

## A Study on Quality Assessment of the Translation of an Abstract Text English Idioms Errors Made by Jordanian EFL Undergraduate Students by Google Translate

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### ARTICLE INFO

Received: May 02, 2019

Accepted: June 11, 2019

Published: July 31, 2019

Volume: 2

Issue: 4

DOI: 10.32996/ijllt.2019.2.4.5

### KEYWORDS

*Quality, abstract, accuracy, acceptability, readability*

### ABSTRACT

This study is a descriptive-qualitative study with an embedded-case study research design. The purpose of the study is to describe the quality of the translation on the accuracy in content, acceptability, and readability of translated text of English Idioms Errors Made by Jordanian EFL, Undergraduate Students abstract. The data of the research is an abstract entitled English Idioms Errors Made by Jordanian EFL, Undergraduate Students and its translation in Indonesian. Two methods of data collection were employed: content analysis used to obtain data from both source and target texts, and questionnaire was used to gather data about the accuracy in content, acceptability, and readability. The accuracy in content, acceptability and readability of the translated text were rated by three raters. The results of data analysis show that: (1) The average score for accuracy in content is 1.97. (2) The average score for acceptability is 1.93. (3) The average score for readability is 2.07. The target readers' response on the translated text is positive. It can be said that English Idioms Errors Made by Jordanian EFL, Undergraduate Students abstract is quite easy for the target readers to understand. As the average score for those three aspects is 1.97, it can be concluded that the translation of the abstract English Idioms Errors Made by Jordanian EFL, Undergraduate Students by Google Translate was rated close to good quality.

### 1. INTRODUCTION

Translation can be seen as a process and as a product. As a process, we focus on the translator's 'trip' from the original text to the final result of the translation. In this case, we trace the imprint through the selection of methods, techniques, decision-making processes, and so on. As a product, we focus on the results we face, or some of the translations from the same text. In this case we are more concerned with quality issues, without necessarily tracing the truth or appropriacy of the process passed by the translator. Based on this product-process sorting, translation research tends to be oriented towards both, namely process-oriented translation research and product-oriented translation research. Product oriented translation research aims to prove whether a translation is quality or not (Nababan, 2003: 121).

This study examines the accuracy of message transfer and the level of readability in a translation. The researcher examines the 'results' or 'products' produced by an interpreter. He does not examine the 'process' of translation that is carried out by the translator. He does not know the dilemma faced by the translator; the decision-making process carried

out by the translator. The researcher only examines the 'results' of the translation practice, not the translation practice itself.

One example of product-oriented translation is the translation of abstract texts of scientific writing. Abstract writing is very important considering that the abstracts are useful for attracting readers' interest in the entire contents of the scientific writing. In other words, whether or not a scientific writing is read more or less depends on the abstract. It can be said that in English abstracts must absolutely exist, be it for essays, thesis, dissertations and scientific journals. Abstracts must be translated into English.

There are a lot of researchers, especially those who live in Indonesia, because their proficiency in English is limited, choose to use the services of translators or translation services to help them in terms of the accuracy of the translation results. Many of them even use translation machines such as Google Translate to overcome their problems, of which the accuracy surely still needs further study. This paper will describe the quality of the translation to the level of accuracy, acceptability, and readability of an

abstract text *English Idioms Errors Made by Jordanian EFL, Undergraduate Students* by Google Translate.

### 1.1 The Problem of the Research

The problem of this research is formulated to describe the quality of the translation on the level of accuracy, acceptability, and readability of an abstract text *English Idioms Errors Made by Jordanian EFL, Undergraduate Students* by Google Translate.

### 1.2 The Objective of the Research

This study aims to describe the quality of the translation on the level of accuracy, acceptability, and readability of an abstract text *English Idioms Errors Made by Jordanian EFL, Undergraduate Students* by Google Translate.

