggestions that have been given to me during the process of writing this thesis. Apart from that, I will also not forget any knowledge given by the lecturers from the beginning of the first term until now, both from the Faculty of Humanities,

and the ustadz of *PKPBA*. Last but not least, thank you to all the ustadz, *murabbi*, and *musyrif* of Mabna Al-Ghozali who have educated me in my first year.

I would like to say a thousand thanks to my whole family, especially my parents, Sunardi and Nur Kholilah, who have been the first teachers and educators in my life, and also my younger sister, Indy Karomatul Auliyaa who always supports me. Without their help and prayers, I would not be able to get to this position both materially and spiritually.

I also want to take this opportunity to thank all my comrades whom I have met over the past four years. Thank you for the laughter, joy, sorrow, and memories that will never be forgotten until the end of my life. I wish you all success in your next journey and I hope I will see you all again on top. Thank you.

Malang, 27 May 2023
The researcher,
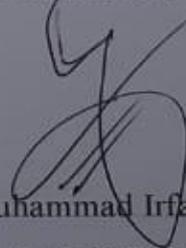
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ABSTRACT

Azizi, Muhammad Irfanul (2023) *Applying Crowdsourced Translation in Auto-Translate Feature of @people Instagram Account*. Undegraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor Dr. Agus Eko Cahyono, M.Pd.

For the past few years, the crowdsourcing method has been increasingly applied in various fields due to its convenience and cheapness. One application of this method is Crowdsourced Translation, which is a new method in which translations are generated through the simultaneous efforts of a large number of translators. One example of using this method is the automatic translation feature on social media such as Facebook, Twitter and Instagram. Despite its advantages, the translation results from this method are considered to be less accurate. In this study, the researcher aims to analyze the results of automatic translation on Instagram using the Crowdsourced Translation method. The selected data are 20 posts from the @people account, which is a big magazine company from America that reports current events every day. This study uses a descriptive qualitative method in the form of text studies using data in the form of words, phrases, clauses, and sentences taken from the captions of the 20 Instagram posts. The researcher uses the theory of translation from David Vilar et al. (2006) about the translation error and Peter Newmark (1988) which explains that there are 4 levels that must be considered in translating a text, namely the textual, referential, cohesive, and natural levels. Each caption is translated into Indonesian which is the mother tongue of the researcher. After the analysis was carried out, it was discovered that out of the 20 posts from @people analyzed, 119 errors were found in total. The details are: 26 errors in missing words, 10 errors in word order, 81 errors in incorrect words, 2 errors in unknown word, and 0 errors in punctuation. Based on Newmark's theory, out of 119, 73 errors occurred because of the difficulties faced at the textual level, 14 errors at the referential level, 10 errors at the cohesive level, and 22 errors at the level of naturalness. The results of this study can prevent social media users from consuming fake news and hoaxes which can cause conflict in cyberspace.

مستخلص البحث

عزيزي, محمد عرفان العزيزى (2023) تطبيق الترجمة الجماعية في ميزة الترجمة التلقائية لحساب @فيفيل على الانستاكرام. البحث الجامعى, قسم الادب الانجلزى, كلية العلوم الاسلامية, جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم مالانج. المشرق: الدكتور أكوس اكا جاهيانا الماجستيرز

الكلمات الأساسية: ترجمة, الترجمة الجماعية, فيفيل, إنستاكرام, نظرية الترجمة نيومارك

على مدى السنوات القليلة الماضية ، تم تطبيق طريقة التعهيد الجماعي بشكل متزايد في مختلف المجالات بسبب ملاءمتها ورخص ثمنها. أحد تطبيقات هذه الطريقة هو الترجمة الجماعية ، وهي طريقة جديدة يتم فيها إنشاء الترجمات من خلال الجهود المتزامنة لعدد كبير من المترجمين. أحد الأمثلة على استخدام هذه الطريقة هو ميزة الترجمة التلقائية على وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي مثل Facebook و Twitter و Instagram. على الرغم من مزاياها ، إلا أن نتائج الترجمة من هذه الطريقة تعتبر أقل دقة. يهدف الباحث في هذه الدراسة إلى تحليل نتائج الترجمة الآلية Instagram باستخدام طريقة Crowdsourced Translation. البيانات المختارة هي 20 مشاركة من people حساب وهي شركة مجلات كبيرة من أمريكا تقدم تقارير عن الأحداث الجارية كل يوم. تستخدم هذه الدراسة المنهج النوعي الوصفي في شكل دراسات نصية باستخدام البيانات في شكل كلمات وعبارات وجمل وجمل مأخوذة من تعليق منشورات إنستغرام العشرين. يستخدم الباحث نظرية الترجمة من David Vilar et al. (2006) الذي يوضح أن هناك 4 مستويات يجب مراعاتها في ترجمة Peter Newmark (1988) حول خطأ الترجمة و النص ، وهي المستويات النصية والمرجعية والمتماسكة والطبيعية. تمت ترجمة كل تسمية توضيحية إلى اللغة الإندونيسية وهي اللغة الأم للباحث. بعد إجراء التحليل ، تم اكتشاف أنه من بين 20 مشاركة تم people تحليلها ، تم العثور على 119 خطأ في المجموع. التفاصيل هي: 26 خطأ في الكلمات المفقودة ، و 10 أخطاء في ترتيب الكلمات ، و 81 خطأ في الكلمات غير الصحيحة ، وخطأان في الكلمات غير المعروفة ، و 0 أخطاء في علامات الترقيم. استنادًا إلى نظرية نيومارك ، من أصل 119 ، حدث 73 خطأ بسبب الصعوبات التي تمت مواجهتها على المستوى النصي ، و 14 خطأ على المستوى المرجعي ، و 10 أخطاء على مستوى التماسك ، و 22 خطأ على مستوى الطبيعة. يمكن أن تمنع نتائج هذه الدراسة مستخدمي وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي من استهلاك الأخبار المزيفة والخداع التي يمكن أن تسبب صراعًا في الفضاء الإلكتروني.

ABSTRAK

Azizi, Muhammad Irfanul (2023) *Penerapan Metode Crowdsourced Translation pada Fitur Penerjemahan Otomatis di Akun Instagram @people*. Skripsi. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Pembimbing Dr. Agus Eko Cahyono, M.Pd.

Kata Kunci: penerjemahan, CT, Instagram, people, teori penerjemahan Newmark

Beberapa tahun terakhir, metode crowdsourcing semakin banyak diterapkan di berbagai bidang karena kemudahan dan murahnya.Salah satu aplikasi dari metode ini adalah Terjemahan Crowdsourced, yang merupakan metode baru di mana terjemahan dihasilkan melalui upaya simultan dari sejumlah besar penerjemah.Salah satu contoh penggunaan metode ini adalah fitur terjemahan otomatis di media sosial seperti Facebook, Twitter, dan Instagram.Meski memiliki kelebihan, hasil terjemahan dari metode ini dinilai kurang akurat.Pada penelitian ini, peneliti bertujuan untuk menganalisis hasil terjemahan otomatis pada Instagram dengan menggunakan metode Crowdsourced Translation.Data yang dipilih adalah 20 postingan dari akun @people yang merupakan perusahaan majalah besar asal Amerika yang melaporkan kejadian terkini setiap harinya.Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif deskriptif berupa kajian teks dengan menggunakan data berupa kata, frasa, klausa, dan kalimat yang diambil dari caption 20 postingan Instagram. Peneliti menggunakan teori penerjemahan dari David Vilar et al. (2006) tentang kesalahan penerjemahan dan Peter Newmark (1988) yang menjelaskan bahwa ada 4 tingkatan yang harus diperhatikan dalam menerjemahkan sebuah teks, yaitu tingkatan tekstual, referensial, kohesif, dan alami. Setiap caption diterjemahkan ke dalam bahasa Indonesia yang merupakan bahasa ibu peneliti. Setelah dilakukan analisis, diketahui bahwa dari 20 postingan @people yang dianalisis, total ditemukan 119 kesalahan. Perinciannya adalah: 26 kesalahan kata yang hilang, 10 kesalahan urutan kata, 81 kesalahan kata yang salah, 2 kesalahan kata yang tidak dikenal, dan 0 kesalahan tanda baca. Berdasarkan teori Newmark, dari 119, 73 kesalahan terjadi karena kesulitan yang dihadapi pada tingkat tekstual, 14 kesalahan pada tingkat referensial, 10 kesalahan pada tingkat kohesif, dan 22 kesalahan pada tingkat kealamian. Hasil penelitian ini dapat mencegah pengguna media sosial mengkonsumsi berita bohong dan hoax yang dapat menimbulkan konflik di dunia maya.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

This chapter covers the discussion of background of the study, research questions,significance of the study, scope and limitation, and the definition of key terms.

A. Background of theStudy

In recent years, crowdsourcing has been favoured by many companies to make their work easier. Crowdsourcing is becoming popular because of its convenience. You can collect data with the help of multiple workers with minimum time and cost. The rapid development of technology makes everything easier and possible, including information and communication. Many platforms allow many people to work together to get a job done. A conclusion that results from the opinions of several individuals tends to be more effective than relying on the results of one individual's thinking. The results of a collection of opinions from many individuals on certain information would produce predictions and decisions that are much better than those that can be produced by one individual (Surowiecki, 2004). That is what underlies crowdsourcing comes into existence.

In 2006, the term crowdsourcing was first introduced by Jeff Howe. He defined it as an attempt by a company or institution to take a function once performed by an employee and outsourcing it to an undefined (and generally large) network of people in the form of an open call. There are two forms of this method, whether a peer production (when the job is performed collaboratively) or

it is undertaken by sole individuals (experts or novices). The crucial prerequisite is the use of the open call and a large network of potential labours (Ghezzi et al., 2017). As in other crowdsourcing cases, an idea emerged to translate a large amount of information quickly and with highquality, which has not been fully achieved by both professional translators and machine translation (MT). Professional translator produces high-quality translations but takes a long time, while MT produces instant but low-quality translations. From there, Crowdsourced Translation is believed to be a solution.

Behind the rise of Crowdsourced Translation (CT), the need for professional translator services is decreasing. Professional translators have different views on CT. Several professional translators have spoken out against the non-profits of crowdsourcing translations because of the apparent conflict between the organization's involvement in projects that could benefit others financially and hiring professional translators who work for free. It's currently unclear how the community of translators has different opinions related to free professional translation, even when it's for non-profits, and this would be an interesting avenue to explore further (Flanagan, 2016). Although not as good as professional translators, CT still has other advantages, which is discussed further in this study.

CT has its advantages and disadvantages. The main reason companies use CT is because of the convenience it brings. Without spending too much cost, they could use multiple freelancers to translate the same text. Then, from all their translations, they sorted out which one was more accurate. Crowdsourcing can

play a crucial role in efforts to create parallel translation datasets in the future. Despite its ease of cost and scalability, crowdsourcing can provide access to languages that currently cannot be covered by statistical machine translation research (Zaidan et al., 2011). Besides the efficiency and low cost of CT, the translation results produced are far from professional translators in terms of quality. This is reasonable, considering that CT translators are not required to be experts. The main advantage of machine translation using crowdsourcing is the lower cost of collecting translated data. However, when compared to translations by trained professionals, the results collected from non-professional translators may produce low-quality output (Yan et al., 2015).

The widespread use of CT makes researchers curious and interested in conducting further research. Several previous studies have explored more deeply about CT. Most of them discussed the role of CT in the world of translation and the professional translator's opinion on it. McDonough Dolmaya (2012) analysed the impact of CT on translators' perceptions of translation. With Wikipedia as the object of research, he found out that professional translators consider the CT method in Wikipedia as a new way to make information easier. Flanagan (2016) identified the attitude of professionals regarding the application of CT on their blogs and found out that CT can increase the visibility of the translation profession, but fails to increase the visibility of professional translators. Some papers examine the plus and minus of CT, such as Zaidan et al. (2011) and Yan et al. (2015). Anastasiou et al. (2011), Goto et al. (2014), and Behnke et al. (2018) review the comparison between CT and MT. According to Anastasiou, CT shares

many characteristics with MT, in that both can handle high volumes, work at high speeds, and reduce translation costs. MT is an older technology, whereas crowdsourcing is a new phenomenon that is growing rapidly over time. Dolmaya (2011) and Krimat (2021) describe the ethic of crowdsourcing in their papers.Those studies discussed other aspects of CT while this study analyses the quality of translation result.

Outside of translation, there have been a lot of studies on crowdsourcing, given how helpful it can be in many areas. Tucker et al. (2019) wrote in their paper about the role of crowdsourcing in medical research. They analyse the definition, concept, and application of crowdsourcing in medicine and found out that crowdsourcing approaches have already been used to enhance formative, pre-clinical, and clinical research. There is also research on crowdsourcing in the development of a product written by Forbes et al. (2018); Crowdsourcing in the public health field by Wang et al. (2019); for education by Jiang et al. (2018); and the application of crowdsourcing in organizational learning by Lenart-Gansiniec (2021) and Dunlap et al. (2018). Forbes et al. (2018) aim to reveal hurdles that can provide an explanation of the application of crowdsourcing in product development. The four identified barriers are the lack of clear definition of crowdsourcing, limited exploration of crowdsourcing implementation types, limited guidance on effective crowdsourcing implementation in product development and exploration of unbalanced crowdsourcing in all parts of the product development process.These studies show how crowdsourcing has now

become a popular and effective method to combine the thoughts and performances of many people in various fields.

The similarities between the previous studies and the present study are that both discuss how CT is applied in a platform to facilitate work, as research conducted by Mera et al., (2021) about the use of CT in YouTube subtitles. What distinguishes the present study from the previous study is the object of research, objectives, and the theory used in analysing the data. In contrast to most of the previous studies which aimed to propose a new method, this study focuses on measuring the quality of automatic translation using CT in social media like Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram (e-Arabization, 2020). In the last few years, these platforms have provided an automatic translation feature where you can post something in your language then audiences in other languages can understand it using the built-in automatic translation feature.

The social media company uses the CT method on the auto-translate feature. They employ people from various ethnic groups to compile a vocabulary index in various languages. Therefore, the users can automatically translate a posted text. This feature is quite helpful for social media users to understand a post. On YouTube, there is an automatic caption/subtitle feature, which is similar to the automatic translation feature on other social media platforms, but upon investigation, this feature is also somewhat less effective.YouTube uses an automatic caption system that generates captions from video audio data. The voice data handled is a synthesis of several voices, which makes the captioning process

difficult. In addition, the lack of accuracy of the machine-translated text cannot accurately reveal the meaning of the original conversation (Mera et al., 2021).

The reason the researcher chose Instagram as the object of this study is that nowadays, Instagram and other social media are the place where everyone communicates and shares information from all over the world. Language difference is no longer an obstacle if social media provides an automatic translation feature. Another reason this object is chosen is that in the automatic translation results on Instagram, there are still many errors. Errors usually lie in slang words, idioms, and also words that contain elements of a country's culture. The account chosen is People Magazine Instagram account (@people).People is one of the America's largest news media which has 12 million followers on its account. The researcher chooses People because the news spread comes from events from all over the world. Apart from other accounts, the caption which is about the news needs more valid translation. A slight error in translation can lead to miscommunication and the spread of fake news and hoaxes.Therefore, it is very important to ensure that the automatic translation results on People accounts are completely accurate so that hoaxes and false news can be avoided.All posts are in English because People is a company from USA. The users can activate the translation into the language chosen in their setting. The following is a fragment of the post from @people on February 8 that reported on the British royal family and its Indonesian translation:

> With King Charles III's **coronation** just three months away, what should be a period of celebration for the British royal family is being heavily overshadowed by Prince Harry's revealing memoir, Spare."This is all so ghastly," a royal

insider tells PEOPLE in this week's cover story. "Although there is sorrow because the Queen has died, the **coronation** should be a joyful moment, too, because Charles will be crowned. But this is a massive shadow." (People, 2023)

*Dengan **pemahkotaan** Raja Charles III hanya tiga bulan lagi, apa yang seharusnya menjadi periode perayaan bagi keluarga kerajaan Inggris sangat dibayangi oleh memoar Pangeran Harry yang mengungkapkan, Spare."Ini semua sangat mengerikan," kata orang dalam kerajaan kepada ORANG dalam dalam cerita sampul minggu ini. "Walaupun ada kesedihan karena Ratu telah meninggal, **penguburan** harus menjadi momen yang menyenangkan juga, karena Charles akan dinobatkan. Tapi ini adalah bayangan besar. "*

In the post above, there is the word 'coronation' which is repeated twice. In the Indonesian translation, the first coronation means *pemahkotaan* (crowning), while the second means *penguburan* (burial). This error occurs because the term coronation does not exist in Indonesia since it is a republic, not a kingdom.It takes someone who understands both cultures to translate a text accurately so that it can convey the intended message. The important thing to note is that the translator must position himself in the author's shoes, as Peter Newmark defines translation as translating the meaning of the text into another language in the manner intended by the author (Newmark, 1988). What matters is what the author means.

