CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Translation is generally perceived as an act of transferring a source language (SL) text to the target language (TL) text (Bassnett, 2002, p. 12), it is the process of decoding and recoding to convert SL into TL as explained by Bassnett (2002, p. 24). Through the years, humans have developed several kinds of translation strategies to overcome translation problems, such as Comprehension, Retrieval, Reduction, Monitoring and Decision-making strategies as explained by House & Blum-Kulka (1986, pp. 268–270) thus making human translations better. As the development of technology improves, Machine Translations start to emerge.

Since the 1940s, ideas and researches for Machine Translations (MT) have risen to fulfill demands for online translation after the invention of the internet. Although brilliant as it may be, MT is far from being perfect compared to Human Translation, according to Hutchins (2003, pp. 5–20) and Baker & Gabriela (2009, pp. 162–163).

Nowadays, numerous online MTs are available, with Google Translate as the most commonly used MT regarding its performance compared to any other MT as concluded by Seljan, Brkić, & Kučiš, (2011, pp. 331–334). In their research, they evaluate some free online translation

services including Google Translate, which is the MT system used in this study. Despite having a relatively good reputation, thanks to its own unique statistical MT system, Google Translate's performance is doubted. MTs such as Google Translate tends to translate texts in a "batch" system, resulting in a fast and rough output type of translation (Hutchins, 2003; Mona Baker, 2003). To solve this issue, the Human Assisted Machine Translation (HAMT) and Machine Assisted Human Translation (MAHT) (henceforth HAMT and MAHT) are introduced, to reduce errors that occurred in Human Translation or Machine Translation. In HAMT, MT did most of the translation, while human translators interfere to solve problems that happened in the translation such as ambiguity, inappropriate structure, grammar, and even part of speech. This method is also called as Machine Translation with Post Editing (MT PE) (Jason & Posen, 2011). However, in MAHT, the human is responsible to take a bigger part in the translation process (on-line). Later on, the human may request for help from the program for certain situation in the process such as searching through the thesaurus, online dictionary, synonyms, terminology, and even real-time translation with different suggestions (Baker & Gabriela,2009, p. 162 and Sloculn, 1985, pp. 2–3).

The researcher speculates that both Human Translation (HT) and Human Assisted Machine Translation (HAMT) will produce different results as there are some characteristics and differences in the process of both translations. For example, in HAMT human translator is restricted to

only as correction means not the translation creator (Jason & Posen, 2011). They argued, that in HAMT the translator will be affected by having a machine to translate as a reference. This may indirectly affect the process of translation, leading to a different translation output (Jason & Posen, 2011, p. 112). The researcher will focus only on how translation is perceived by the readers as a whole translation, focusing on aspects of accuracy, acceptability, and readability to prevent fuzzy and unfocused results. The difference between HAMT and HT is that in HAMT translations are created by the machine, while HT is not. HT is affected by the individual's ability to translate, resulting in various outputs for each translation (Bassnett, 2002; Lefevere, 2002).

To determine which one is better, a Translation Quality Assessment (TQA) was used as a parameter to establish the difference between dictionary-assisted Human Translation (HT) and Human Assisted Machine Translation (HAMT). The researcher used readers' responses as a tool to discover the difference between translations as it is claimed to be a more reliable way of judging translation quality (House, 2015).

Some studies have been conducted to compare translations done by machine and human translation (Li, Graesser, & Cai, 2014). The study investigated the accuracy of Google Chinese-to-English translation in form and cohesion perspective. It compared Google translation with human expert translation in the Chinese source language. Later it was analyzed by an automated analysis tool: the Chinese and English and the Chinese and

English Coh-Metrix. The study found Google English translation is highly correlated with both human English translation and the original Chinese texts.

Another study relatively, similar to this research, is a study by Lee & Liao (2011). The study compared two different methods of translation they were HT and HAMT with post-editing (PE) at the back end of the translation. Their study focused on the time spent on completing the translation and how accurate the translated texts are. They also used Pym's classification of binary and non-binary errors for their translation accuracy assessment. The study discovered that students aided with MT have significant improvements in accuracy, and time needed to translate the texts. The research also finds that students with MT have fewer omissions, be it intentionally or unintentionally. There are noticeable differences in the ability to produce native translations between MT students and no MT students, further investigation leads to two answers. Students with MT tend to rely heavily on translations provided by MT, while students with no MT are confined by their source text to produce translations (Jason & Posen, 2011, pp. 140–141).

The researcher sees this case to be intriguing and exciting to find out which one will have better responses from the readers as both types of translations are different in terms of the methods used and validation tools. The research will focus on comparing HT and HAMT using aspects of readability, acceptability, and accuracy.

1.2 Field of the Study

This research is related to the field of Applied Linguistic

1.3 Scope of the Study

This research focuses on the readers' evaluation and responses between HAMT using Google Translate and HT using manual Dictionary

1.4 Problems of the Study

The researcher formulates several problems related to the readers' responses towards two different translations method as follows:

1. How are the responses of the readers in both HAMT and HT qualities?
2. Which translation in HAMT or HT generates better responses from the readers?
3. What are the readers' reasons to choose a translation version?

1.5 Objectives of the Study

From the problems mentioned above, the research is conducted to achieve:

1. To find out which method of HT or HAMT get positive or negative responses from readers
2. To discover which translation produces better output based on the readers' responses
3. To investigate readers' preference and reasons to choose the version of a translation

1.6 Significance of the Study

The study aims to discover the responses from the readers related to the translation done in Human Assisted Machine Translation, or in Traditional Human Translation. Later the study will be useful for readers to choose what is the best method of translation based on readers' responses.

1.7 Definition of Terms

a. Translation

Translation is an act of transferring text in one language to be re-contextualized in another language in a linguistic-textual manner. It is heavily influenced by many factors and conditions such as linguistic varieties and contexts, according to J. House (2015, p. 2).

b. Human Translation & Human-Assisted Machine Translation

Human translation is the traditional method of translating text, from the source text into the target language involving a translator without any help from a machine. On the other hand, HAMT is the mix between machine translation and human translation. The machine used in this study is an online MT called Google Translate. There are two types of HAMT they are Minimal Post-Editing (MPE) and Full Post-Editing (FPE) (Guerra M, 2003). Christian Boitet et al (2009 cited in Li et al., 2014) explained that Google Translate is an online machine translation service by Google Inc, Google translate is capable of translating from one source text to another in a flash. First launched on April 28, 2006, as Statistical Machine Translation

(SMT), but on November 15, 2016, Google improved the system by changing it into Neural Machine Translation (NMT) developed by Google (Tai, 2011).

c. **Readers' Responses**

Readers' response is one of many different approaches to Translation Theory and Translation Quality Assessment which includes readers to give their responses to assess a translation (House, 2015, pp. 10–12) Reader's response is a modern criticism began in the 1960s and '70s. The approach puts the readers in a double role, as a reader of the source text, and "author" of the target text. This implies possibilities of whether the reader will come up with their own better version of the translation, or agree with the current translation. (Tai, 2011, pp. 181–189)