## 2. THEORETICAL REVIEW

### 2.1 The Definition of Translation

As stated above, this research is a research in the field of translation. Therefore, it is necessary to state in advance some definitions of translation presented by the experts, as follows:

1. "Translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (source language) by equivalent textual material in another language (target language)" (Catford, 1974: 20).
2. "Translation is the reproducing in the receptor language closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style" (Nida dan Taber 1974: 12).
3. "Translation is a general term referring to the transfer of thoughts and ideas from one language

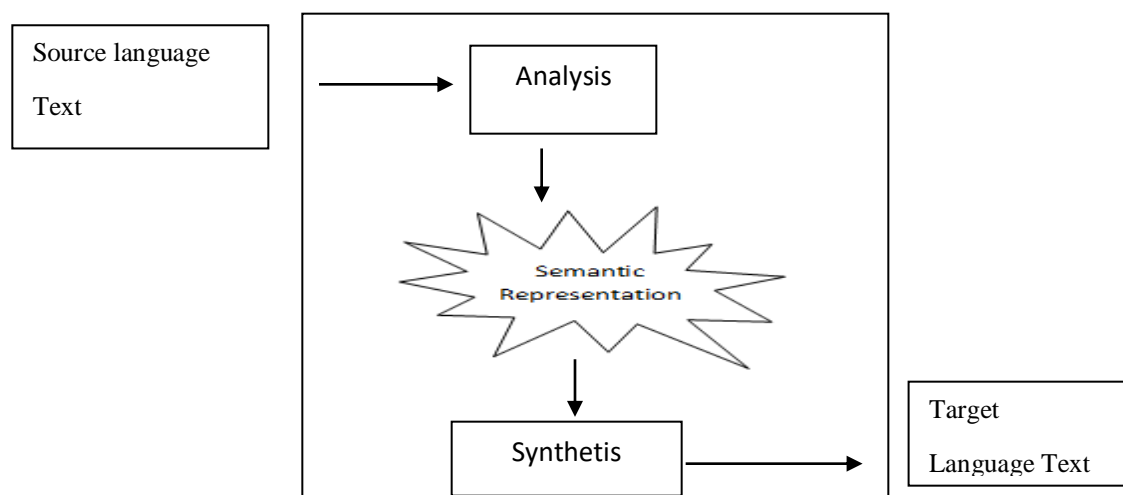
(source) to another (target) whether the languages are written or oral form, whether the languages have established orthographies or do not have standardization, or whether one or both is based on sign, as with sign language of the deaf (Brislin, 1976: 1).

Based on the three definitions of translation stated above, it can be concluded that the translation generally refers to the process of transferring messages from one language (source language) to another (the target language).

### 2.2 Translation Process

According to Zabalbeascoa (2000), the term translation process can be used in both a broad and narrow context. Larson (1983) also uses the term translation process in a broad context when he talks about translation projects, which include the determination of the translated text, translator, editing team, market research, translated text reader, including the translation process in narrow context.

In a narrow context, the translation process is interpreted as "the linguistic and/or mental operations of a translator who is faced with a commission and translate it" (Zabalbeascoa, 2000: 118). The diagram of the translation process by Bell (1991) provides a clear picture of the stages commonly carried out by the translator in producing a translation. In brief, the translation process diagram offered by Bell (1991) below can be explained as follows. First, the translator is faced with the source language text. He read the text to understand the message it contained. Once the message is understood, he then diverts it into the target language.



**Diagram 1.** Translation Process according to Bell (1991: 21)

Diagram 1 above shows that in the translation process, the translator is faced with a source language text. Then he conducts an analysis of semantic meaning expressed through lingual units (such as morphemes, words, phrases, clauses, sentences). The aim is to capture the meaning contained in it. The meaning that has been captured or understood is then synthesized and then transferred to the target language. The results of the synthesis are in the form of target language text.

The process of translation in a narrow context is seen as a cognitive process, a process that occurs in the interpreter's brain. The process is not visible to the human eye. We do not know what the translator is really thinking when the translator is dealing with the target language text. We also do not know what decisions are made by the translator and the reasons underlying the decisions.