In analyzing the translation results, finding errors and classifying them, the researcher uses the typology of errors proposed by Vilar et al. (2006). They wrote in their paper about the types of errors that usually occur in machine translation systems. The classification scheme they proposed in their work is an extension of the error typology presented by Llitj´os et al. (2005) in the form of Missing Word, Word Order, Incorrect Word, Unknown Word, and Punctuation. After the errors have been found and classified, the researcher uses 4 levels of translation theory by Newmark (1988) to find out the difficulties or problem than cause the occurrence of the errors. The four levels of translation by Newmark are the textual

level, the referential level, the cohesive level, and the level of naturalness. Newmark's theory has been used by Evelyn et al. (2022) for the same purpose but with different object. They use a Book Entitled Experiencing God in The Ordinary as the data.Those theories are considered suitable in this study because in the CT method, translators rarely pay attention to the four levels because they are required to translate large amounts of text in a short time. Besides that, the error typology used is designed for machine translation which is similar with Instagram's auto-translate feature.

This study departs from the researcher's assumption that the application of CT to the automatic translation feature on social media is still less effective. This is due to the limited knowledge of certain cultural translators. The data used here is Instagram posts. It aims to analyse the quality of CT by Jeff Howe on Instagram's automatic translation feature. The results of this study may provide new insights into CT, whether the use of CT on Instagram helps, and how translators minimize the disadvantages. This research is expected to help social media companies to develop their platforms so that they can be enjoyed by users more.

B. Problems of the Study

Based on the background of this research, the researcher has formulated several important questions that underlie this research. Some of the research questions are:

1. What errors are commonly found in auto-translate feature of @people Instagram account?

2. How did the errors occur based on Newmark's four levels of translation theory?

C. Significance of the Study

The presentstudy has a significant contribution in providing a deeper understanding of Crowdsourced Translation and its application to social media. The researcherpicks posts on Instagram and analyses the automatic translation results provided by Instagram's features. Instagram is one of the most popular social media nowadays. Instagram has millions of users spread all over the world. Before this automatic translation feature, language was a barrier for users of different languages to understand each other. The presence of these features is very helpful for users. However, there are still errors in the translation results. This study aims to analyse more deeply the quality of these features, which uses the Crowdsourced Translation method. Once the quality of these features is measured, the researcher can map the advantages and disadvantages so that in the future, these advantages can be optimized and these disadvantages can be overcome.

The present study also discusses the Crowdsourced Translation method, which is currently being used by media companies. The results of this study can be used as a reference for further research on crowdsourcing. For users, it is hoped that hoaxes and false information will not be easily consumed by translation errors in these features. For students, the results of this research can increase their understanding of the diversity of new methods in translation so that they know that many methods are not in the book.

D. Scope and Limitation

The scope of thisstudyis translation, more precisely regarding the quality of Instagram's automatic translation feature, which uses the Crowdsourced Translation method. The researcher selectsseveral posts as data and analyses the level of accuracy. He also maps the advantages so that they can be optimized and the disadvantages so that they can be minimized. The next step is to find out what types of errors commonly occur. After that, the solutions are provided to overcome them.

The limitation of the presentstudy is that it focuses on the proliferation of crowdsourcing methods that can be applied in various fields, one of which is translation. It does not discuss its application in other fields. The object of this present study is also only on Instagram posts, without looking at other social media. The limitation of this study also lies in the data taken. The researcher takes data in the form of new posts and load viral topics. The posts are taken from the official Instagram account of People magazine (@people).

E. Definition of Key Terms

Here are the four key terms used by the researcher to describe the concept of this study and avoid the ambiguity and misunderstanding.

1. Crowdsourcing

Crowdsourcing is a method used in Instagram auto-translate feature to accommodate translatorsto translate a text. They will share the information, do the

requested work, and conduct discussions in the provided forums, whether it's through websites, social media, or applications.

2. Translation

Translationis the main umbrella of this study which has a lot of methods and types. In this study, the researcher focuses on Crowdsourced Translation, which is the kind of method used to provide the auto-translate feature in Instagram.

3. Crowdsourced Translation

Crowdsourced Translation is the methos used by translators in providing a translation feature in Instagram. The translations are produced through the simultaneous efforts of a large number of translators, sometimes working as volunteers, sometimes being paid for their work. The translators may be professional or amateur translators.

4. Instagram

Instagram is the object and source of data for this study. Instagram has an automatic translation feature that allows users to automatically translate a post from one language to their native language.

5. @people

People is a big magazine company from USA. They have an official Instagram account that has millions of followers. They share the latest news from all over the world everyday in their Instagram posts.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the researcher has collected relevant theories about the study. The researcher discusses about theories in translation, new translation methods, and current news about translation.

A. Translation

This section discusses the theories in translation. From year to year, experts have differences in defining translation. Here, the researcher discusses the researches and theories of David Vilar et al. (2006) and Peter Newmark (1988).

1. Translation Errors

Errors in translation can occur for several reasons. The classification of the errors of a machine translation system is by no means unambiguous. Llitjos et al. (2005) presented types of errors in translation. Basically, these errors are divided into five major classes, namely missing words, word orders, incorrect words, unknown words, and punctuation errors. The classification was expanded and described in detail by Vilar et al. (2006). The researcher uses this theory to analyse the auto-translate feature on Instagram because it was designed to find the translation error produced by machine. Those error categories are:

a. Missing Words

Missing words usually occur when some words are missing in the translation results. The missing words can be divided into content words and filler words. Content words are essential words to convey the meaning of a sentence

such as a noun or a verb. Filler words are only necessary to form grammatically correct sentences without disturbing the meaning.

b. Word Order

There are two kinds of errors in word order, namely at the level of words and phrases. In case of word-based rearrangement, we can produce a correct sentence by moving individual words, separately from each other, whereas when phrase-based rearrangement is required, successive word blocks must be moved together to form the correct translation.

c. Incorrect Words

The widest category of errors is the incorrect word error. It happens when the system cannot find the correct translation of the given word. There are five subcategories at this error. First, the wrong word interferes with the meaning of the sentence (sense). The next error is caused when the system is unable to generate the correct form of the word, even though the translation of the base form is correct. Another type of error is generated by extra words in the translation result. The last two classes are less important. The first is style error which concerns the bad choice of words when translating sentences, but the meaning is preserved, although it cannot be considered completely correct. A typical example is the repetition of words in close context. The second concerns idiomatic expressions that the system doesn't know and tries to translate them directly.

d. Unknown Words

Unknown words are also a source of errors. It can be further distinguished between truly unknown words and unseen forms of known words.

e. Punctuation

Finally, there may also be punctuation errors, but for the quality of current machine translation output, these are only representative of minor mistake for a language without fixed punctuationrules, and are not considered further.

2. Peter Newmark's Translation Theory

Peter Newmark was an English professor of translation at the University of Surrey. In his book, Newmark (1998) explains that to be able to translate a text naturally, it is not enough just to master a foreign language and understand the subject. A translator should have the sensitivity and ability to write the target language dexterously, clearly, economically and resourcefully. The definition oftranslation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text. This definition sounds very simple. On the other hand, you may see it as complicated, artificial and fraudulent, since by using another language you are pretending to be someone else other than yourself (Newmark, 1998).

Newmark's definition actually has deeper meaning than it sounds. Newmark (1988) also defines translation as a craft in an attempt to replace a written message/statement from one language with a written message/statement in another language. The word craft here does not only mean the act of crafting, but also has a connotative meaning. As Newmark describes in his book, a translator should work at four levels. First, translation is a science, which entails identifiable knowledge. Second, translation is a skill, which calls for appropriate language and acceptable usage. Third, translation is an art, which distinguishes good from

undistinguished writing. Lastly, translation is also a matter of taste. Here is the further explanation about four levels of translating stategy by Newmark:

The Textual Level

At this level, a translator is able to instinctively and automatically convert SL to TL grammatical arrangements, both in the form of words and clauses. He is also able to translate lexical items with a TL that immediately feels appropriate to its SL equivalent in the context of a sentence. This is a basic skill that a translator must have. The example is that you can immediately tell that the sentence 'Ditto is my bestfriend' means *'Ditto adalah sahabatku'*in Bahasa.

The Referential Level

The referential level of a text basically means the context of the text. A translator must know the type of text to be translated, whether it is technical, literary, or institutional, because different strategies are needed in translating each type of text. A sentence can have more than one meaning. The meaning varies based on the type of text. The translator must determine summarily and continuously, what it is about, what it is in aid of, what the writer's peculiar slant on it is, as in the sentence 'He has blue blood running in his family'. The phrase blue blood can mean literally and metaphorically. The author may mean to show that blue blood means royalty in a family, but in a different context it could mean blood that has a blue colour, for example he is talking about horseshoe crabs, crabs that do have blue blood.

The Cohesive Level

This level is a generalized level linking the first and the second level. At this level, there are two things a translator needs to pay attention to, namely structure and mood. What is meant by structure here is the connective words (conjunctions, enumerations, reiterations, definite article, general words, reflective synonyms, punctuation marks) that connect one sentence to another. The second aspect is mood, which can be said to be a dialectical factor moving between positive and negative, emotive and neutral. A translator must be able to spot the difference between positive and neutral in the words 'awesome' and 'amazing', 'died' and 'passed away', similarly he has to spot the difference between negative and neutral in 'potentate' and 'ruler'. This cohesive level is a regulator, it secures coherence and adjusts emphasis.

The Level of Naturalness

Ensuring the translation is correct and makes sense is not the translator's only job. In most texts, ensuring that the translation results read naturally is an important task for translators by paying attention to ordinary language, common grammar, idioms, and words that are appropriate to the context and situation. This can usually be done by disengaging from SL, so you read the translation as if there was no original text. Sometimes a translator has to change the word in the TL to get a natural translation result, as in the 'Give me a hand' clause. It is an example of an idiom or a figurative language (synecdoche) which is an aspect that usually influences naturalness. Literally, the phrase means *'Berikan aku sebuah tangan'* in Bahasa, where the correct meaning is *'Bantu aku'*. You can see a significant difference between the two translations.

It is important to combine the four levels and keep them in parallel. Although the four are different, they are sometimes interconnected and even conflict. With regard to the level of naturalness, you translate informative and vocative texts at this level regardless of their original naturalness, since naturalness in formal texts is very different from naturalness in colloquial texts. However, for expressive and authoritative texts, you stay at the natural level only when the original is written in ordinary language; if the original is linguistically or stylistically innovative, you must aim at a suitable level of innovation, which represents a degree of deviation from naturalness, even when translating these innovative texts, its natural level remains the reference point (Newmark, 1988). The four theories presented by Newmark in his book are in accordance with the context in this study to find out the level mistranslated by the auto-translate feature. Translators in Crowdsourced Translation tend to ignore these four levels because they are required to translate large amounts of text in a short amount of time.

B. Translation Methods

This section discusses various methods of translation. Various experts have formulated different translation methods. Newmark(1988:45) introduced eight methods of translation which are divided into two groups. Four methods emphasize on the source language are word-for-word translation, literal translation, faithful translation and semantic translation. While the other four methods emphasize on target language are adaptation, free translation, idiomatic

translation, and communicative translation. In translating a text, a translator must understand the type of text to be translated (Nafisah et al., 2018).

Each kind of text requires different skills of translation.Reiss (2000) stated in her book that there are four types of texts, namely informative, expressive, operative and audio medial texts. Narrative text is an example of expressive text in the form of a short story. Klarer (1999) said that a short story is a brief narrative process. In order to make learning more engaging and easy, short tales combine teaching with enjoyment. According to these criteria, a short story is a narrative piece that strives to inform and amuse its audience. Because short stories are intended to both entertain and educate the reader, translating them is not a simple undertaking. To achieve the text's purpose, a translator must think through the best approach to convey all of the elements of the short story (Nafisah et al., 2018).

As technology develops, new methods of translation emerge. It cannot be denied that technology provides convenience in many ways, including translation. Knowing the various types of research put forward by experts can help us understand translation naturally. As with the translation method proposed by Newmark (1988), a translator must understand the type of text to be translated. In recent years, machine translation is predicted to be able to replace the role of a professional translator. However, many experts expressed their opinions as discussed in the next section.

C. Machine Translation

Machine Translation (MT) broadly replaces words in a language with words in another language. However, the respective word order and grammar must also be mastered by the machine in order to get a quality translation output. Another challenge in developing this technology was the ambiguity and flexibility of human language, which occurs naturally over time.Artificial intelligence is used in MT to translate text from one language to another without the need for a human translator. The whole meaning of the text in the source language is communicated in the target language using modern MT, which goes beyond mere word-to-word translation. It examines every aspect of the text and finds the relationships between the words. According to Dew et al. (2018), MT is presently being developed mainly through pilot projects to enhance multilingual communication in healthcare settings and to broaden access to healthcare information for different languages. The quality of MT is increasing, it is extensively used in corporate applications, and translation services are adopting it to make the job easier.

Google Translate is the most popular example of MT. For translating words or sentences, many people rely on it. You are able to translate a language rapidly and effectively thanks to the automatic translation system. The capacity to provide translations in 109 different languages is one of Google Translate's most well-known features. Additionally, Google Translate offers a variety of tools and web services for translation that facilitate our work. Call it language recognition, translation by speech and writing, or instantaneous translation of written text using a camera. There are still some mistakes in MT as of right now.The

translation results from Google Translate sometimes sound unnatural. It's easy to tell the difference between a Google translation and a human translation.Stanovsky et al. (2019) even stated that four popular industrial MT systems and two recent state-of-the-art academic MT models are significantly prone to gender-biased translation errors for all tested target languages.

D. Crowdsourced Translation

This section discusses the process of creating Crowdsourced Translation (CT). The researcher has collected literary works related to the topic. This section explains the definition of Crowdsourcing, which underlies CT, its application in other fields, the definition of CT, the views of experts, the pluses and minuses of CT, its comparison with MT, and its application on other platforms.

1. Crowdsourcing

The crowdsourcing method has appeared for quite a while. In 2004, James Surowiecki stated that the results of a collection of opinions from many individuals on certain information would produce predictions and decisions that are much better than those that can be produced by one individual (Surowiecki, 2004). That is what underlies crowdsourcing comes into existence.Crowdsourcing, which Howe first used in 2006, is described as the process of a firm or organization adopting a function formerly handled by personnel and outsourcing it to an unspecified (and typically big) network of individuals in the form of an open call. Peer production is one way to do this (when the work is done collectively), but it is also frequently done by lone individuals (expert or novices). Utilizing the open call and vast network of

potential workers is a necessary condition (Howe, 2006). Since 2006, there have been an increasing number of academic and practitioner studies on crowdsourcing, and the topic has grown in significance within the larger management discipline (Ghezzi et al., 2017).

Crowdsourcing has been implemented in various aspects.Approaches including crowdsourcing have already improved formative, pre-clinical, and clinical research. Antibiotics, lupus medications, and anti-malarial medications have all been discovered and developed with the use of crowdsourcing techniques. Crowdsourcing has been utilized in a number of ways to get ready for clinical and other types of medical research (Tucker et al., 2019).Crowdsourcing can also be applied in online learning. Crowdsourcing has been utilized in recent years to ask experienced online educators to provide their best tips for teaching online (Dunlap et al., 2018). Scholars have been interested in the use of crowdsourcing in hygiene and health. There are several crowdsourcing initiatives that may be used for health care, research, and promotion (Wang et al., 2019).

2. Crowdsourced Translation

As in earlier crowdsourcing situations, the goal was to translate a substantial volume of material rapidly and accurately, something that neither expert translators nor MT have completely succeeded in doing. Professional translators take their time to generate high-quality translations, whereas MT delivers translations instantly but with poor quality. If no quality control is used, naively gathering translations by crowdsourcing the process to amateur translators produces disorganized, subpar output (Zaidan et al., 2011). Most companies use

the CT method because they can employ multiple translators to translate a text at minimal cost. Some of the translators even do it voluntarily without being paid a penny.

CT has its advantages and disadvantages. CT is mostly used by companies because of how convenient it is. They might hire several independent contractors to interpret the same content without incurring excessive costs. They then determined which translation was more accurate after reviewing all of them. In the future, initiatives to provide parallel translation datasets may heavily rely on crowdsourcing. Crowdsourcing can give access to languages that statistical machine translation research is now unable to cover, despite its low cost and easy scaling (Zaidan et al., 2011). In spite of CT's effectiveness and affordability, the quality of the translated documents it produces is inferior to that of a professional translator. Given that CT translators are not obliged to be experts, this is reasonable. The cheaper cost of gathering translated data is the key benefit of machine translation employing crowdsourcing. However, the results obtained from untrained translators may result in low-quality output when compared to translations by skilled specialists (Yan et al., 2015).

The main obvious difference between CT and MT is that crowdsourcing is human translation, whereas MT is computer-generated automatic translation. From there the differences between humans and MT at different points can be seen, such as purpose, content difficulty, reader-friendliness, domain, time frame, and language (Anastasiou et al., 2011).The goal of human translation, from this perspective, is that quality is the most important factor. Access to the system is

crucial from the perspective of the MT. Regarding the content, in MT the input text needs to be controlled, while humans do not struggle with complex syntax or semantics.