### **2.3 Translation and Culture**

Translation is the process of transferring source language text messages into the target language. The practical purpose of the message transfer process is to help the target language text reader in understanding the intended message by the original source language text writer. This transferring task places the translator in a very important position in disseminating science and technology. If science and technology are understood as part of culture, translators indirectly participate in the process of cultural transfer.

The practical purpose of translation, as mentioned above, is often forgotten by the translator. There are translations that have faithfully delivered source language text messages into the target language, but the language he uses cannot be understood by the reader well. There are also translations that look "beautiful" and reasonable, but the message deviates far from the original text message. If such cases occur frequently, the practical purpose of the translation is not achieved properly. Such translations are considered to have betrayed not only the original text writers but also the translation text readers (Damono, 2003).

The purpose of translation is basically not only determined by the translator but also by the client (the person who gives the task of translation) and the target language text reader.

Translation is a communication tool. As a communication tool, it has communicative objectives, and they are determined by the source language text writer, translator as mediator, and client or target language text reader. The determination of goals is strongly influenced by the social and cultural context and ideology of the source language text writer, translator, and client or target language.

If the translator can independently decide the purpose of the translation on the basis of his understanding of the contents of the source language text, he will be able to do so impartially. However, the facts show that the decision-making process in translation activities is often influenced by clients and readers, who treat translators as "clothes tailors", who must submit to the wishes of customers, not as experts who have full power because they have the knowledge, skills and experience in the field of translation that clients or readers may not have. That is why, in evaluating the quality of translation, our attention should not only focus on the product but also on the translation process carried out by the translator when he produces a translation work (Nababan, 2003).

Translation is not just a process of transferring messages but also culture, and culture itself influences translation.

What is meant by culture? In the scope of Translation Studies, culture has a very broad understanding and concerns all aspects of human life that are influenced by social aspects (Snell-Hornby, 1995: 39). This cultural concept is defined by Goodenough (1964), Gohring (1977), and Newmark (1988) as follows:

As I see it, a society's culture consists of whatever it is one has to know or believe in order to operate in a manner acceptable to its members, and do so in any role that they accept for any one of themselves. Culture being what people have to learn as distinct from their biological heritage, must consist of the end product of learning: knowledge, in a most general, if relative, sense of the term. By this definition, we should note that culture is not a material phenomenon; it does not consist of things, people, behaviour, or emotions. It is rather an organization of these things. It is the forms of things that people have in mind, their models for perceiving, relating, and otherwise

interpreting them. As such, the things people say and do, their social arrangements and events, are products or by-products of their culture as they apply it to the task of perceiving and dealing with their circumstances. To one who knows their culture, these things and events are also signs signifying the cultural forms or models of which they are material presentations (Goodenough, 1964: 36).

Culture is everything one needs to know, master and feel in order to judge where people's behaviour, conforms to or deviates from what is expected from them in their social roles, and in order to make one's own behaviour conform to the expectations of the society concerned – unless one is prepared to take the consequences of deviant behaviour (Gohring dalam Snell-Hornby, 1995: 40)

... the way of life and its manifestations that are peculiar to a community that uses a particular language as its means of expressions (Newmark, 1988: 94).

From these definitions four main points can be drawn. First, culture is the totality of knowledge, mastery and perception. Second, culture has a close relationship with behavior (actions) and events or activities. Third, culture depends on expectations and norms that apply in society. Fourth, knowledge, mastery, perception, our behavior towards something is realized through language. Therefore, language and culture, as well as language and behavior have a very vital relationship. Meanwhile, language is an expression of the culture and self of speakers, who understand the world through language.

The concept that language is culture, and culture is realized through linguistic behavior, can also be applied and associated with the field of translation. Isn't the translation also an act of interlingual communication, of which the manifestation is strongly influenced by the culture of language users? Perhaps that is why translation experts, House (2002), argued that someone does not translate language but culture, and in translation we divert culture not language (p.92). This opinion is in line with the view that a translation unit is a culture not a word, phrase, clause, sentence, paragraph or text, (Nord, 1997), which should get serious attention from the translator.

## 2.4 Qualified Translation Criteria

Based on the translation definitions described previously, the main problem with translation is the transfer of source language text messages into the target language that must be done accurately. Therefore, the accuracy of the message is a top priority that must be considered by the translator. In addition, the problem of accepting translation texts also needs to be considered. If the translation and language translation messages are contrary to the culture and rules of the target language, the translation will be rejected by the reader. Translations containing false teachings, for example, will be rejected and so will language that is not in accordance with the target culture. If the word *you* was translated into *you*, from English into Indonesian, when the word was said by a child to his father, it would be rejected in translation because it is considered impolite.

The practical purpose of translation is to help readers who cannot comprehend the original text. Therefore, the factor of readability of the translation text must also get serious attention from the translator. In that connection, translation experts (for example, Farghal & Al-Masri, 2000; de Waard & Nida, 1986, Nida & Taber, 1982) suggest that researchers need to examine the readers' responses as one of the important aspects that determine the success of a translation. Farghal and Al-Masri view readers' responses as important variables in translation. Nida and Taber believe that the accuracy of the message must be determined by whether the target language reader can understand the message accurately, as intended by the original author (1982: 1). They further stated that the translation of the text basically had to be tested based on the response of the target language text reader (ibid, p. 1).

Readability, according to Richards et al (1985: 238), refers to how easily written text can be read and understood by the reader. The same thing is stated by Dale and Chall, that readability is the whole element in a written text that influences the reader's understanding (quoted in Flood, 1984: 236). Both definitions of legibility clearly show that there are two general factors that influence the readability of a text, namely 1) the linguistic elements used to convey the message, and 2) the reading skills of the reader.

According to Richards et al (1985: 238), the readability of a text can be measured empirically, which is based on the length of the average sentence,

the complexity of the sentence structure, and the number of new words used in the text. The same thing was stated by Sakri (1993: 135) that readability depends on vocabulary and sentence construction used by the author in his writing. Nababan (2000: 317) mentions other factors that can influence the readability of the text of the translation: the use of foreign and regional words, the use of words and ambiguous sentences, the use of incomplete sentences, and thought lines that are not coherent.

### **3. THE METHOD OF THE RESEARCH**

#### **3.1 Type and Design of Research**

This study aims to determine the quality of the translation to the level of accuracy, acceptability, and readability of an abstract text *English Idioms Errors Made by Jordanian EFL, Undergraduate Students by Google Translate*.

To achieve this goal, the researcher collected qualitative data in the form of an abstract text *English Idioms Errors Made by Jordanian, Undergraduate Students* and its translation into Indonesian. Data derived from these two sources are then described qualitatively. Therefore, this research can be categorized as descriptive-qualitative research. Miles and Huberman (1994) the following:

...the data concerned appear in words rather than in number. They may have been collected in a variety of ways (observation, interviews, extracts from documents, tape recordings), and are usually “processed” somewhat before they are ready for use (via dictation, typing up, editing, or transcription), but they remain words, usually organized into extended text (Miles and Huberman, 1994: 21).

The problem to be examined in this study concerns the quality of the translation to the level of accuracy, acceptability, and readability of the abstract text *English Idioms Errors Made by Jordanian EFL, Undergraduate Students by Google Translate*. Therefore, this research can be called embedded case study research because of the problems and focus on research objectives and exploring problems in the field (Sutopo, 2002: 136).

The analytical approach applied is comparative analysis. Researchers compared the similarity of messages between source language text and target language text.

#### **3.2 Data Sources**

The research data is sourced from documents and informants. The data sourced from the document consists of the abstract text of English Idioms Errors Made by Jordanian EFL, Undergraduate Students and its translation in Indonesian. In addition, this study also examines data obtained from informants.

This study involved 3 informants. The three informants consisted of 3 people assessing the level of accuracy of the message, the level of acceptance, and the level of readability of the translation text. The criteria of the informants were 1) mastered English and Indonesian well, 2) mastered the ins and outs of translation, and 3) had practical experience in the field of translation.