3. Experts' Perceptions toward Crowdsourced Translation

The demand for expert translation services is decreasing, which is the driving force behind the growth of Crowdsourced Translation (CT). The opinions of professional translators on CT vary. The non-profits that CT have drawn criticism from a number of professional translators due to what appears to be a conflict between their participation in initiatives that could financially benefit others and their employment of paid professional translators. It's unclear at the moment how the community of translators feels differently about providing free professional translation, even when it's for non-profits, so additional research into this topic would be intriguing (Flanagan, 2016). Professional translators, on the other hand, appear to perceive Wikipedia's crowdsourced translation endeavour genuinely, as a method to help others access knowledge; nonetheless, extrinsic motives are also significant reasons for taking part. Participants in the survey who were professional translators were more likely than non-participants to look to get business and build their reputations by taking part in a crowdsourced translation project (McDonough Dolmaya, 2012).

Besides Google Translate, other platforms that apply CT are various social media, such as Twitter, Facebook, Youtube, and Instagram. All of these platforms are now equipped with an automatic translation feature where users can enjoy content from around the world without being hindered by language differences.

This feature is quite enough to help users understand posts.Similar to the automated translation tool on other social media platforms, YouTube has a feature that automatically captions and subtitles videos. However, further research reveals that this feature is also considerably less efficient. An automated captioning system that produces subtitles from video audio data is used by YouTube. The process of captioning is challenging since the audio data handled is a synthesis of several voices. Additionally, due to the machine translation's poor quality, the original conversation's meaning cannot be fully revealed (Mera et al., 2021).

E. Language Aspect in Instagram

Instagram has many features that help the users to enjoy and understand the posts. One of the beneficial features on Instagram is the automatic translation feature where users can directly translate a post in a foreign language. Instagram is now equipped with hundreds of language in its corpus.Unfortunately, there are still some errors in Instagram's automatic translation results. Errors are generally found in certain terms, idioms, and expressions that contain cultural elements. This is natural because Instagram uses CT in translating posts. The translators are not professionals who understand all languages. The translator's lack of knowledge about the culture of a language is the main factor in the emergence of these errors. To provide an accurate translation, the translator should go through four levels according to Newmark (1998), which are the text level, the referential level, the cohesive level, and the level of naturalness.

F. People

People Magazine is a popular media company (Bedor et al., 2012). from USA. They report news weekly that specializes in celebrity news and human-interest stories. It is published by Dotdash Meredith, a subsidiary of IAC. Their first issue was in 1974. In 2009, People magazine readers reached 46.6 million and made it the magazine with the most audience among other magazines from America. As technology progresses, People also provides news on the Internet in the form of websites, applications, and social media. One of the platforms used by People is Instagram. The Instagram People account already has 12.5 million followers as of June 2023. People utilize Instagram to share brief reviews of the latest news. At the end of the post, they usually include their official website link for the users who want to read more about the news. Posts shared by People are of course in English. The problem reappears if the reader does not understand English. Automatic translation cannot guarantee the accuracy of the messages and facts conveyed because there are many special terms in the news. This can lead to misunderstandings and the spread of fake news or hoaxes.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter discusses the methods used by researchers in conducting their studies and how researchers obtain data as material for answering research questions. This chapter contains research design, research instruments, data sources, data collections, and how the data is analysed.

A. Research Design

This study uses a qualitative research method in the form of descriptive analysis. Qualitative research method is research that is detailed, not widened. The basic difference between qualitative and quantitative research lies in the objects and data. In practice, most qualitative researchers deal with empirical data.Aspers et al. (2019) defined qualitative research as an iterative process in which increased understanding of the scientific community is achieved by making new significant differences that result from getting closer to the phenomenon being studied. In this study, the researcher focuses on analysing the translation result on Instagram in detail, not venturing into other social media.

Qualitative research underlies various research methods, including ethnography, phenomenology, case studies, grounded research, ethnomethodology, character studies, text studies and hermeneutics (Rahardjo, 2021). The type of method used in this study is text study, in which the researcher analyses the results of automatic translation feature on Instagram.According to Rahardjo (2010), text study basically analyses the data that examines texts in depth both in terms of content and meaning as well as structure and discourse.The

text referred to here has a broad scope. The text is not only limited to written narratives in books, newspapers, manuscripts, magazines, but also texts on various advertisements and posters that can be found in the streets. This study uses the text study method to analyse whether the application of Crowdsourced Translation (CT) on Instagram's automatic translation feature is effective or not.

B. Research Instrument

Since the type of this study is descriptive qualitative, the key instrument is the researcher himself. The data was collected and analysed independently. Several types of research instruments are interviews, observations, surveys, questionnaires, and so on. The researcheruses observation in his study. This method is used by a researcher to observe individual behaviour or situation. The advantages of the observation method are that it is more flexible and cheaper to run.

To get the trustworthiness of the study, the researcher conducted a triangulation to validate the data collected and analysed. Triangulation is the combination of several methods in the study about the same topic or phenomenon. The selected posts on Instagram are the one that are related to current news. Then the researcher measured the accuracy of the results of the automatic translation. The data taken is posts from the official Instagram account of People magazine (@people).

C. Data and Data Sources

In this study, the data used is words, phrases, and sentences from Instagram caption,more precisely this research focuses on the results of automatic

translation on Instagram features using the CT method. The data taken is in the form of text (posts) on the official Instagram account of People magazine which are in English. The selected posts are all latest news about the world but the news that takes precedence are news that discusses a conflict related to the culture of a particular country, so that most of the terms and expressions used are typical of that culture that causes a greater potential for error.

These posts were posted by @people between February and March 2023. At that period, @people posted more than 10 news everyday and most of the news are much talked.The researcher chose the postsand sorted them again based on their content. The data was observed one by one by utilizing the automatic translation feature on Instagram.Then after being translated, he checked the quality of the translation by translating it into the researcher's native language, Indonesian.

D. Data Collection

The researcherwent through several steps in obtaining the data for this study. First, he accessed social media (Instagram) with his own cell phone that is connected to the internet which is required to access Instagram. After opening Instagram, the researcher visited the official Instagram account of People magazine (@people) by searching it in search column.There were many posts about the latest news in English, so the researcher scrolled down and chose data based on interesting and currently talked about news. After that, the researcher sorted out the posts that contained cultural aspects about current news and bigger potential error between February and March 2023. Finally, the

researchernarrowed them down to 20 selected posts with most potential errorsthat would be analysed and put the texts/scripts of them in this study.

E. Data Analysis

After getting the data, the researcher analysed the selected data. The first step is translating the English text (post) into Indonesian using the automatic translation feature provided by Instagram. The target language chosen is Indonesian because it is the researcher's native language.The next step is copying the translated caption/text and pasting them on the findings section. Then the researcher carefully read the translation result. In analyzing the results of the translation, the researcher used the classification by Vilar et al. (2006) to classify the errors found from the translation result. These steps are used in order to find the answer for the first problem of the study.

After knowing the various errors found in the translation results, the next step is to find out the reasons behind the occurrence of those errors. Using the theory of translation from Newmark (1988), the translator classifies these errors based on the difficulties or problem faced while generating the translation result into four levels in translation presented by Newmark. Then the researcher relate the errors to the level of translation. That way it can be concluded why these errors occur. These steps were undertaken by the researcher in order to find the answer to the second problem of the study.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This Chapter presents the findings, analyse each one of them, and discuss the findings of research on the automatic translation result of @people official instagram account. The data used for this study is taken from @people posts between February and March 2023, which is around the time this study is conducted. The analysis focuses on two sections based on two problems of study which were mentioned earlier in the first chapter. In the first section, the researcher focuses on finding the errors in the translation result and classifies them. The second section focuses finding the difficulties or problems faced by the system that cause the occurrence of the errors. Lastly, those findings are discussed whether they have answered the research questions or not.

A. Findings

In this section, the researcher finds and classifies the errors found in the translation result. Then he explains why those errors occurred. All twenty posts that have been chosen are analyzed one by one by translating the caption to Bahasa using the crowdsourced translation applied in Instagram auto-translate feature. The researcher has picked twenty posts from @people Instagram account which were posted between February 13th and March 16th 2023. These twenty posts were chosen based on the translation results that seemed incorrect or unnatural in the researcher's perception as an Indonesian native speaker. The link for each post is provided in the appendix.

Datum 1

(February 13ᵗʰ 2023)

> A kind act between a pair of old friends has earned them both a trip to the 2023 Super Bowl in Arizona. "I put a Facebook post out on Facebook saying, 'Does anyone have a spare kidney laying around? Mine's junk and I need a new one,' "Billy Welsh recalled to CBS News. At the time, Welsh had been diagnosed with polycystic kidney disease, which causes one's kidneys to enlarge and lose function over time. John Gladwell found out he was a match for Welsh after getting tested, then contacted his old friend with the news. The two underwent a 10-hour operation at a Philadelphia hospital in October 2020. After news of their story started to spread, the presidents of the Eagles and Chiefs worked together to give both Welsh and Gladwell tickets to watch their teams at the Super Bowl.

> *Tindakan baik antara sepasang teman lama telah membuat mereka berdua melakukan perjalanan ke Super Bowl 2023 di Arizona. "Saya memposting di Facebook di Facebook mengatakan, 'Apakah ada yang memiliki ginjal cadangan yang berbaring di sekitar? Tambang sampah dan saya perlu yang baru'"Billy Welsh teringat kepada CBS News. Pada saat itu, Welsh telah didiagnosis menderita penyakit ginjal polikistik, yang menyebabkan ginjal seseorang membesar dan kehilangan fungsi dari waktu ke waktu. John Gladwell mengetahui bahwa dia cocok untuk Welsh setelah diuji, lalu menghubungi teman lamanya dengan berita tersebut. Keduanya menjalani operasi 10 jam di rumah sakit Philadelphia pada Oktober 2020. Setelah berita tentang cerita mereka mulai menyebar, presiden Eagles dan Chiefs bekerja sama untuk memberikan tiket Welsh dan Gladwell untuk menonton tim mereka di Super Bowl.*

After being analysed, a total of seven errors were found in datum 1. The first is the clause 'he was a match for Welsh' which translates to *'dia cocok untuk Welsh'*. Sentences in TL show that they are a match in terms of relationship. What is meant by SL is that their kidneys are compatible. This error is included in the missing content word because the absence of that particular word affects the meaning. The word that should be there is the noun *ginjal* (kidney) so it becomes *'ginjalnya cocok dengan milik* Welsh' because that's what the SL means. The second error lies in the word order, namely the phrase 'give both Welsh and Gladwell ticket' which translates to *'memberikan tiketWelsh dan Gladwell'*. The translation is ambiguous and should be changed to *'memberikan Welsh dan Gladwell tiket'*. Another option so that the translation can be understood is to add

the preposition *kepada* (to) so that it becomes *'memberikan tiket kepada Welsh dan Gladwell'*.

The remaining errors belong to the incorrect word. The third error is the phrase 'earned them both a trip' in the first sentence which translates to *'membuat mereka berdua melakukan perjalanan'*. The selected TL equivalent does not really represent SL. The fourth error is the verb 'recalled' which translates to *'teringat'*. Same as the first error, the selected TL equivalent is incorrect. Both of these errors include incorrect lexical choice. The fifth error is repeating the word *'di Facebook'* twice in the second sentence. This error is included as style error which is caused by an incorrect SL to TL conversion. The sixth error is the idiom 'laying around' which is translated literally as *'berbaring di sekitar'*. The verb phrase in TL means a kidney that is physically lying on the ground. As for what is meant is the available kidney. The last error is translating 'mine's junk' menjadi '*tambang sampah* (trash mine)'. What is meant by mine in SL is the possive pronoun, that is why the translation should be '*punyaku tidak berguna'* because junk can mean useless.

Based on four levels of translation theory by Peter Newmark, these errors occured because the system faceddifficulties at the textual, referential, and cohesive levels. At the textual level, the problem that occurs is an error in word choice as occurs in the third, fourth, fifth, and last errors. At the referential level, the problem is the context of the sentence. Literally, the translation of the clause 'he was a match for Welsh' into '*dia cocok untuk Welsh*' is correct, but because what is meant in the context is the kidney, the translation is not correct. At the

cohesive level, the problem is an error in the sentence structure repositioning as it causes the second error.

Datum 2

(February 14th, 2023)

> Megan Fox and Machine Gun Kelly haven't officially pulled the plug on their wedding plans. A source tells PEOPLE that the couple "had a fightover the weekend" and that the actress is "very upset" and "won't speak to" her actor-musician fiancé. "They haven't officially called off the engagement but Megan took her ring off," the insider adds. "They have had issues in the past, but things seem pretty serious this time."

> *Megan Fox dan Machine Gun Kelly belum secara resmi menarik steker pada rencana pernikahan mereka. Sebuah sumber mengatakan kepada ORANG-ORANG bahwa pasangan itu "bertarung selama akhir pekan" dan bahwa aktris itu "sangat marah" dan "tidak akan berbicara dengan" tunangan aktor-musisi nya. "Mereka belum secara resmi membatalkan pertunangan tetapi Megan melepaskan cincinnya," tambah orang dalam. "Mereka memiliki masalah di masa lalu, tetapi saat ini semuanya tampak cukup serius."*

At datum 2, the researcher found 5 errors in total. The first is the phrase 'her actor-musician fiance' which translates to *'tunangan aktor-musisinya'*. This error includes an error in the word order at phrase level because the TL equivalent means 'the musician's actor fiancé'. As for it to be understood, the translation should be *'tunangannya yang seorang aktor-musisi'*. The second error is a literal translation of the idiom 'pull the plug'. This error includes an incorrect word. The meaning of this idiom in Indonesian is pulling the device for making an electrical connection. Based on what conveyed in the SL, the translation should be '*membatakan* (cancel)'.

The third error is a mistranslation of the determiner 'a source' in the second sentence which translates to *'sebuah sumber'*. The word *sebuah* is usually used to refer an inanimate object, whereas what is meant by SL is a person. Therefore the

translation should be *'seorang sumber'*. The fourth error is the translation of 'PEOPLE' literally to *'ORANG-ORANG'*. The word 'People' referred to here is the name of the magazine company and therefore does not need to be translated. Both of those errors include incorrect lexical choice. The fifth error is the word 'fight' in the second sentence which translates to *'bertarung'*. This error is included as incorrect form of the world. Literally the translation is correct. However, the word *bertarung* is commonly used to describe physical combat in a battle or war. As for what is meant by SL is a couple's quarrel. Therefore the translation should be *'bertengkar'*.

After being analyzed using Newmark's theory, the first error occurred because the system encountered a problem at the cohesive level, namely in the arrangement of phrases. In Indonesian, it is rare to find a noun phrase consisting of three nouns such as 'her actor-musician fiance'. Therefore the translation sounds confusing to Indonesian native speakers. The second error occurs because the system encounters difficulties at the referential level, namely idiom translation. Idioms that don't have a TL equivalent will usually be translated directly and become strange phrases. The phrase 'pull the plug' which means cancel is incorrectly translated in TL as pulling the electrical plug. The third, fourth, and fifth errors occur at the textual level, namely errors in word choice.

Datum 3

(February 18th, 2023)

> At age 10, Cheryl Gyant learned she was adopted, and the news left her shaken. For the next several years, she spent countless hours outside her family's Grand Rapids, Mich., home, gazing up at the planes overhead and trying to make sense

of it all. "I saw foster kids coming in and out of our home all the time. I just didn't know I was one of them," says Gyant. "From that moment on, I wondered about my biological mom and why she left me behind. I remember lying in the grass, wondering, 'Is my mom on that plane?'" The truth was far more sinister. In 1984, Gyant's birth mother, Sheryl Okoro, was kidnapped and held captive in a secret bunker carved into the Sierra Nevada foothills. There, behind a remote cabin in unincorporated Wilseyville, Ca., she was one of many victims of Leonard Lake and Charles Ng, who according to authorities raped, tortured and murdered at least 11 and as many as 25 women, men and babies.

Pada usia 10, Cheryl Gyant mengetahui bahwa dia diadopsi, dan berita itu membuatnya terguncang. Selama beberapa tahun ke depan, dia menghabiskan berjam-jam di luar Grand Rapids keluarganya, Mich., rumah, menatap pesawat di atas kepala dan mencoba untuk memahami semuanya. "Saya melihat anak-anak asuh datang dan keluar dari rumah kami sepanjang waktu. Aku hanya tidak tahu aku salah satu dari mereka, "kata Gyant. "Sejak saat itu, saya bertanya-tanya tentang ibu biologis saya dan mengapa dia meninggalkan saya. Saya ingat berbaring di rumput, bertanya-tanya, 'Apakah ibu saya di pesawat itu?'" Kebenaran jauh lebih jahat. Pada tahun 1984, ibu kandung Gyant, Sheryl Okoro, diculik dan ditahan di sebuah bungker rahasia yang diukir di kaki bukit Sierra Nevada. Di sana, di belakang kabin terpencil di Wilseyville, Ca., dia adalah salah satu dari banyak korban Leonard Lake dan Charles Ng, yang menurut pihak berwenang memperkosa, menyiksa dan membunuh setidaknya 11 dan sebanyak 25 wanita, pria dan bayi.