#### **3.3 Sampling Technique**

This study uses a purposive sampling technique. In selecting research informants, the researchers determined the criteria first, which is referred to as criterion-based selection. (Goetz & LeCompte in Sutopo, 1996: 53).

#### **3.4 Data Collection Techniques**

Data collection techniques that will be used in this study are divided into two ways, namely:

##### **3.4.1 Listen and Record Techniques**

The technique of listening and recording is done to collect data sourced from the abstract text of EFL English Idioms Errors Made by Jordanian, Undergraduate Students and its translation in Indonesian. Data collection through document analysis is carried out with the following steps:

1. Reading the target language text carefully
2. Comparing source language texts with translations in Indonesian
3. Determining the translation strategy applied in translating source language text into the target language
4. Determining the impact of the translation strategy applied to the level of accuracy of the message and the level of acceptance of the translation text
5. Determining the response of the reader to the level of readability of the translation text
6. Classifying and encoding data that has the same characteristics
7. Analyzing research data
8. Drawing conclusions and providing research suggestions.

### 3.4.2 Questionnaire

The questionnaire used to explore data about the level of accuracy of the message, the level of acceptance, and the level of readability of the translation text contained two types of questions. The first type of question is a closed question. The informant chose one answer from the 3 alternatives provided. The three alternatives indicate the scale or score of the assessment. The rating scale was adapted from the scale of the message accuracy rating proposed by Nababan et al. (2012) as follows:

#### A. Accuracy

Translation category	Score	Qualitative Parameters
Accurate	3	The meaning of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences or source language text is done accurately into the target language, there is absolutely no distortion of meaning.
Less Accurate	2	Most word meanings, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences or source language texts have been accurately transferred into the target language. However, there are still meaningful distortions or translations of multiple meanings (taxa) or some are omitted that interfere with the integrity of the message.
Not accurate	1	The meaning of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences or source language texts are inaccurately transferred into the target language or omitted (deleted).

#### B. Acceptance

Translation category	Score	Qualitative Parameters
Acceptable	3	Translation feels natural, the technical term used is commonly used, and is familiar to the reader; phrases, clauses, and sentences used are in accordance with Indonesian

		language rules.
Less Acceptable	2	In general the translation feels natural; but there is a slight problem with using technical terms or there is a slight grammatical error.
Unacceptable	1	Translation is not natural or feels like a translation work; technical terms used are not commonly used and are not familiar to the reader; phrases, clauses, and sentences used are not in accordance with the rules of Indonesian language.

#### C. Readability

Translation category	Score	Qualitative Parameters
High Readability Level	3	Words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences or translated texts can be easily understood by the reader.
Moderate Readability Level	2	In general the translation can be understood by the reader; but there are certain parts that must be read more than once to understand the translation.
Low Readability Level	1	Translation is difficult for readers to understand.

The second type of question is an open question. Informants were given the opportunity to provide reasons underlying their choice of the first type of question. The reasons intended involve the level of accuracy of the message, the level of acceptance and the level of readability of the translation text.

### 3.5 Weighting

It has been explained above that a quality translation must be accurate, acceptable, and easily understood by the target reader. Each of the three aspects has different value weights.

**Weighting of Assessed Quality Aspects**

No	Assessed Quality Aspects	Weight
1	Accuracy	3
2	Acceptability	2
3	Readability	1

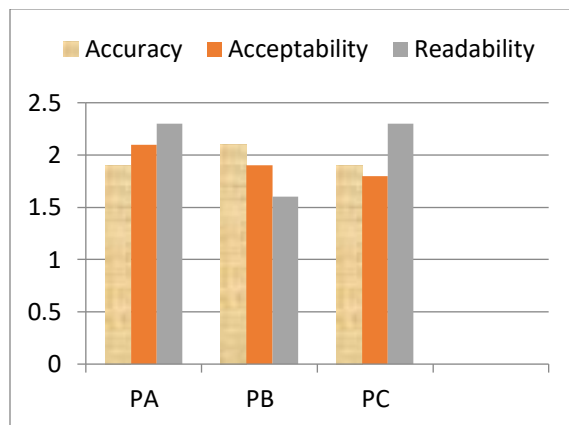
The accuracy aspect has the highest weight, which is 3. It is adjusted to the basic concept of the translation process as the process of transferring messages (accuracy) from source language text into the target language. The aspect of acceptability of translation is in the second place, namely 2. The determination is based on the idea that the acceptability aspect is directly related to the suitability of the translation to the rules, norms and culture that apply in the target language. In certain cases, the acceptability aspect has an effect on aspects of accuracy. In other words, in certain cases, a translation that is lacking or unacceptable will also be lacking or inaccurate. The readability aspect has the lowest weight, namely 1.