At datum 3, the researcher found only 3 errors in total. The first error lies in the word order of the phrase 'her family's Grand Rapids, Mich., home' which translates to *'Grand Rapids keluarganya, Mich., Rumah'*. The TL equivalent is incomprehensible. In Indonesian, the main noun in a noun phrase is always placed at the beginning. In addition, it is also rare for noun phrases to consist of many nouns. In order to be understanable, the translation should be *'rumah keluarganya yang berada di Grand Rapids, Mich'*. The second error is the sentence 'The truth was far mor sinister' which translates to 'Kenyataannya jauh lebih jahat'. Basically, the translation is correct, but the word '*jahat* (evil)' is usually used to describe a person's characteristic. The proper translation should be '*Kenyataanya jauh lebih pedih*'. The third error is the verb 'carved' in the seventh sentence which translates to *'diukir'*. The word *diukir* usually means fine art engraving. The translation

should be *'dibangun/dipahat'.*The second and third error are incorrect lexical choice.

The first error occurs because of difficulties at the cohesive level, namely the wrong arrangement of a phrase. What is meant by the phrase 'her family's Grand Rapids, Mich., home' is her family's home in Grand Rapids, Michigan. In Indonesian it is rare to find long noun phrases. The second and third errors occur at the textual level. The word 'sinister' is translated into *'jahat'* instead of its proper synonym, namely*'pedih'* due to an error in choosing the word since the word 'sinister' has many meanings in Indonesian. The word 'carved' is translated into *'diukir'* instead of *'dipahat'* due to a mistake in choosing the word based on the context.

Datum 4

(February 19th, 2023)

> Ice-T is a multi-hyphenate by all means, but his most important role may just be the one at home. During the Hollywood Walk of Fame ceremony for the rapper and Law and Order: Special Victims Unit star on Friday, Ice-T was joined by those closest to him — including his wife Coco Austin, their daughter Chanel and his son Tracy Marrow Jr. "Let me shout out my family," Ice-T said toward the end of his speech. "My son, my daughter, Coco my wife. [Chanel], who obviously is in the position to stand behind one of these podiums one day. She has no fear of the stage." Also in attendance at the ceremony were some of Ice's closest industry peers, including Ice Cube, Chuck D, Dick Wolf, and his longtime Law and Order costar Mariska Hargitay.

> *Ice-T adalah multi-hyphenatedengan segala cara, tetapi peran yang paling penting mungkin hanya satu di rumah. Selama upacara Hollywood Walk of Fame untuk rapper dan Law and Order: Special Victims Unit bintang pada hari Jumat, Ice-T bergabung dengan orang-orang terdekat dengannya — termasuk istrinya Coco Austin, putri mereka Chanel dan putranya Tracy Marrow Jr. "Biarkan aku berteriak keluarga saya," kata Ice-T menjelang akhir berpidato. "Putra saya, putri saya, Coco istri saya. [Chanel], yang jelas berada dalam posisi untuk berdiri di belakang salah satu podium ini suatu hari nanti. Dia tidak takut akan panggung." Juga hadir di upacara itu adalah beberapa rekan industri terdekat Es, termasuk Ice Cube, Chuck D, Dick Wolf, dan Law and Order costar lamanya Mariska Hargitay.*

At datum 4, the researcher found seven errors in total. The first error is an unknown word, namely the word 'multi-hyphenate' which doesn't change at all in TL. Multi-hyphenate means a person, especially a celebrity, with several professions or skills. Because there is no equivalent in Indonesian, an explanation is needed. The second and third errors are phrase structure errors in 'Law and Order: Special Victims Unit **star'** and 'Law and Order **costar'**. As previously explained, in Indonesian, the main noun of a noun phrase is placed at the beginning. The fourth error is the missing content word in the sentence 'She has no fear of the stage' which translates to *'Dia tidak takut akan panggung'*. The TL equivalent shows that she is not afraid of a stage physically. What is meant by the SL is that she is not afraid to be on stage.

The fifth error is a mistranslation of the idiom 'by all means' to *'dengan segala cara'*. This idiom has no equivalent in Indonesian. What is meant by SL is that he is a multi-hyphenate in all aspects, both at work and in the family. The sixth error is the verb 'shout out' which translates to *'berteriak* (shout)'. The verb shout out in SL has a meaning to show recognition or appreciation to someone. Therefore *'mengapresiasi'* is the proper translation. The seventh error is the word Ice which is literally translated into '*Es'*. Ice is someone's name so it should not be translated. The sixth and seventh error is included as incorrect lexical choice.

The first error occurred because there were difficulties at the textual level, more precisely word choice. The word 'multi-hyphenate' has no Indonesian equivalent so the system doesn't change anything from SL to TL. The second and third errors occur at the cohesive level, namely errors in the phrase structure. The

main noun of a noun phrase is always placed at the beginning in Indonesian. The length of the noun phrase is also the reason why the automatic translation feature generates the wrong phrase structure. The fourth and fifth errors occur at the referential level. The context in the sentence 'She has no fear of the stage' is mistranslated in TL and means she has no fear of a physical stage. The idiom 'by all means' is translated directly because it doesn't have an equivalent meant in Indonesian. The sixth and seventh errors occur because the system encounters difficulties at the textual level, more precisely at word choice.

Datum 5

(February 20th, 2023)

> A spoonful of sugar doesn't necessarily help some misguided Masked Singer guesses go down with ease. Dick Van Dyke, the first of two celebrities to unmask on last week's season 9 premiere of 'The Masked Singer,' couldn't believe judges Ken Jeong, Jenny McCarthy, Nicole Scherzinger and Robin Thicke thought that he could be Robert DeNiro or Dustin Hoffman. "I said, 'Those guys don't sing,'" Van Dyke tells PEOPLE. "I hope they would say a good singer, but they didn't."Eventually, the panel did throw out Tony Bennett as a possibility. Then, "I was flattered," the four-time Emmy winner says.

> *Sesendok gula tidak selalu membantu beberapa tebakan Penyanyi Bertopeng yang sesat turun dengan mudah. Dick Van Dyke, yang pertama dari dua selebriti yang membuka kedok di premier musim 9 minggu lalu 'The Masked Singer,' tidak percaya hakim Ken Jung, Jenny McCarthy, Nicole Scherzinger dan Robin Thicke berpikir bahwa dia bisa menjadi Robert DeNiro atau Dustin Hoffman. "Saya bilang, 'Orang-orang itu tidak bernyanyi,' kata Van Dyke kepada ORANG. "Saya berharap mereka akan mengatakan penyanyi yang bagus, tetapi mereka tidak. "Akhirnya, panel memang membuang Tony Bennett sebagai kemungkinan. Kemudian, "Saya merasa tersanjung," kata pemenang Emmy empat kali.*

At datum 5, the researcher found nine errors. The first error is a missing content word. The clause 'they didn't' in the fourth sentence is translated as *'mereka tidak'*. As for the proper translation, it should be *'mereka tidak mengatakannya'*. The second error is an error in the phrase order, namely the

phrase 'last week's season 9 premiere of 'The Masked Singer'' which translates to *'premier musim 9 minggu lalu* 'The Masked singer''*. The correct order should be *'premier 'The Masked Singer' musim 9 minggu lalu'*. The remaining errors include incorrect lexical choice, i.e. the word 'Masked Singer' which is the name of a TV show is translated literally as *'Penyanyi Bertopeng'*. The word 'unmask' in the second sentence which is translated into *'membuka kedok'* is incorrect and should be *'membuka topeng'*. The verb 'go down' in the first sentence which is translated as *'turun'* is incorrect based on the context of the SL. The word 'Judge' in the second sentence should be translated as *'juri'* instead of *'hakim'*. The word 'PEOPLE' which is the name of a magazine is again literally translated. The phrase 'he could be' in the second sentence should be translated as *'dia bisa jadi'* instead of *'dia bisa menjadi'*. Lastly, the word the verb 'throw out' in the fifth sentence should be translated as *'menebak'* instead of *'membuang'*.

The first error occurs because of the difficulty at the level of naturalness. In English, there is something called ellipsion, which is removing a word or phrase to avoid repetition. In Indonesian, this does not exist. Therefore the clause 'they didn't' is incorrect if it is literally translated. The second error occurs at the cohesive level, which is an error in the construction of a phrase. Since long noun phrases are rarely found in Indonesian, the system mistranslated the phrase. The remaining errors occur at the textual level, namely errors in word choice. Masked Singer is the name of a TV show and doesn't need to be translated. The word *'membuka kedok'* has a negative mood because it is commonly used for mysterious criminals who reveal their true identity. The word *'hakim'* means a judge in a trial.

This kind of error is normal in automatic translation because there is no context correspondence.

Datum 6

(February 22nd, 2023)

> Pink is getting real about her life as a rock-star mom. Balancing her two loves — family and performing — is something Pink has been aiming to master for more than a decade. "When I had kids, people said, 'Your career's going to be over. How are you going to tour?'" the singer — who is mom to daughter Willow and son Jameson with husband Carey Hart — says in this week's PEOPLE cover story. Yet Pink has proved the doubters wrong time and again, remaining one of the most enduring pop stars of her generation.

> *Pink menjadi nyata tentang kehidupannya sebagai ibu bintang rock. Menyeimbangkan dua cintanya – keluarga dan penampilan – adalah sesuatu yang Pink telah ingin dikuasai selama lebih dari satu dekade. "Ketika saya punya anak, orang-orang berkata, 'karirmu akan berakhir. Bagaimana Anda akan melakukan tur?'" Penyanyi – yang merupakan ibu dari anak perempuan Willow dan putra Jameson dengan suaminya Carey Hart – mengatakan dalam cerita sampul PEOPLE minggu ini. Namun Pink telah membuktikan keraguan yang salah berkali-kali, tersisa salah satu bintang pop paling abadi di generasinya.*

At datum 6, the researcher found 6 errors in total. The first is the verb 'getting real' in the first sentence which translates to *'menjadi nyata'*. What is meant by getting real in SL is that she is frank or she is telling stories openly. The second error is an incorrect missing filler word, which is the phrase 'rock-star mom' which translates to *'ibu bintang rock'*. The TL equivalent sounds ambiguous and needs to be added with some explanatory words so that it becomes *'ibu yang seorang bintang rock'*. The third error is the verb 'master' in the second sentence which is translated to 'dikuasai' instead of 'kuasai' which is the correct form. The fourth error is the translation of the phrase 'proved the doubters wrong'. The TL equivalent implies that she is proving wrong doubts to be right. The fifth error is that the word 'remaining' in the fourth sentence should be translated as *'tetap*

menjadi' instead of *'tersisa'*. All of those errors except the second oneare included as the classification of incorrect lexical choice.

The first error occurred because during the translation process, the system found a problem at the referential level, namely context correspondence. The verb 'getting real' is translated in TL to 'become real'. Literally, the translation is correct but semantically, it is not. The remaining errors occur due to difficulties found on the textual level. The phrase *'ibu bintang rock'* implies that she is the mother of rock star, which is completely untrue. The word *'dikuasai'* is a past participle form while the verb 'master' referred to in SL is in the infinitive form. The word 'remaining' can indeed mean *'tersisa* (remained/left)'. However, the translation is not in accordance with what was conveyed to SL. The last four errors occur due to errors in choosing word equivalents.

Datum 7

(February 28th, 2023)

> After months of keeping her wedding a secret, Family Karma's Anisha Ramakrishna has revealed that she's married! The Bravo star and Dr. Anand Tarpara exchanged vows on Oct. 8 in front of 20 guests at her parent's home in Miami. "I wanted an auspicious day, and we have Diwali in our Indian culture," Ramakrishna tells PEOPLE of her wedding date. "It's kind of our new year. Oct. 8 is the start of the year for us and all good things in Hinduism. We wanted to just get married versus plan this huge wedding and then we're just delaying it for another year. When you're older, I think it's different. It's more about the marriage, not necessarily the wedding."

> *Setelah berbulan-bulan merahasiakan pernikahannya, Anisha Ramakrishna dari Family Karma telah mengungkapkan bahwa dia sudah menikah! Bintang Bravo dan Dr. Anand Tarpara bertukar sumpah pada 8 Oktober di depan 20 tamu di rumah orangtuanya di Miami. "Saya ingin hari yang baik, dan kami memiliki Diwali dalam budaya India kami," Ramakrishna mengatakan kepada ORANG-ORANG tentang tanggal pernikahannya. "Ini seperti tahun baru kami. 8 Oktober adalah awal tahun bagi kita dan semua hal baik dalam Hinduisme. Kami hanya ingin menikah versus merencanakan pernikahan besar ini dan kemudian kami hanya menunda untuk setahun lagi. Saat kau lebih tua, kurasa itu berbeda. Ini lebih tentang pernikahan, belum tentu pernikahan."*

There are eight errors in total on datum 7. The first error is Family Karma's Anisha Ramakrishna which translates to 'Anisha Ramakrishna *dari* Family Karma'. For a native ear, the TL equivalent is not clear and requires additional words so that it becomes 'Anisha Ramakrishna *dari***film** Family Karma'. The second error has the same issue as the first error, which is the translation of the phrase 'The Bravo star' should be *'bintang***film** Bravo'. Both of these errors are included in the type of missing content word. The third error is the phrase 'our new year' in the fourth sentence which should be translated to *'tahun baru* ***bagi****kami*'. The fourth error is the 'it's different' clause in the seventh sentence which should be translated to *'itu terasa berbeda'*. Both of those errors require additional filler words to sound more natural. Therefore, both are included as missing filler words.

The next three errors are classified under incorrect lexical choice. The first is the word 'auspicious' which translates to *'baik* (good)'. The TL equivalent does not adequately represent what is meant by SL. The second is the word 'PEOPLE' which is translated literally. The third is the word 'versus' in the sixth sentence which doesn't change in TL. The word versus in SL denotes something opposite and requires explanation. The last error is the translation of the last sentence. The sentence 'It's more about the marriage, not necessarily the wedding' is translated to *'ini lebih tentang* **pernikahan***, belum tentu* **pernikahan'**. This error includes incorrect style, which is a bad choice of the word, causing repetition. The words 'marriage' and 'wedding' are translated into the same word even though they are meant to be completely different.

The first four errors were caused because the system encountered difficulties at the level of naturalness. These errors don't really affect the meaning, It is just a little strange to the native ear. In Indonesian, filler words or additional words are often needed to clarify the meaning of a sentence. Therefore the missing words in the four errors can clarify what was conveyed. The remaining errors occur at the textual level. The word 'auspicious' has many meanings in Indonesian and *'baik*(good)' is one of them. However, what SL means is more than a good day, namely a day that brings good luck. This is due to the wrong system in choosing a more appropriate synonym. The last three errors occurred due to an error in word choice. In the last sentence, marriage is more about the vow, while wedding is about the ceremony.

Datum 8

(February 28th, 2023)

> Savannah Guthrie tested positive for Covid on Tuesday while hosting Today. The anchor unexpectedly stepped away early from Tuesday's broadcast. But her positive test was reported on air by Sheinelle Jones during the show's 8 a.m. hour.

> *Savannah Guthrie dinyatakan positif Covid pada hari Selasa saat menjadi tuan rumah Hari Ini. jangkar secara tak terduga melangkah pergi lebih awal dari siaran hari Selasa. Tetapi tes positifnya dilaporkan di udara oleh Sheinelle Jones selama acara jam 8 pagi.*

At datum 8, the researcher found only four errors in total and all of them were included in the incorrect lexical choice classification. The first is the word 'hosting' in the first sentence which translates to *'menjadi tuan rumah'*. What is meant in SL is that she is hosting a TV program, while what is meant in TL is that she is holding an event at her place of residence. The second error is the word 'Today' which is the name of the TV show that is translated literally to *'Hari ini'*.

As you know, names of people, places, companies, movies and TV programs don't need to be translated. The third error is the word 'anchor' in the second sentence which is translated as *'Jangkar'*. The word *jangkar* means a heavy object attached to a rope or chain and used to moor a vessel to the sea bottom. The last error is the word 'on air' which is misinterpreted as *'di udara* (in the air)'. Those four errors occurred because difficulties were found at the textual level, namely in choosing words that match the meaning of the SL.

Datum 9

(March 6th, 2023)

> More light is being shed on the bombshell breakup between Vanderpump Rules stars, Tom Sandoval and Ariana Madix. Though news broke on Friday that Sandoval and Madix had split because the TomTom co-owner allegedly cheated with their costar Raquel Leviss, a source now tells PEOPLE that the affair is nothing new. "This has been going on for upwards of 6 months — all the while, Tom was sleeping next to Ariana in bed," one source tells PEOPLE. "She was completely blindsided by this; devastated doesn't even scratch the surface of how she feels."

> *Lebih banyak cahaya sedang ditumpahkan pada perpisahan bom antara bintang Vanderpump Rules, Tom Sandoval dan Ariana Madix. Meskipun berita pecah pada hari Jumat bahwa Sandoval dan Madix telah berpisah karena pemilik bersama TomTom diduga curang dengan costar mereka Raquel Leviss, sebuah sumber sekarang mengatakan kepada ORANG bahwa perselingkuhan itu bukan hal baru. "Ini telah berlangsung selama lebih dari 6 bulan — selama ini, Tom tidur di samping Ariana di tempat tidur," kata salah satu sumber kepada PEOPLE. "Dia benar-benar dibutakan oleh ini; hancur bahkan tidak menggores permukaan bagaimana perasaannya."*

At datum 9, the researcher found eight errors in total. The first error is the idiom 'More light is being shed' which is literally translated. What this idiom means is that more explanations are known. The second error is the translation of the idiom 'devastated doesn't even scratch the surface of how she feels' which is also literally translated. The meaning of the idiom was that what she was feeling was more painful than one could imagine. Both are classified as the incorrect

idiom translation. The third and fourth errors are missing content words, namely the word 'this' in the third and fourth sentences. Both referred to the affair. It's not enough to just replace the missing word with a determiner.

The remaining four errors are classified as incorrect lexical choice. The first is the word 'bombshell breakup' which translates to *'pernikahan bom'*. What is meant by a bombshell in SL is overwhelming news while in TL, it is defined as a bomb. The second is the verb 'broke' in the second sentence which translates to *'pecah'*. The word *pecah* is usually associated with something that can break like glass. The third is an error in translating the determiner 'a' in 'a source' in the second sentence. The word *sebuah* is used to denote an inanimate object. The fourth often occurs before, namely the word 'PEOPLE' which is literally translated.

The above errors occured because the system encountered difficulties at the textual, referential, and natural levels. At the textual level, errors occured in word choice which resulted in icorrect lexical choices in the last four errors. At the referential level, the auto-translate feature is wrong in translating idioms that have no equivalent in TL, so it is literally translated and becomes strange, as happened in the first and second errors. The third and fourth errors occured at the level of naturalness, where a word is replaced with a demonstrative determiner which is common in English, but not in Indonesian.

Datum 10

(March 6th, 2023)

While chatting with Today co-host Jenna Bush Hager, Hoda Kotb opened up about her absence from the show as she tended to daughter Hope Catherine, 3. "Little Hope had to go to the hospital, and she was in the ICU for a few days and then the hospital for another week and it was really scary," the mom of two said. "And she's vibrant and brilliant." Continuing that she's "over the moon" to have her little one home, Kotb expressed her gratitude for "how amazing people are."

Saat mengobrol dengan co-host Today Jenna Bush Hager, Hoda Kotb membuka tentang absennya dari acara itu saat dia merawat putri Hope Catherine, 3. "Little Hope harus pergi ke rumah sakit, dan dia berada di ICU selama beberapa hari dan kemudian rumah sakit selama seminggu lagi dan itu benar-benar menakutkan," kata ibu dua anak itu. "Dan dia bersemangat dan brilian." Melanjutkan bahwa dia "di atas bulan" untuk memiliki si kecil di rumah, Kotb menyatakan rasa terima kasihnya untuk "betapa luar biasa orang-orang itu."

There are six errors in datum 10. The first error is the verb 'opened up' in the first sentence which translates to *'membuka* (open)'. The verb opened up in SL means telling stories. The second error is the word 'Little Hope' which does not change in TL. The correct translation should be *'si kecil* Hope'. Both of these errors are classified as the incorrect lexical choice. The third error is an error in the translation of the idiom 'over the moon' which is literally translated. As is known, the meaning of the idiom is that she is thrilled. The fourth error is the missing content word when translating 'daughter Hope Catherine' to 'putri Hope Catherine'. The TL equivalent means Princess Hope Catherine. As for the missin word is *'nya'* after the word *putri*. The fifth error is the missing filler word when translating 'then the hospital'. The correct translation should be *'kemudian **di** rumah sakit'*. The last error is the missing content word *'dia'* before the word *melanjutkan* in the fourth sentence.

These errors are due to the auto-translate feature encountering difficulties on the textual, referential and the level of naturalness. At the textual level, the system was wrong in choosing the correct word equivalent to represent SL which caused the first and second errors. The verb open if it becomes open up has a

different meaning based on its usage. In the second error, Little Hope is mistaken for a person's name because the word little is capitalized. The third error is at the referential level, which is an error in idiom translation. Idioms that do not have an equivalent in TL will usually be translated literally so that the resulting meaning is different. The remaining errors occur at the level of naturalness. In this case, the error doesn't affect the meaning, just not the common form in TL.

Datum 11

(March 7th, 2023)

> Toblerone is no longer going to be the Matterhorn of chocolate. The Swiss milk chocolate brand announced that it will be dropping the iconic Alpine mountain design from its candy bars because it's shifting some of its production out of Switzerland. Under strict "Swissness" regulations introduced in 2017, this means the chocolate maker can no longer feature key symbols of Swiss provenance such as the country's red-and-white flag or the famous 14,690ft Matterhorn, The Guardian reported.
>
> *Toblerone tidak lagi akan menjadi Matterhorn cokelat. Merek cokelat susu Swiss mengumumkan bahwa mereka akan menjatuhkan desain gunung Alpine yang ikonik dari permen batangan karena menggeser sebagian produksi dari Swiss. Di bawah peraturan ketat "Swissness" yang diperkenalkan pada tahun 2017, ini berarti pembuat cokelat tidak dapat lagi menampilkan simbol kunci asal Swiss seperti bendera merah-putih negara itu atau Matterhorn 14,690ft yang terkenal, The Guardian melaporkan.*

At datum 11, the researcher found six errors in total. The first and second is the word 'Matterhorn' which appears twice and does not change in TL. This is because of the missing word. Matterhorn is the name of a mountain of the Alps which is used as the image on the Toblerone chocolate packaging. Therefore an explanation is needed so that it becomes *'coklat berlogo* Matterhorn'. The third error is a missing filler word in the translation of the phrase 'its candy bars' and should be *'permen batangan **tersebut**'*. The fourth error is a word order error in the phrase *'tidak lagi akan'* which should be *'tidak akan lagi'*. The fifth and sixth

errors are the words 'dropping' and 'shifting' which are literally translated to *'menjatuhkan'* and *'menggeser'*. Based on what is meant by SL, the correct translation should be *'menghilangkan'* and *'mengalihkan'*.

The errors found in datum 11 occur because the feature encounters difficulties at textual, referential, and natural levels. At the textual level, the system fails to choose the right match based on what is meant by the SL, causing the fifth and sixth errors. At the cohesive level, the error lies in the arrangement of the phrases which can be seen in the fourth error. The phrase *'tidak lagi akan'* is actually still understandable. It's just that it's not a common arrangement in Indonesian. The first, second, and third errors occur at the level of naturalness because generated translations require additional words to clarify the meaning of the sentence.

Datum 12

(March 8th, 2023)

> Meghan Markle and Prince Harry are celebrating the christening of their daughter Princess Lilibet Diana. PEOPLE exclusively confirms that the Duke and Duchess of Sussex held a christening for their 21-month-old daughter last Friday in a small and intimate ceremony at their home in Montecito, California.
>
> *Meghan Markle dan Pangeran Harry sedang merayakan pembaptisan putri mereka Putri Lilibeth Diana. ORANG secara eksklusif menegaskan bahwa Duke dan Duchess of Sussex mengadakan pembaptisan untuk putri mereka yang berusia 21 bulan Jumat lalu dalam upacara kecil dan intim di rumah mereka di Montecito, California.*

Not many errors were found in datum 12. The researcher found only two errors in total. Both are classified as the incorrect lexical choice. The first error is the word 'PEOPLE', which is the name of the magazine company, is literally translated. The second error is the word 'confirms' in the second sentence which

translates to *'menegaskan'*. The meaning of the word *menegaskan* is closer to assert than confirm. Therefore, the proper translation should be *'mengonfirmasi/membenarkan'*. Both of these errors occur because the auto-translate feature encounters difficulties at the textual level when generating the translation result. The system failed to choose the equivalent word according to what was conveyed in the SL. As happened in the previous datums, PEOPLE magazine's name is always translated literally because it is in English and has an equivalent in Indonesian.

Datum 13

(March 9th, 2023)

> Cara Delevingne is speaking out about getting help. In an interview for the April cover of Vogue, the model and actress shared that she entered a 12-step program after paparazzi photos last year gave her an urgent wake-up call, explaining that her behavior was tied to the pandemic's effect and her milestone 30th birthday last August. "It's heartbreaking because I thought I was having fun, but at some point it was like, 'Okay, I don't look well.' You know, sometimes you need a reality check, so in a way those pictures were something to be grateful for."

> *Cara Delevingne berbicara tentang mendapatkan bantuan. Dalam sebuah wawancara untuk sampul Vogue April, model dan aktris berbagi bahwa dia memasuki program 12 langkah setelah foto paparazzi tahun lalu memberinya panggilan bangun mendesak, menjelaskan bahwa perilakunya terkait dengan efek pandemi dan tonggak ulang tahunnya yang ke-30 Agustus lalu. "Menyakitkan hati karena saya pikir saya sedang bersenang-senang, tetapi pada titik tertentu saya seperti, ' Oke, saya tidak terlihat baik. 'Kau tahu, kadang-kadang kau perlu pemeriksaan realitas, jadi dengan cara gambar-gambar itu adalah sesuatu yang patut disyukuri."*

The researcher found six errors in total on datum 13. The first is a missing filler word in translating the phrase 'the model and actress shared' to *'model dan aktris'*. The missing word is *'itu'* after the word *aktris* to make the sentence sound more natural. The second error is an incorrect word order in the clause *'saya tidak terlihat baik'*. The correct structure should be *'saya terlihat tidak baik'*. The third error is the idiom 'urgent wake-up call' which literally translates to *'panggilan*

bangun mendesak'. What this phrase meant to SL was that she had realized something. The fourth error is the word 'milestone' which is translated to *'tonggak'* should be omitted because it is unnecessary. The fifth error is the word 'reality check' which translates to 'pemeriksaan realitas'. The translation is not literally wrong, but based on what is meant in the SL, the translation should be *'sadar akan realita'*. The sixth error is the phrase 'in a way' which would be more correctly translated as *'gambar-gambar tersebut **dapat menjadi** sesuatu yang patut disyukuri'*. The fourth, fifth, and sixth error are classified in incorrect style of the word.

Those errors occur because of problems at the textual, referential, and cohesive levels. At the textual level, the system failed to select the correct match as can be seen in the fourth, fifth, and sixth errors. In American culture or western culture, the age of 30 is usually called a certain milestone in one's life. This term is rarely used in Indonesian. Errors also occur at the referential level in translating idioms in the third error because the word 'wake-up call' is an idiom that does not only mean waking someone up from their sleep, but also making someone aware of something. At the cohesive level, errors occur in the word structure positioning. The sentence *'aku tidak terlihat baik'* is still understandable, but not the usual structure.

Datum 14

(March 10th, 2023)

> A bobcat was found getting surprisingly comfortable in someone else's home! An Arizona homeowner entered their home in San Manuel this month and found a wild bobcat lounging in their pet's dog bed, according to the Arizona Game

and Fish Department. The homeowner told the department they suspected the wild cat had entered the home through an unlocked doggy door before getting cozy among the canine's things.

Seekor kucing liar ditemukan merasa sangat nyaman di rumah orang lain! Seorang pemilik rumah Arizona memasuki rumah mereka di San Manuel bulan ini dan menemukan seekor kucing liar bersantai di tempat tidur anjing hewan peliharaan mereka, menurut Departemen Permainan dan Ikan Arizona. Pemilik rumah mengatakan kepada departemen bahwa mereka mencurigai kucing liar telah memasuki rumah melalui pintu anjing yang tidak terkunci sebelum merasa nyaman di antara barang-barang anjing.

The researcher found five errors in total on datum 14. The first is the word 'An Arizona homeowner' which is translated to 'pemilik rumah Arizona'. The TL phrase could mean that Arizona is the name of the house, not where the house is located. Therefore it needs the word *'di'* before the word Arizona. The second error is the missing of the word *'itu'* after the word *'kucing liar'* in the third sentence to make it sound more natural. Both of these errors are classified in missing filler words. The third and fourth errors are the word 'bobcat' which is translated twice as *'kucing liar'*. Bobcat is one of the cat breeds which in Indonesian can be called *'kucing hutan'*. The last error is the word *'hewan'* in the second sentence which is unnecessary and should be removed. The last three errors are classified in incorrect lexical choice.

These errors are caused by difficulties at the textual level and the level of naturalness. At the textual level, the system fails in converting SL to the correct TL equivalent and causes the third and fourth errors. Bobcat is a medium-sized cat native to North America. Therefore it is not enough just to translate *'kucing liar (wild cat)'*. The first, second, and third errors occur at the level of naturalness because these errors do not really affect the meaning. It just sounds unnatural to the ears of native speakers.

Datum 15

(March 13th, 2023)

> A Black couple has settled their fair housing lawsuit against a real estate company after they received a home appraisal worth $500,000 less than their White friend, who pretended to be the homeowner three weeks later. Tenisha Tate-Austin and Paul Austin were preparing to refinance the property, and upgraded and expanded the home by increasing its square footage and renovating an accessory dwelling unit. But when the home was finally reviewed, they were surprised it was appraised at $995,000 — far below their expected amount. Over the next three weeks, the couple — parents of two children — said they removed all evidence of their racial identity from the home and hired a different appraiser for a second opinion. For the new appraisal, the couple had a White friend pretend to be the home's owner. The second appraiser ultimately valued the home at $1,482,500 — nearly $500,000 more than the first.

> *Pasangan kulit hitam telah menyelesaikan gugatan perumahan adil mereka terhadap perusahaan real estat setelah mereka menerima penilaian rumah senilai $500.000 kurang dari teman kulit putih mereka, yang berpura-pura menjadi pemilik rumah tiga minggu kemudian. Tenisha Tate-Austin dan Paul Austin sedang bersiap untuk membiayai ulang properti, dan meningkatkan dan memperluas rumah dengan meningkatkan cuplikan persegi dan merenovasi unit rumah aksesori. Tetapi ketika rumah itu akhirnya ditinjau, mereka terkejut bahwa rumah itu dinilai $995.000 — jauh di bawah jumlah yang mereka harapkan. Selama tiga minggu ke depan, pasangan itu — orang tua dari dua anak — mengatakan mereka menghapus semua bukti identitas ras mereka dari rumah dan menyewa penilaian yang berbeda untuk opini kedua. Untuk penilaian baru, pasangan itu memiliki teman kulit putih yang berpura-pura menjadi pemilik rumah. Penilai kedua akhirnya menilai rumah itu seharga $1.482.500 — hampir $500,000 lebih banyak dari yang pertama.*

In Datum 15, the researcher found five errors in total. The first error is the word 'fair housing' which is literally translated into *'perumahan adil'*. Fair Housing is a rule in the USA that prohibits the bias or discrimination against people based on the races, religion, etc. Since this issue does not occur in Indonesia, then explanation is needed. This error is classified in an unknown word. The second error is the word 'home appraisal' in the first sentence that is translated into *'penilaian rumah'*. The Proper Equivalent based on the context of SL is *'penaksiran rumah'*. The same issue occurs in the third and fourth errors. The third error is the word 'appraiser' which is translated into *'penilaian'*. The word in SL shows a person who appraise something, while the equivalent at TL

means appraisal. The fourth error is the word *'penilai'* in the last sentence that should be changed to *'juru taksir'*.The fifth error is the phrase 'Accessory Dwelling Unit' which should be translated into *'unit hunian aksesori'*. The last four errors are classified in the Incorrect Lexical Choice.

These errors occur because the auto-translate feature faced the difficulties at the textual level, namely at word choice. The first error occurs because the term 'fair housing' does not have an equivalent in Indonesian. Fair housing is the law that prohibits acts of injustice against someone based on race, skin color, religion, family status, etc. Since issues such as racism rarely occur in Indonesia, most of them do not understand the term 'fair housing'. The following error occurred because the system chose the wrong word equivalent. The word *'penilaian'* usually used to show grading in school, while relating to property, the commonly used term is *penaksiran*.

Datum 16

(March 14th, 2023)

> For the first time since becoming the Prince and Princess of Wales following the death of Queen Elizabeth and King Charles' accession to the throne in September, Kate Middleton and Prince William attended the annual Commonwealth Day Service earlier today. The event took place at a special place for Prince William and Princess Kate: Westminster Abbey, where they exchanged vows on their royal wedding day in April 2011.

> *Untuk pertama kalinya sejak menjadi Pangeran dan Putri Wales setelah kematian Ratu Elizabeth dan Raja Charles naik takhta pada bulan September, Kate Middleton dan Pangeran William menghadiri Pelayanan Hari Persemakmuran tahunan sebelumnya hari ini. Acara ini diadakan di tempat khusus untuk Pangeran William dan Putri Kate: Westminster Abbey, di mana mereka bertukar sumpah pada hari pernikahan kerajaan mereka pada bulan April 2011.*

The researcher only found two errors in total in Datum 16. The first error was an error in the word order. The phrase 'King Charles' Accession to the Throne' which was translated into *'Raja Charles naik takhta'* sounded strange. The composition of the phrases in English is usually reversed in Indonesian. Therefore, the translation should be '*penobatan Raja Charles keatas takhta'*. The second error is the word 'earlier' at the end of the first sentence that is translated into *'sebelumnya* (previously)' inside of 'lebih awal'. The second error is classified in the Incorrect Lexical Choice. Both errors occurred because the system faced difficulties in the translation process. The first error occurs at cohesive level, namely phrase structure repositioning. The second error occurs at the textual level, which is an error in Word Choice.