The low weight given to the readability aspect is related to the idea that translation problems are not directly related to the problem of whether the translation is easily understood or not by the target reader. However, because the target readers generally do not have access to the source language text, they really expect that the translations they read can be easily understood by them (Nababan et al. 2012).

**4. RESEARCH RESULTS**

**4.1 Level of Message Accuracy, Acceptability, and Readability of Abstract Text Translation**

The following diagram 2 will show the results of the assessment carried out by three raters, namely PA (rater A), PB (rater B) and PC (rater C), related to the level of accuracy of the message, acceptability and readability of the translated abstract text.



**Diagram 2. Accuracy, Acceptability and Readability**

The diagram 2 above shows that raters' assessment is quite varied in assessing the quality of abstract text translations *English Idioms Errors Made by Jordanian EFL, Students Undergraduate*. From the three aspects of the quality of the translation that were assessed, it was seen that the aspect of readability was the highest. The high assessment of the readability aspect, indicating the abstract text is easily understood by the reader. In addition, aspects of accuracy in this assessment also appear to be approaching well. This shows that the translation done is in accordance with the rules of the target language, namely Indonesian. Furthermore, the aspect of acceptability is the lowest among the other aspects. It seems that the translation is not quite right, so it requires adjusting the right meaning in the translation.

Furthermore, based on the results of the average value of the three aspects of the quality of the translation can be displayed in the table as follows:

**Tabel 1. Table 1. Average Accuracy Score**

Accuracy

Data No:	Score		
	PA	PB	PC
1	1	2	2
2	2	3	2
3	3	2	2

4	2	1	2
5	2	3	1
6	2	2	2
7	1	2	2
8	1	1	1
9	3	3	3
10	2	2	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>19</b>

**Average**                    **1.9**    **2.1**    **1.9**

**Average (PA+PB+PC)/3 =**                    **1.97**

**Tabel 2. Average Acceptability Score**

Acceptance

Data No:	Score		
	PA	PB	PC
1	2	2	2
2	2	2	2
3	3	2	2
4	2	1	2
5	2	2	2
6	1	2	1
7	1	2	1
8	2	1	1
9	3	3	3
10	3	2	2

**Total**                    **21**    **19**    **18**

**Average**                    **2.1**    **1.9**    **1.8**

**Average (PA+PB+PC)/3 =**                    **1.93**

The translation sentence which gets a score of 2 for the accuracy of the message and the acceptability of the translation is very dominant in its appearance in each translation of the abstract text, as shown by the following examples.

### Example 1

#### BSu

The study also aimed to examine the areas of idioms where EFL learners scored the highest as well as the lowest and tackle their overall achievement in identifying meanings of idioms.

#### BSa

Studi ini juga bertujuan untuk menguji bidang idiom di mana peserta didik EFL mendapatkan nilai tertinggi serta terendah dan mengatasi pencapaian keseluruhan mereka dalam mengidentifikasi arti idiom.

The source language sentence (example 1) above, is translated less accurately into Indonesian. There is a meaning distortion in the word *studi*.

### Example 2

#### BSu

The data of the study was collected through a test composed of (20) multiple choice items covering various areas of idiomatic expressions.

#### BSa

Data penelitian dikumpulkan melalui test terdiri dari (20) item pilihan ganda yang mencakup berbagai bidang ekspresi idiomatik.