Datum 17

(March 14th, 2023)

> Working as a nurse in the intensive care unit during the COVID-19 pandemic was traumatic for Meredith Schorr. The combination of stress, taking PTSD medications, and a poor diet from long hours at Banner University Medical Center resulted in the 25-year-old gaining 50 lbs. within a year and a half. In February 2022, she said a friend recommended she try type 2 diabetes drug Ozempic to help with weight loss. Schorr quickly reached out to a family nurse practitioner about the medication. "She made sure that I knew that the drug wasn't just a crutch to rely on, I had to make lifestyle changes as well," Schorr tells PEOPLE. Schorr dropped 50 lbs. in 11 months on Ozempic. After going off the medication in January 2023, Schorr says she still felt the effects of the drug for a few weeks before her body's readjustment got the best of her. "Around that five to six week mark, I began to feel super hungry, and almost ravenous for a little bit," Schorr explains. Within two months of stopping Ozempic, she regained 10 lbs of the 50 she had lost. But she says the weight gain allowed her to focus on readjusting so that she could maintain the results of the medication. Now, Schorr tells PEOPLE that her appetite has returned to normal but she's focused on maintaining the lifestyle changes necessary to continue losing weight on her own, which she urges others to do.

> *Bekerja sebagai perawat di unit perawatan intensif selama pandemi COVID-19 sangat traumatis bagi Meredith Schorr. Kombinasi stres, mengonsumsi obat PTSD, dan pola makan yang buruk dari jam-jam yang panjang di Banner University Medical Center mengakibatkan anak berusia 25 tahun mendapatkan 50 lbs. dalam satu setengah tahun. Pada bulan Februari 2022, dia mengatakan*

seorang teman merekomendasikan dia mencoba obat diabetes tipe 2 Ozempic untuk membantu menurunkan berat badan. Schorr dengan cepat menghubungi dokter perawat keluarga tentang pengobatan tersebut. "Dia memastikan bahwa saya tahu bahwa obat itu bukan hanya alat untuk diandalkan, saya harus melakukan perubahan gaya hidup juga," kata Schorr kepada PEOPLE. Schorr turun 50 lbs. dalam 11 bulan di Ozempic. Setelah meminum obat pada Januari 2023, Schorr mengatakan dia masih merasakan efek obat tersebut selama beberapa minggu sebelum penyesuaian tubuhnya mendapatkan yang terbaik darinya. "Sekitar lima sampai enam minggu itu, saya mulai merasa super lapar, dan hampir marah sedikit," Schorr menjelaskan. Dalam dua bulan setelah menghentikan Ozempic, dia mendapatkan kembali 10 lbs dari 50 yang telah hilang. Tetapi dia mengatakan kenaikan berat badan membuatnya bisa fokus pada penyesuaian agar dia bisa mempertahankan hasil pengobatan. Sekarang, Schorr mengatakan kepada ORANG-ORANG bahwa nafsu makannya telah kembali normal tetapi dia fokus untuk mempertahankan perubahan gaya hidup yang diperlukan untuk terus menurunkan berat badannya sendiri, yang dia dorong orang lain untuk melakukannya.

Datum 17 has the most errors. In total, the researcher found eleven errors. The first to fourth errors include missing words. Before the word *'sangat traumatis'* in the first sentence, the word *terasa* is needed to make it sound more natural. The second error is a missing filler word, which is the word *itu* after the word *'25 tahun'* to make the sentence sound better. The third is the word 'on ozempic' in the sixth sentence which translates to *'di* Ozempic'. What is meant in SL is by consuming Ozempic. Therefore the translation should be *'dengan mengonsumsi* Ozempic'. The fourth is the word 'stopping Ozempic' in the ninth sentence which translates to *'menghentikan* Ozempic'. What SL means is stop consuming Ozempic. Therefore the translation should be *'berhenti mengonsumsi* Ozempic'.

The fifth error is the use of the word *'anak'* in the second sentence. The word *anak* is usually used to denote an underage kid, while what the subject is a 25 year old woman. Therefore, the correct equivalent would be *'perempuan'*. The sixth error is the word 'gaining' which translates to *'mendapatkan'*. The word *mendapatkan* is usually used when someone gets a good thing. The seventh error

is the word 'cructh' in the fifth sentence which is translated as *'alat* (tool)'. The eighth error is the word 'ravenous' in the eighth sentence which is translated as *'marah* (angry)'. The ninth error is the word 'PEOPLE' which is literally translated. These five errors are classified in the incorrect lexical choice. The tenth error is a mistake in translating the idiom 'got the best of her' which translates to *'mendapatkan yang terbaik darinya'*. What this idiom means is that her body feels better. The last error is incorrect form of the word, namely in the last sentence. The clause 'which she urges others to do' sounds inappropriate if translated into *'yang dia dorong orag lain untuk melaukannya'*. The proper translation should be *'yang dia himbaukan kepada orang lain'*.

These errors are caused by difficulties found in textual, referential, and natural level. Generally at the textual level, the system fails to choose the right word equivalent based on what is delivered in SL. This causes the emergence of a five, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, and eleventh error. At the reference level, errors occur in the translation of idioms, as can be seen in the tenth error. In the level of naturalness, the system failed in generating the coomonly used style of sentence in order to make the sentence more natural. This is because in Indonesian, there are many filler words that function to clarify the purpose of the sentence. These words are missing in the generated translated, as happened in the first to fourth error.

Datum 18

(March 15th, 2023)

> In the eight months since her husband Richard disappeared, police had searched Jennifer Maedge's home three times before she found his remains while looking for Christmas ornaments. In what Jennifer describes as a sort of closet-within-a-

closet beneath stairs in the couple's two-story home, she waved a flashlight beam and spotted what authorities later identified as Richard's mummified remains. "It was pretty shocking," Jennifer tells PEOPLE

Dalam delapan bulan sejak suaminya Richard menghilang, polisi telah menggeledah rumah Jennifer Maedge tiga kali sebelum dia menemukan jenazahnya saat mencari ornamen Natal. Dalam apa yang digambarkan Jennifer sebagai semacam lemari di bawah tangga di rumah dua lantai pasangan itu, dia melambaikan senter dan melihat apa yang kemudian diidentifikasi pihak berwenang sebagai sisa-sisa mumi Richard. "Itu cukup mengejutkan," kata Jennifer kepada ORANG-ORANG.

In Datum 18, the researcher found three errors in total. The first is Missing Word in translating 'closet-within-a-closet' into *'lemari* (cupboard)'. The equivalent is not enough to explain the meaning of SL. Therefore it should be *'kabinet di dalam lemari'*. The second error is the word 'waved' in the second sentence translated into *'melambaikan'*. The word *melambaikan*is commonly used in contexts such as 'wave a hand'. The better translation is *'mengarahkan'*. The third error is the word 'PEOPLE' which is literally translated. The second and third errors are classified in the incorrect form of word. Those three errors are caused by the Difficulties Faced at the Textual Level, namely in choosing the matching words based on the message conveyed in SL.

Datum 19

(March 15th, 2023)

You can find love in the strangest of places, and Jessica and Matt Fields are living proof after catching each others' eyes at a White Castle drive-thru 25 years ago. Their romance started in the summer of 1998 when Jessica was a 17-year-old lifeguard on her way to start a shift with her friend, who was craving a burger before work. "My friend was begging me to go there." The friends were waiting in their car at the Indianapolis fast food joint. The car ahead of them in line had the love of Jessica's life inside – she just didn't know it yet. "My friend and I saw him looking in his rearview mirror at us. And I was like, 'Kristen, he's looking at us. Why don't you go talk to him?'" Jessica remembers. "I thought he was cute. He had a Duke Blue Devils' baseball cap on … he just caught my eye," she says.

Anda dapat menemukan cinta di tempat-tempat aneh, dan Jessica dan Matt Fields adalah bukti hidup setelah saling menangkap mata di White Castle drive

thru 25 tahun yang lalu.Romansa mereka dimulai pada musim panas 1998 ketika Jessica adalah seorang penjaga pantai berusia 17 tahun dalam perjalanan untuk memulai shift dengan temannya, yang mengidam burger sebelum bekerja. "Teman saya meminta saya untuk pergi ke sana." Teman-teman sedang menunggu di mobil mereka di gabungan makanan cepat saji Indianapolis. Mobil didepan mereka yang mengantre memiliki cinta dalam kehidupan Jessica – dia hanya belum mengetahuinya. "Teman saya dan saya melihatnya melihat di kaca spionnya pada kami. Dan saya seperti, 'Kristen, dia melihat kita. Mengapa kamu tidak berbicara dengannya? '" Jessica ingat. "Saya pikir dia imut. Dia punya topi bisbol Duke Blue Devils di... dia baru saja menangkap mata saya," katanya.

There are ten errors in Datum 19. The first is Missing Filler Word *nya* after the word *'teman-teman'* in the fourth sentence to sound more natural. The second error is the Incorrect Word Order on the phrase *'Mobil di depan mereka yang antri'*. Description of place is placed at the end of Indonesian. The third, fourth, and fifth error is a mistake in translating idioms. 'catching eyes' means staring at each other, not physically catching the eyes, while 'love of her life' means her soulmate. The sixth error is the word 'craving' in the second sentence which is translated into *'mengidam'*. The word *mengidam* usually used for women who are pregnant. The seventh error is the word 'looking' in the sixth sentence translated into *'melihat'* which causes repetition and should be changed into *'memandang'*. The eighth error is the word 'cute' in the ninth sentence translated into *'imut'*. The word *imut* is usually used for babies or something tiny. These three errors include the Incorrect Style of the Word. The ninth error is 'I was like' in the seventh sentence that should be trasnlated to *'Aku berkata'*. The last error is the Incorrect Lexical Choice in translating the 'He had a Duke Blue Devils' Baseball Cap On…' clause. The equivalent in TL shows that he has the hat but does not mean that he is wearing it.

The errors are caused by difficulties in the textual, references, cohesive, and natural level. At the textual level, the system fails in generating the correct equivalent based on the context, as causing the sixth to the tenth. At the reference level, errors occur in the translation of idioms and cause the emergence of third, fourth, and fifth errors. At the cohesive level, errors occur in phrase structure positioning as can be seen in the second error. In Indonesian sentence structure, information that shows the place is usually placed at the end. The first error occurred in the level of naturalness due to the lack of additional word filler to make the sentence sound more natural.

Datum 20

(March 16th, 2023)

> A teenager drove six hours to find the prom dress of her dreams — and not only did she find the one, she ended up getting it for free. "When she got into that purple dress, she lit up," Summer Lucille, owner of Juicy Body Goddess, tells PEOPLE. "I couldn't let her walk out of that store without that dress."

> *Seorang remaja mengemudi enam jam untuk menemukan gaun prom impiannya — dan bukan hanya dia menemukan satu, dia akhirnya mendapatkannya secara gratis. "Ketika dia masuk ke gaun ungu itu, dia menyala," Summer Lucille, pemilik Juicy Body Dewi, mengatakan kepada ORANG. "Aku tidak bisa membiarkan dia berjalan keluar dari toko itu tanpa gaun itu."*

The researcher found six errors in Datum 20. The first and second errors were the translation of the word 'find' that appeared twice in the first sentence. Based on what conveyed in the SL, the translation should be *'mendapatkan'*. The third error is the word 'got into that purple dress' which is translated into *'masuk* (enter) *ke gaun ungu itu'*. What is meant by the sentence is she is wearing the purple dress. The fourth error is the word 'lit up' which is translated into *'menyala'*. The word *menyala* is usually associated with fire or lamp. As for what is meant by

the sentence is that she looks amazing. The fifth error is the word 'Goddess' which is the name of the store is literally translated. Similar to before, the sixth error is the word 'people' is also literally translated. The six errors are classified in the Incorrect Lexical Choice and are caused by the presence of difficulties at the textual level, precisely on the word choice.

B. Discussion

After the analysis was carried out, the researcher found out that there were 119 errors in total in captions on 20 Instagram @people posts. The posts posted in February and March 2023 were selected based on the length of the caption, the news shared, and the potential errors in them. Based on the typology error proposed by Vilar et al. (2006), out of the 119 errors, the details are: there are 17 errors in Missing Content Word and 9 errors in Missing Filler Word. There are 4 errors in Word Order and 6 errors in Phrase Order. For the Incorrect Word type, there were 59 errors in incorrect lexical choice, 3 errors in form, 8 errors in style, 0 errors in extra word, and 11 errors in idioms. There are 2 errors on Unknown Word and 0 errors on Unknown Form. The researcher found no errors in Punctuation.

The most common type of error is incorrect lexical choice of the word, which is 59 errors. This is usually in the form of mistakes in choosing synonyms based on context, mistakes in choosing the appropriate SL equivalent, mistakes in terms of homographs, and translations of names of people, places and companies. Underneath, the most frequent error is the missing content word, which is 17

errors. This type of error is generally caused because sentences in Indonesian often have additional words that serve to clarify the meaning of the sentence. In English, these additional words can lead to long-winded sentences. The fewest errors are unknown words, namely 2 errors. An example is the word 'multi-hyphenate' which really has no equivalent in Indonesian. There were even types of errors that were not found at all from the 20 posts, namely extra words, uknown forms, and punctuation. Punctuation marks almost never change when translated because they are used in almost the same way in various languages.

Based on the 4 levels of translation theory by Newmark (1988), these errors occur because the auto-translate feature on Instagram encounters difficulties in generating translation at the textual level, referential level, cohesive level, and the level of naturalness. The details are 73 errors at the textual level, 14 errors at the referential level, 10 errors at the cohesive level, and 22 errors at the level of naturalness. Difficulties generally occur at the textual level because the system chooses the wrong equivalent word in TL that matches SL. At the referential level, the problem that is often encountered is the translation of idioms that have no equivalent in TL. At the cohesive level, the problem is an error in the word or phrase structure. The arrangement of phrases in English is usually reversed with the arrangement of phrases in Indonesian. At the level of naturalness, generally the forms of words, phrases, clauses and sentences in TL are not the common use in Indonesian.

Based on the findings, we can conclude the answer to the first research question, which is what kind of error usually appears on the auto-translate feature

of @people Instagram account that uses crowdsourced translation. The most common error that occurs is incorrect lexical choice, which is an error in choosing the appropriate word equivalent in TL and can convey the meaning of SL. Words that contain certain cultural elements and have no equivalent in TL will be translated literally or not translated at all. Examples are the words 'fair housing' and 'multi-hyphenate' which are terms commonly used in the USA and not in Indonesia. The translation of idioms is also often inaccurate because it is usually just normally translated so that it sounds strange and wrong. Punctuation errors are almost unheard of because in many languages, punctuation is more or less the same.

The second research question discusses the reasons behind the emergence of errors found in the answers to the first research question. Based on the 4 levels of translation theory by Newmark (1988), these errors occur because of difficulties faced by the feature at the textual level, referential level, cohesive level, and the level of naturalness. At the textual level, the system is usually wrong in generating words or phrases that are correct and represent the messages conveyed in the SL, causing incorrect lexical choices to appear. At the referential level, the system faces difficulties in determining the translation of idioms, words and phrases according to the context. At the cohesive level, the system fails in generating the correct order of the words and phrases because the order of sentences in English is usually reversed with Indonesian. The main noun in a noun phrase is located at the end in English, whereas in Indonesian it is located at the

beginning. At the level of naturalness, the common problem is the difference in form causing missing words.

The finding of this study has similarities and differences with the prevuous studiess. In the study conducted by Mera et al. (2021), they analysed crowdsourced translation applied in YouTube subtitle. The findings of both studies tell the similar thing. The result of this study proves the point stated by the previous studies which is about the lack accuracy and errors found on the translation result. For this matter, Yan et al. (2015) also stated that the translation resulted from crowdsourced translation may produce low-quality output compared to the one produced by professional translator. The difference is the type of translation error generated by both platforms. On YouTube's automatic translation feature, which generates captions from video audio data, the lack of accuracy causes the system to fail to capture what is being discussed (Mera et al., 2021). Errors that occur can lie in the choice of words or the continuity between words and audio. This is generally caused by conversations on video that are not clear or too fast. In this study, which analyzes Instagram's automatic translate feature, the lack of accuracy causes the system to find difficulties in generating the right equivalent, word order, and also missing words.

Furthermore, the results of this study are also related to the study conducted by Evelyn et al. (2022) who analyzed the use of annotated translation method in translating a book entitled Experiencing God in the Ordinary. The similarities between the results of these studies and this study are that both studies prove that there are errors in the translation results because the translator, both human and

machine, encounters problems/difficulties when translating. These difficulties can lie in textual, referential, cohesive, and natural levels based on Newmark's theory. However, the difference between the two study results is the type of difficulty that led to the error. Evelyn et al. (2022) found that the problems that translators often encounter when translating are word choice, idioms, sentence context, phrase arrangement, and synonyms. In this study, the common problems encountered by the auto-translate feature are missing words, word orders, incorrect words, unknown words, and also punctuation which is caused by not finding an equivalent in TL and also differences in the form of the language. Based on the similarities and differences, this study confirms the findings of previous studies which explain that the difficulties faced during translating can cause the errors in the translation result. Besides that, the result of this study presents a broader picture about the use of the four levels of translation theory by Peter Newmark on completely different object.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter discusses the conclusions and key points of this study as well as suggestions from the researcher for future studies.