The source language sentence (example 2) above is translated less accurately into Indonesian. There is a problem with the use of the term 'ekspresi idiomatik' which is supposed to be 'ungkapan idiomatik'.

### Example 3

#### BSu

The test was administered to a randomly selected sample consisting of (60) fourth year EFL students (50 females, 10 males) in the Department of English Language and Literature,



Faculty of Educational Sciences and Arts (FESA) in UNRWA University in Amman, Jordan.

**BSa**

Tes itu diberikan kepada sampel yang dipilih secara acak yang terdiri dari (60) keempattahun EFL students (50 wanita, 10 pria) di Departemen Bahasa Inggris dan Sastra, Fakultas Ilmu Pendidikan dan Seni (FESA) di Universitas UNRWA di Amman, Yordania.

The source language sentence (example 3) above is translated less accurately into Indonesian. The phrase *keempat tahun* in the target language should be translated into *tahun keempat*.

**Table 3. Average Readability Score**

Readability

Data No:	Score		
	PA	PB	PC
1	3	2	1
2	2	2	2
3	3	2	3
4	2	1	3
5	3	1	3
6	1	2	2
7	1	1	3
8	2	1	1
9	3	3	3
10	3	1	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>Average</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>2.3</b>
<b>Average (PA+PB+PC)/3 =</b>	<b>2.07</b>		

As summarized in Table 3, overall abstract text translations of *English Idioms Errors Made by*

Jordanian EFL, Undergraduate Students obtain an average score of 2.07. This score shows that in general the sentences of translation are quite easily understood by the reader. But it can also be ascertained that there are several sentences that are easily understood (score 3) and several others that are understood with difficulty (score 1) by the reader.

Further analysis of the level of readability of the translation text shows that there are several factors that explain why the sentences of the translation are rather difficult and/or difficult to understand. These factors include: a) the use of foreign words, b) the use of words that are not familiar to the reader, and c) sentence messages that are not clear to the reader.

Below are sentences of translations from the abstract text that are seen as difficult for each reader to understand.

**ABSTRACT TEXT**

**Reader 1:**

1. Namun, mereka *gotskor* terendah dalam idiom dari pasangan kata benda, kata sifat dan kata keterangan, dan idiom dengan kata kunci dari khusus kategori termasuk hewan dan bagian tubuh. (AbstractText/P1/No 6)
2. Hasil juga menunjukkan bahwa secara statistik tidak penting perbedaan dalam pencapaian siswa EFL di semua *domain* pengujian. (AbstractText/P1/No 7)

**Reader 2:**

1. Hasil mengungkapkan bahwa siswa EFL mendapat nilai tertinggi kata benda terkait dengan kata *kuncis* dengan penggunaan idiomatik, idiom dengan frase nomina, kata sifat dan kata benda, idiom dengan kata kunci dari kategori khusus termasuk makanan, dan idiom dengan bentuk perbandingan. (AbstractText/P2/No 5)
2. Namun, para *students* EFL *were* dari pencapaian yang rendah dalam mencari tahu idiom. (AbstractText/P2/No 8)