A. CONCLUSION

This study was written to find out whether the crowdsourced translation method applied to various social media features is effective or not,In recent years, this method has become popular and widely used by media companies because of its convenience and cheapness. The researcher wants to prove that regardless of the advantages, whether the results are worth the money. In order to analyze the results of the translation, the researcher uses the error typology by proposed by Vilar et al. (2006) and 4 levels of translation theoryby Peter Newmark which says that there are four levels that must be considered by translators when translating a text. The four levels are the textual level, the referential level, the cohesive level, and the level of naturalness. Those theories are considered suitable in this study because in the CT method, translators rarely pay attention to the four levels because they are required to translate large amounts of text in a short time. Besides that, the error typology used is designed for machine translation which is similar with Instagram's auto-translate feature.

After the analysis was carried out, it was discovered that out of the 20 posts from @people analyzed, 119 errors were found in total. The details are: 26 errors in missing words, 10 errors in word order, 81 errors in incorrect words, 2

errors in unknown word, and 0 errors in punctuation. Based on Newmark's theory, out of 119, 73 errors occurred because of the difficulties faced at the textual level, 14 errors at the referential level, 10 errors at the cohesive level, and 22 errors at the level of naturalness. Overall, the common error is the incorrect lexical choice and it was because the system failed in converting the SL to its TL equivalent that is appropriate and correct based on what is conveyed.

This study has practical and theoretical benefits. For English students, the results of this research will add to their insights about the world of translation, that many new translation methods are not explained in textbooks. For users of social media, especially Instagram, the results of this research will open their horizons so that they are not easily consumed by hoaxes and fake news on social media. This is because translation errors can have fatal consequences, namely the spread of fake news and cause conflict in cyberspace. Theoretically, this study gives people explanation and examples about the error classification that is commonly found at the translation result. Besides that, this study proves that Peter Newmark's translation theory can also be used to find the difficulties that the translators faced during translating the text because in his book, Newmar (1988) says the purpose of this translation theory is to serve translators. It is designed to be an ongoing link between translation theory and practice.

B. SUGGESTION

As mentioned earlier, the crowdsourcing method has become popular in recent years and has many applications in various fields including translation. It is

very likely that in the next few years the use of this method will be even wider and the role of human translation will be minimal. Therefore the researcher suggests future studies to analyze the use of the crowdsourced translation method in other media, whether on the web, applications, or social media. Apart from that, the researcher also suggests using the theory of translation put forward by Peter Newmark to analyze the translation results because this theory is basically designed to assist translators in translating a text. Lastly, since this study only focuses on analyzing translation results without proposing a solution, the researcher suggests future researchers to present new solutions or methods that can minimize errors and improve translation quality.
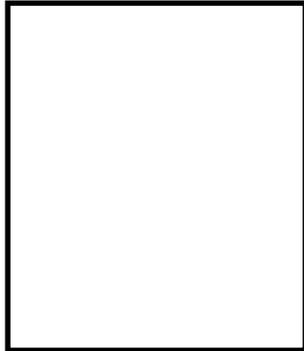
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CURRICULUM VITAE

Muhammad Irfanul Azizi was born in Lamongan on January 22, 2001. He lives in Kentong, Glagah, Lamongan. After graduating from MI Darunnajah Kentong in 2012 as the best graduate, he chose to go to the Darussalamah Islamic Boarding School in Krian, Sidoarjo to pursue junior and senior high school levels. He completed the diniyah curriculum for 5 years so when he was in grade 11, he started teaching diniyah lessons to new students in grade 7. After graduating from high school in 2018 as the best graduate, he decided to add 1 year of service to teaching. During high school, he has shown an interest in English apart from passive Arabic which he has mastered for 7 years at the Islamic Boarding School. In 2019, he passed the SBMPTN test and continued his education at the English Literature Study Program, UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. During his early years in college, he often took part in various competitions organized by the Faculty of Humanity and MSAA.

APPENDIX

The explanation of the abbreviation used below is: MW (Missing Word),
WO (Word Order), IW (Incorrect Word), UW (Unknown Word), and P
(Punctuation).

No	Source Language	Target Language	Errors (%)
1	A kind act between a pair of old friends has earned them both a trip to the 2023 Super Bowl in Arizona. "I put a Facebook post out on Facebook saying, 'Does anyone have a spare kidney laying around? Mine's junk and I need a new one,' "Billy Welsh recalled to CBS News. At the time, Welsh had been diagnosed with polycystic kidney disease, which causes one's kidneys to enlarge and lose function over time. John Gladwell found out he was a match for Welsh after getting tested, then contacted his old friend with the news. The two underwent a 10-hour operation at a Philadelphia hospital in October 2020. After news of their story started to spread, the presidents of the Eagles and Chiefs worked together to give both Welsh and Gladwell tickets to watch their teams at the Super Bowl. https://www.instagram.com/p/ColGnLDSKWC/?igshid=MzRlODBiNWFlZA==	Tindakan baik antara sepasang teman lama telah **membuat mereka berdua melakukan perjalana**n ke Super Bowl 2023 di Arizona. "Saya memposting **di Facebook** di Facebook mengatakan, 'Apakah ada yang memiliki ginjal cadangan **yang berbaring di sekitar**? **Tambang sampah** dan saya perlu yang baru'" Billy Welsh **teringat kepada** CBS News. Pada saat itu, Welsh telah didiagnosis menderita penyakit ginjal polikistik, yang menyebabkan ginjal seseorang membesar dan kehilangan fungsi dari waktu ke waktu. John Gladwell mengetahui bahwa **dia cocok untuk Welsh** setelah diuji, lalu menghubungi teman lamanya dengan berita tersebut. Keduanya menjalani operasi 10 jam di rumah sakit Philadelphia pada Oktober 2020. Setelah berita tentang cerita mereka mulai menyebar, presiden Eagles dan Chiefs bekerja sama untuk memberikan **tiket** Welsh dan Gladwell untuk menonton tim mereka di Super Bowl.	MW: 1 WO: 1 IW: 5 UW: 0 P: 0
2	Megan Fox and Machine Gun Kelly haven't officially pulled the plug on their wedding plans. A source tells PEOPLE that the couple "had a fight over the weekend" and that the actress is "very upset" and "won't speak to" her actor-musician fiancé. "They haven't officially called off the	Megan Fox dan Machine Gun Kelly belum secara resmi **menarik steker**pada rencana pernikahan mereka. **Sebuah** sumber mengatakan kepada **ORANG-ORANG** bahwa pasangan itu "**bertarung** selama akhir pekan" dan bahwa aktris itu "sangat marah" dan "tidak akan berbicara	MW: 0 WO: 1 IW: 4 UW: 0

	engagement but Megan took her ring off," the insider adds. "They have had issues in the past, but things seem pretty serious this time." https://www.instagram.com/p/ColGnLDSKWC/?igshid=MzRlODBiNWFlZA==	dengan" **tunangan aktor-musisi** nya. "Mereka belum secara resmi membatalkan pertunangan tetapi Megan melepaskan cincinnya," tambah orang dalam. "Mereka memiliki masalah di masa lalu, tetapi saat ini semuanya tampak cukup serius."	P: 0
3	At age 10, Cheryl Gyant learned she was adopted, and the news left her shaken. For the next several years, she spent countless hours outside her family's Grand Rapids, Mich., home, gazing up at the planes overhead and trying to make sense of it all. "I saw foster kids coming in and out of our home all the time. I just didn't know I was one of them," says Gyant. "From that moment on, I wondered about my biological mom and why she left me behind. I remember lying in the grass, wondering, 'Is my mom on that plane?'" The truth was far more sinister. In 1984, Gyant's birth mother, Sheryl Okoro, was kidnapped and held captive in a secret bunker carved into the Sierra Nevada foothills. There, behind a remote cabin in unincorporated Wilseyville, Ca., she was one of many victims of Leonard Lake and Charles Ng, who according to authorities raped, tortured and murdered at least 11 and as many as 25 women, men and babies. https://www.instagram.com/p/CoyHIu9PCDE/?igshid=MzRlODBiNWFlZA==	**Pada usia 10,** Cheryl Gyant mengetahui bahwa dia diadopsi, dan berita itu membuatnya terguncang. Selama beberapa tahun ke depan, dia menghabiskan berjam-jam di luar **Grand Rapids keluarganya, Mich., rumah**, menatap pesawat di atas kepala dan mencoba untuk memahami semuanya. "Saya melihat anak-anak asuh datang dan keluar dari rumah kami sepanjang waktu. Aku hanya tidak tahu aku salah satu dari mereka, "kata Gyant. "Sejak saat itu, saya bertanya-tanya tentang ibu biologis saya dan mengapa dia meninggalkan saya. Saya ingat berbaring di rumput, bertanya-tanya, 'Apakah ibu saya di pesawat itu?'" **Kebenaran jauh lebih jahat**. Pada tahun 1984, ibu kandung Gyant, Sheryl Okoro, diculik dan ditahan di sebuah bungker rahasia yang **diukir** di kaki bukit Sierra Nevada. Di sana, di belakang kabin terpencil di Wilseyville, Ca., dia adalah salah satu dari banyak korban Leonard Lake dan Charles Ng, yang menurut pihak berwenang memperkosa, menyiksa dan membunuh setidaknya 11 dan sebanyak 25 wanita, pria dan bayi.	MW: 0 WO: 1 IW: 2 UW: 0 P: 0
4	Ice-T is a multi-hyphenate by all means, but his most important role may just be the one at home. During the Hollywood Walk of Fame ceremony for the rapper and Law and Order: Special Victims Unit star on Friday, Ice-T was joined by those closest to him — including his wife	Ice-T adalah **multi-hyphenatedengan segala cara**, tetapi peran yang paling penting mungkin hanya satu di rumah. Selama upacara Hollywood Walk of Fame untuk rapper dan Law and Order: Special Victims Unit **bintang** pada hari Jumat, Ice-T bergabung dengan orang-orang terdekat	MW: 1 WO: 2 IW: 3 UW: 1

	Coco Austin, their daughter Chanel and his son Tracy Marrow Jr. "Let me shout out my family," Ice-T said toward the end of his speech. "My son, my daughter, Coco my wife. [Chanel], who obviously is in the position to stand behind one of these podiums one day. She has no fear of the stage." Also in attendance at the ceremony were some of Ice's closest industry peers, including Ice Cube, Chuck D, Dick Wolf, and his longtime Law and Order costar Mariska Hargitay. https://www.instagram.com/p/Co2RhcLrcs5/?igshid=MzRlODBiNWFlZA==	dengannya — termasuk istrinya Coco Austin, putri mereka Chanel dan putranya Tracy Marrow Jr. "Biarkan aku **berteriak** keluarga saya," kata Ice-T menjelang akhir berpidato. "Putra saya, putri saya, Coco istri saya. [Chanel], yang jelas **berada dalam posisi untuk berdiri di belakang salah satu podium ini** suatu hari nanti. Dia tidak takut **akan panggung**." Juga hadir di upacara itu adalah beberapa rekan industri terdekat **Es**, termasuk Ice Cube, Chuck D, Dick Wolf, dan Law and Order **costar** lamanya Mariska Hargitay.	P: 0
5	A spoonful of sugar doesn't necessarily help some misguided Masked Singer guesses go down with ease. Dick Van Dyke, the first of two celebrities to unmask on last week's season 9 premiere of 'The Masked Singer,' couldn't believe judges Ken Jeong, Jenny McCarthy, Nicole Scherzinger and Robin Thicke thought that he could be Robert DeNiro or Dustin Hoffman. "I said, 'Those guys don't sing,'" Van Dyke tells PEOPLE. "I hope they would say a good singer, but they didn't."Eventually, the panel did throw out Tony Bennett as a possibility. Then, "I was flattered," the four-time Emmy winner says. https://www.instagram.com/p/Co3d2p5ufZ4/?igshid=MzRlODBiNWFlZA==	Sesendok gula tidak selalu membantu beberapa tebakan **Penyanyi Bertopeng** yang sesat **turun** dengan mudah. Dick Van Dyke, yang pertama dari dua selebriti yang **membukakedok** di **premier musim 9 minggu lalu 'The Masked Singer**,' tidak percaya **hakim** Ken Jung, Jenny McCarthy, Nicole Scherzinger dan Robin Thicke berpikir bahwa **dia bisa menjadi** Robert DeNiro atau Dustin Hoffman. "Saya bilang, 'Orang-orang itu tidak bernyanyi,' kata Van Dyke kepada **ORANG**. "Saya berharap mereka akan mengatakan penyanyi yang bagus, tetapi **mereka tidak**. "Akhirnya, panel memang **membuang** Tony Bennett sebagai kemungkinan. Kemudian, "Saya merasa tersanjung," kata pemenang Emmy empat kali.	MW: 1 WO: 1 IW: 7 UW: 0 P: 0
6	Pink is getting real about her life as a rock-star mom. Balancing her two loves — family and performing — is something Pink has been aiming to master for more than a decade. "When I had kids, people said, 'Your career's going to be over. How are you going to tour?'" the singer — who is mom to daughter Willow and son Jameson with husband Carey Hart — says in this week's PEOPLE cover story. Yet	Pink **menjadi nyata** tentang kehidupannya sebagai **ibu bintang rock**. Menyeimbangkan dua cintanya – keluarga dan **penampilan** – adalah sesuatu yang Pink telah ingin **dikuasai** selama lebih dari satu dekade. "Ketika saya punya anak, orang-orang berkata, 'karirmu akan berakhir. Bagaimana Anda akan melakukan tur?'" Penyanyi – yang merupakan ibu dari **anak perempuan** Willow dan putra	MW: 1 WO: 0 IW: 4 UW: 0 P: 0

	Pink has proved the doubters wrong time and again, remaining one of the most enduring pop stars of her generation. https://www.instagram.com/p/Co90VEROkK9/?igshid=MzRlODBiNWFlZA==	Jameson dengan suaminya Carey Hart – mengatakan dalam cerita sampul PEOPLE minggu ini. Namun Pink telah membuktikan **keraguan yang salah** berkali-kali, **tersisa** salah satu bintang pop paling abadi di generasinya.	
7	After months of keeping her wedding a secret, Family Karma's Anisha Ramakrishna has revealed that she's married! The Bravo star and Dr. Anand Tarpara exchanged vows on Oct. 8 in front of 20 guests at her parent's home in Miami. "I wanted an auspicious day, and we have Diwali in our Indian culture," Ramakrishna tells PEOPLE of her wedding date. "It's kind of our new year. Oct. 8 is the start of the year for us and all good things in Hinduism. We wanted to just get married versus plan this huge wedding and then we're just delaying it for another year. When you're older, I think it's different. It's more about the marriage, not necessarily the wedding." https://www.instagram.com/p/CpMFYRjLbRj/?igshid=MzRlODBiNWFlZA==	Setelah berbulan-bulan merahasiakan pernikahannya, Anisha Ramakrishna dari **Family Karma** telah mengungkapkan bahwa dia sudah menikah! Bintang **Bravo** dan Dr. Anand Tarpara bertukar sumpah pada 8 Oktober di depan 20 tamu di rumah orangtuanya di Miami. "Saya ingin hari yang **baik**, dan kami memiliki Diwali dalam budaya India kami," Ramakrishna mengatakan kepada **ORANG-ORANG** tentang tanggal pernikahannya. "Ini seperti **tahun baru kami.** 8 Oktober adalah awal tahun bagi kita dan semua hal baik dalam Hinduisme. Kami hanya ingin menikah **versus** merencanakan pernikahan besar ini dan kemudian kami hanya menunda untuk setahun lagi. Saat kau lebih tua, kurasa **itu berbeda**. Ini lebih tentang **pernikahan, belum tentu pernikahan."**	MW: 4 WO: 0 IW: 4 UW: 0 P: 0
8	Savannah Guthrie tested positive for Covid on Tuesday while hosting Today. The anchor unexpectedly stepped away early from Tuesday's broadcast. But her positive test was reported on air by Sheinelle Jones during the show's 8 a.m. hour. https://www.instagram.com/p/CpNc8Xarr4M/?igshid=MzRlODBiNWFlZA==	Savannah Guthrie dinyatakan positif Covid pada hari Selasa saat menjadi **tuan rumah Hari Ini**. **jangkar** secara tak terduga **melangkah pergi** lebih awal dari siaran hari Selasa. Tetapi tes positifnya dilaporkan **diudara** oleh Sheinelle Jones selama acara jam 8 pagi.	MW: O WO: 0 IW: 4 UW: 0 P: 0
9	More light is being shed on the bombshell breakup between Vanderpump Rules stars, Tom Sandoval and Ariana Madix. Though news broke on Friday that Sandoval and Madix had split because the	**Lebih banyak cahaya sedang ditumpahkan** pada **perpisahan bom** antara bintang Vanderpump Rules, Tom Sandoval dan Ariana Madix. Meskipun berita **pecah** pada hari Jumat bahwa Sandoval dan Madix	MW: 2 WO: 0 IW: 6