**Reader 3:**

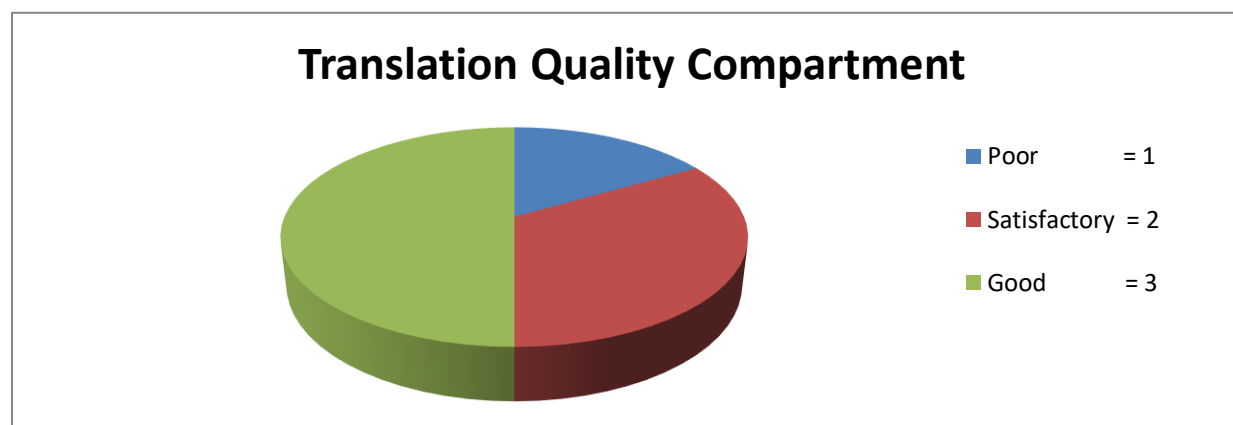
1. Penelitian ini *diselidiki menyelidiki* idiom bahasa Inggris kesalahan yang dibuat oleh

mahasiswa sarjana EFL Yordania.  
(AbstractText/P3/No 1)  
2. Mengingat hasil ini, peneliti  
mengusulkan sejumlah

*pedagogikalrekomendasi* terkait  
dengan mengajar *idioms* dan  
penelitian masa depan.  
(AbstractText/P3/No 10)

**Tabel 4. Abstract Text Translation Quality From The Aspects of Message Accuracy, Acceptability and Readability**

ABSTRACT TEXT	Average Score				
	Accuracy	Acceptability	Readability		
<i>English Idioms Errors Made by Jordanian EFL, Undergraduate Students</i>	1.97	1.93	2.07		
<b>Average Score</b>					
	<b>Accuracy</b>	<b>Acceptability</b>	<b>Readability</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Average</b>
	1.97 x 3 = 5.91	1.93 x 2 = 3.86	2.07 x 1 = 2.07		



Based on the above analysis it can be concluded that the average score for the three aspects (message accuracy, acceptability and readability) assessed from the abstract text translation of *English Idioms Errors Made by Jordanian EFL, Undergraduate Students* by *Google Translate* is 1.97 (**Table 4**). The 1.97 score is close to the score 2. The average score shows that overall the abstract text translation belongs to the red compartment (good enough). In other words, the quality of the translation of the abstract text is fair.

#### 4.2 Discussion of Research Results on the Accuracy, Acceptability, and Readability of Abstract Text Translation

The data analysis in this study shows that overall the abstract text translation of *English Idioms Errors Made by Jordanian EFL, Undergraduate Students* is rendered less accurate. Furthermore, in some parts of

the translation there are still incompatible meanings and the translation of the term used is also not appropriate. In addition, the problem of translation at this level is also influenced by the selection of the wrong diction, this results in the translation being less acceptable in the target language and delivered in a language that is less acceptable to the assessor. The average score for the level of accuracy, acceptability and readability is 1.97. The score is closer to score 2, which in this study means that the quality of this translation is close to good quality.

#### 5. CONCLUSION

Based on this research data analysis, it can be concluded that the level of message accuracy, acceptability, and readability of the translated abstract text by *Google Translate* obtained an average score of 1.97 or closer to the score of 2, which means that the quality of this translation is

close to good quality even though the translated text message is rendered less accurate into target language; Translation sentences are still rather difficult to understand for the raters and need to be rearranged. Ideally, quality translation is a translation that meets three requirements, namely: (1) the message must be the same as the source language text message, (2) acceptable, and (3) easy to understand by the reader. However, if the three requirements cannot be achieved simultaneously, the translator needs to give priority to the accuracy of the message and the acceptance of the translation text. However, the average score of the quality of the translation of the abstract text is 1.97 or closer to the score of 2, which means it is approaching good. *Google Translate* as one example of a translator engine certainly still has weaknesses in carrying out its duties such as adjusting inaccurate words that may cause misunderstanding by the user. With the improvements and program updates that are already in the machine of the translator, it is expected that Google Translate will become one of the most reliable translation machines in the future.

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