	TomTom co-owner allegedly cheated with their costar Raquel Leviss, a source now tells PEOPLE that the affair is nothing new. "This has been going on for upwards of 6 months — all the while, Tom was sleeping next to Ariana in bed," one source tells PEOPLE. "She was completely blindsided by this; devastated doesn't even scratch the surface of how she feels." https://www.instagram.com/p/Cpc4D5 8uQ3z/?igshid=MzRlODBiNWFlZA==	telah berpisah karena pemilik bersama TomTom diduga curang dengan costar mereka Raquel Leviss, **sebuah** sumber sekarang mengatakan kepada **ORANG** bahwa perselingkuhan itu bukan hal baru. "**Ini** telah berlangsung selama lebih dari 6 bulan — **selama ini,** Tom tidur di samping Ariana di tempat tidur," kata salah satu sumber kepada PEOPLE. "Dia benar-benar dibutakan **oleh ini**; **hancur bahkan tidak menggores permukaan bagaimana perasaannya**."	UW: 0 P: 0
10	While chatting with Today co-host Jenna Bush Hager, Hoda Kotb opened up about her absence from the show as she tended to daughter Hope Catherine, 3. "Little Hope had to go to the hospital, and she was in the ICU for a few days and then the hospital for another week and it was really scary," the mom of two said. "And she's vibrant and brilliant." Continuing that she's "over the moon" to have her little one home, Kotb expressed her gratitude for "how amazing people are." https://www.instagram.com/p/CpdFTt 3OY7k/?igshid=MzRlODBiNWFlZA ==	Saat mengobrol dengan co-host Today Jenna Bush Hager, Hoda Kotb **membuka** tentang absennya dari acara itu saat dia merawat **putri** Hope Catherine, 3. "**Little Hope** harus pergi ke rumah sakit, dan dia berada di ICU selama beberapa hari dan kemudian **rumah sakit** selama seminggu lagi dan itu benar-benar menakutkan," kata ibu dua anak itu. "Dan dia bersemangat dan brilian." **Melanjutkan** bahwa dia "**di atas bulan**" untuk **memiliki si kecil di rumah**, Kotb menyatakan rasa terima kasihnya untuk "betapa luar biasa orang-orang itu."	MW: 3 WO: 0 IW: 3 UW: 0 P: 0
11	Toblerone is no longer going to be the Matterhorn of chocolate. The Swiss milk chocolate brand announced that it will be dropping the iconic Alpine mountain design from its candy bars because it's shifting some of its production out of Switzerland. Under strict "Swissness" regulations introduced in 2017, this means the chocolate maker can no longer feature key symbols of Swiss provenance such as the country's red-and-white flag or the famous 14,690ft Matterhorn, The Guardian reported. https://www.instagram.com/p/CpfY8c	Toblerone **tidak lagi akan** menjadi **Matterhorn** cokelat. Merek cokelat susu Swiss mengumumkan bahwa mereka akan **menjatuhkan** desain gunung Alpine yang ikonik dari **permen batangan** karena **menggeser** sebagian produksi dari Swiss. Di bawah peraturan ketat "Swissness" yang diperkenalkan pada tahun 2017, ini berarti pembuat cokelat tidak dapat lagi menampilkan simbol kunci asal Swiss seperti bendera merah-putih negara itu atau **Matterhorn** 14,690ft yang terkenal, The Guardian melaporkan.	MW: 3 WO: 1 IW: 2 UW: 0 P: 0

	9O0Hx/?igshid=MzRlODBiNWFlZA ==		
12	Meghan Markle and Prince Harry are celebrating the christening of their daughter Princess Lilibet Diana. PEOPLE exclusively confirms that the Duke and Duchess of Sussex held a christening for their 21-month-old daughter last Friday in a small and intimate ceremony at their home in Montecito, California. https://www.instagram.com/p/Cphv153uepY/?igshid=MzRlODBiNWFlZA==	Meghan Markle dan Pangeran Harry sedang merayakan pembaptisan putri mereka Putri Lilibeth Diana. **ORANG** secara eksklusif **menegaskan** bahwa Duke dan Duchess of Sussex mengadakan pembaptisan untuk putri mereka yang berusia 21 bulan Jumat lalu dalam upacara kecil dan intim di rumah mereka di Montecito, California.	MW: 0 WO: 0 IW: 2 UW: 0 P: 0
13	Cara Delevingne is speaking out about getting help. In an interview for the April cover of Vogue, the model and actress shared that she entered a 12-step program after paparazzi photos last year gave her an urgent wake-up call, explaining that her behavior was tied to the pandemic's effect and her milestone 30th birthday last August. "It's heartbreaking because I thought I was having fun, but at some point it was like, 'Okay, I don't look well.' You know, sometimes you need a reality check, so in a way those pictures were something to be grateful for." https://www.instagram.com/p/CpjFH4ivccD/?igshid=MzRlODBiNWFlZA==	Cara Delevingne berbicara tentang mendapatkan bantuan. Dalam sebuah wawancara untuk sampul Vogue April, model dan **aktris** berbagi bahwa dia memasuki program 12 langkah setelah foto paparazzi tahun lalu memberinya **panggilan bangun mendesak**, menjelaskan bahwa perilakunya terkait dengan efek pandemi dan **tonggak** ulang tahunnya yang ke-30 Agustus lalu. "Menyakitkan hati karena saya pikir saya sedang bersenang-senang, tetapi pada titik tertentu saya seperti, ' Oke, **saya tidak terlihat baik**. 'Kau tahu, kadang-kadang kau perlu **pemeriksaan realitas**, jadi **dengan cara** gambar-gambar itu adalah sesuatu yang patut disyukuri."	MW: 1 WO: 1 IW: 4 UW: 0 P: 0
14	A bobcat was found getting surprisingly comfortable in someone else's home! An Arizona homeowner entered their home in San Manuel this month and found a wild bobcat lounging in their pet's dog bed, according to the Arizona Game and Fish Department. The homeowner told the department they suspected the wild cat had entered the home through an unlocked doggy door before getting cozy among the canine's things. https://www.instagram.com/p/CpnFN	Seekor **kucing liar** ditemukan merasa sangat nyaman di rumah orang lain! Seorang pemilik rumah **Arizona** memasuki rumah mereka di San Manuel bulan ini dan menemukan seekor **kucing liar** bersantai di tempat tidur anjing **hewan** peliharaan mereka, menurut Departemen Permainan dan Ikan Arizona. Pemilik rumah mengatakan kepada departemen bahwa mereka mencurigai **kucing liar** telah memasuki rumah melalui pintu anjing yang tidak terkunci sebelum	MW: 2 WO: 0 IW: 3 UW: 0 P: 0

	HpuTKV/?igshid=MzRlODBiNWFlZA==	merasa nyaman di antara barang-barang anjing.	
15	A Black couple has settled their fair housing lawsuit against a real estate company after they received a home appraisal worth $500,000 less than their White friend, who pretended to be the homeowner three weeks later. Tenisha Tate-Austin and Paul Austin were preparing to refinance the property, and upgraded and expanded the home by increasing its square footage and renovating an accessory dwelling unit. But when the home was finally reviewed, they were surprised it was appraised at $995,000 — far below their expected amount. Over the next three weeks, the couple — parents of two children — said they removed all evidence of their racial identity from the home and hired a different appraiser for a second opinion. For the new appraisal, the couple had a White friend pretend to be the home's owner. The second appraiser ultimately valued the home at $1,482,500 — nearly $500,000 more than the first. https://www.instagram.com/p/CpsrpWbJ2eu/?igshid=MzRlODBiNWFlZA==	Pasangan kulit hitam telah menyelesaikan gugatan **perumahan adil** mereka terhadap perusahaan real estat setelah mereka menerima **penilaian** rumah senilai $500.000 kurang dari teman kulit putih mereka, yang berpura-pura menjadi pemilik rumah tiga minggu kemudian. Tenisha Tate-Austin dan Paul Austin sedang bersiap untuk membiayai ulang properti, **dan** meningkatkan dan memperluas rumah dengan meningkatkan cuplikan persegi dan merenovasi **unit rumah aksesori**. Tetapi ketika rumah itu akhirnya ditinjau, mereka terkejut bahwa rumah itu dinilai $995.000 — jauh di bawah jumlah yang mereka harapkan. Selama tiga minggu ke depan, pasangan itu — orang tua dari dua anak — mengatakan mereka menghapus semua bukti identitas ras mereka dari rumah dan menyewa **penilaian** yang berbeda untuk opini kedua. Untuk penilaian baru, pasangan itu memiliki teman kulit putih yang berpura-pura menjadi pemilik rumah. **Penilai** kedua akhirnya menilai rumah itu seharga $1.482.500 — hampir $500,000 lebih banyak dari yang pertama.	MW: 0 WO: 0 IW: 4 UW: 1 P: 0
16	For the first time since becoming the Prince and Princess of Wales following the death of Queen Elizabeth and King Charles' accession to the throne in September, Kate Middleton and Prince William attended the annual Commonwealth Day Service earlier today. The event took place at a special place for Prince William and Princess Kate: Westminster Abbey, where they exchanged vows on their royal wedding day in April 2011. https://www.instagram.com/p/CpvKY	Untuk pertama kalinya sejak menjadi Pangeran dan Putri Wales setelah kematian Ratu Elizabeth dan Raja Charles **naik takhta** pada bulan September, Kate Middleton dan Pangeran William menghadiri Pelayanan Hari Persemakmuran tahunan **sebelumnya** hari ini. Acara ini diadakan di tempat khusus untuk Pangeran William dan Putri Kate: Westminster Abbey, di mana mereka bertukar sumpah pada hari pernikahan kerajaan mereka pada bulan April 2011.	MW: 0 WO: 1 IW: 1 UW: 0 P: 0

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17	Working as a nurse in the intensive care unit during the COVID-19 pandemic was traumatic for Meredith Schorr. The combination of stress, taking PTSD medications, and a poor diet from long hours at Banner University Medical Center resulted in the 25-year-old gaining 50 lbs. within a year and a half. In February 2022, she said a friend recommended she try type 2 diabetes drug Ozempic to help with weight loss. Schorr quickly reached out to a family nurse practitioner about the medication. "She made sure that I knew that the drug wasn't just a crutch to rely on, I had to make lifestyle changes as well," Schorr tells PEOPLE. Schorr dropped 50 lbs. in 11 months on Ozempic. After going off the medication in January 2023, Schorr says she still felt the effects of the drug for a few weeks before her body's readjustment got the best of her. "Around that five to six week mark, I began to feel super hungry, and almost ravenous for a little bit," Schorr explains. Within two months of stopping Ozempic, she regained 10 lbs of the 50 she had lost. But she says the weight gain allowed her to focus on readjusting so that she could maintain the results of the medication. Now, Schorr tells PEOPLE that her appetite has returned to normal but she's focused on maintaining the lifestyle changes necessary to continue losing weight on her own, which she urges others to do. https://www.instagram.com/p/CpxdyacOcdd/?igshid=MzRlODBiNWFlZA==	Bekerja sebagai perawat di unit perawatan intensif selama pandemi COVID-19 **sangat traumatis** bagi Meredith Schorr. Kombinasi stres, mengonsumsi obat PTSD, dan pola makan yang buruk dari jam-jam yang panjang di Banner University Medical Center mengakibatkan **anak** berusia 25 **tahunmendapatkan 50 lbs**. dalam satu setengah tahun. Pada bulan Februari 2022, dia mengatakan seorang teman merekomendasikan dia mencoba obat diabetes tipe 2 Ozempic untuk membantu menurunkan berat badan. Schorr dengan cepat menghubungi dokter perawat keluarga tentang pengobatan tersebut. "Dia memastikan bahwa saya tahu bahwa obat itu bukan hanya **alat** untuk diandalkan, saya harus melakukan perubahan gaya hidup juga," kata Schorr kepada PEOPLE. Schorr turun 50 lbs. dalam 11 bulan **di Ozempic**. Setelah meminum obat pada Januari 2023, Schorr mengatakan dia masih merasakan efek obat tersebut selama beberapa minggu sebelum penyesuaian tubuhnya **mendapatkan yang terbaik darinya**. "Sekitar lima sampai enam minggu itu, saya mulai merasa super lapar, dan hampir **marah** sedikit," Schorr menjelaskan. Dalam dua bulan setelah **menghentikan Ozempic**, dia mendapatkan kembali 10 lbs dari 50 yang telah hilang. Tetapi dia mengatakan kenaikan berat badan membuatnya bisa fokus pada penyesuaian agar dia bisa mempertahankan hasil pengobatan. Sekarang, Schorr mengatakan kepada **ORANG-ORANG** bahwa nafsu makannya telah kembali normal tetapi dia fokus untuk mempertahankan perubahan gaya hidup yang diperlukan	MW: 4 WO: 0 IW: 7 UW: 0 P: 0	

		untuk terus menurunkan berat badannya sendiri, **yang dia dorong** orang lain untuk melakukannya.	
18	In the eight months since her husband Richard disappeared, police had searched Jennifer Maedge's home three times before she found his remains while looking for Christmas ornaments. In what Jennifer describes as a sort of closet-within-a-closet beneath stairs in the couple's two-story home, she waved a flashlight beam and spotted what authorities later identified as Richard's mummified remains. "It was pretty shocking," Jennifer tells PEOPLE. https://www.instagram.com/p/Cpx1-4wOA9n/?igshid=MzRlODBiNWFlZA==	Dalam delapan bulan sejak suaminya Richard menghilang, polisi telah menggeledah rumah Jennifer Maedge tiga kali sebelum dia menemukan jenazahnya saat mencari ornamen Natal. Dalam apa yang digambarkan Jennifer sebagai semacam **lemari** di bawah tangga di rumah dua lantai pasangan itu, dia **melambaikan** senter dan melihat apa yang kemudian diidentifikasi pihak berwenang sebagai sisa-sisa mumi Richard. "Itu cukup mengejutkan," kata Jennifer kepada **ORANG-ORANG.**	MW: 1 WO: 0 IW: 2 UW: 0 P: 0
19	You can find love in the strangest of places, and Jessica and Matt Fields are living proof after catching each others' eyes at a White Castle drive-thru 25 years ago. Their romance started in the summer of 1998 when Jessica was a 17-year-old lifeguard on her way to start a shift with her friend, who was craving a burger before work. "My friend was begging me to go there." The friends were waiting in their car at the Indianapolis fast food joint. The car ahead of them in line had the love of Jessica's life inside – she just didn't know it yet. "My friend and I saw him looking in his rearview mirror at us. And I was like, 'Kristen, he's looking at us. Why don't you go talk to him?'" Jessica remembers. "I thought he was cute. He had a Duke Blue Devils' baseball cap on … he just caught my eye," she says. https://www.instagram.com/p/Cpyo1ukJo9n/?igshid=MzRlODBiNWFlZA==	Anda dapat menemukan cinta di tempat-tempat aneh, dan Jessica dan Matt Fields adalah bukti hidup setelah **saling menangkap mata** di White Castle drive thru 25 tahun yang lalu. Romansa mereka dimulai pada musim panas 1998 ketika Jessica adalah seorang penjaga pantai berusia 17 tahun dalam perjalanan untuk memulai shift dengan temannya, yang **mengidam** burger sebelum bekerja. "Teman saya meminta saya untuk pergi ke sana." **Teman-teman** sedang menunggu di mobil mereka di gabungan makanan cepat saji Indianapolis. Mobil **didepan mereka yang mengantre memiliki cinta dalam kehidupan Jessica** – dia hanya belum mengetahuinya. "Teman saya dan saya melihatnya **melihat** di kaca spionnya **pada kami**. Dan **saya seperti**, 'Kristen, dia melihat kita. Mengapa kamu tidak berbicara dengannya? '" Jessica ingat. "Saya pikir dia **imut**. **Dia punya topi bisbol Duke Blue Devils di...** dia baru saja **menangkap** mata saya," katanya.	MW: 1 WO: 1 IW: 8 UW: 0 P: 0

Aku

| 20 | A teenager drove six hours to find the prom dress of her dreams — and not only did she find the one, she ended up getting it for free. "When she got into that purple dress, she lit up," Summer Lucille, owner of Juicy Body Goddess, tells PEOPLE. "I couldn't let her walk out of that store without that dress." https://www.instagram.com/p/Cp2jKKsuLmR/?igshid=MzRlODBiNWFlZA== | Seorang remaja mengemudi enam jam untuk **menemukan** gaun prom impiannya — dan bukan hanya dia **menemukan** satu, dia **akhirnya** mendapatkannya secara gratis. "Ketika dia **masuk** ke gaun ungu itu, dia **menyala**," Summer Lucille, pemilik Juicy Body **Dewi**, mengatakan kepada **ORANG**. "Aku tidak bisa membiarkan dia berjalan keluar dari toko itu tanpa gaun itu." | MW: 0

WO: 0

IW: 6

UW: 0

P: 0 |