

Analyzing Grammatical Errors in the Translations by Bing Translator from Indonesian Texts into French

by Marice Marice



THE
Character Building
UNIVERSITY

Submission date: 31-May-2023 10:40AM (UTC+0700)

Submission ID: 2105719588

File name: document-5.pdf (324.77K)

Word count: 6823

Character count: 36873



Analyzing Grammatical Errors in the Translations by *Bing Translator* from Indonesian Texts into French

Marice

Study Program of French Education, Universitas Negeri Medan, Indonesia
Email: mricespi@unimed.ac.id

18
Received 3 November 2022 | Received in revised form 05 January 2023 | Accepted 05 February 2023

APA Citation:

Marice. (2022). Analyzing Grammatical Errors in the Translations by *Bing Translator* from Indonesian Texts into French. *Eurasian Journal of Applied Linguistics*, 8(3), 302-311.
Doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.32601/ejal.803024>

Abstract

This study examined a few narrative texts accessed online from kompas.com and translated from Indonesian into French with the help of *Bing Translator*, which is a multilingual machine translation cloud service of Microsoft Corporation. This study used a qualitative approach to analyze the translated texts, with the view to identify the pre-determined phenomena, that of finding grammatical errors. A total of 18 texts were sampled with three different themes, of murder, theft, and accidents (fait-divers texts). The data analysis of the translated texts revealed 60 grammatical translation errors, namely 26 errors related to the theme of murder, 16 errors to the theme of theft, and 18 errors to the theme of accidents. The errors encountered included concordance errors of verbs, noun pluralization, English mixing, indirect speech, lack of prepositions, lack of accord, *imparfait du décor/de description*, *locution prépositive*, conjunction errors, word class, and verb construction. The frequency of error was caused by sentences in Indonesian as the source language being too long, resulting in an ambiguous translation in the automatic translation system into the target language, namely French. The study is the evidence of the inevitability of error making in the use of a machine translator and the need of a human translator for effective translator.

3
© 2022 EJAL & the Authors. Published by Eurasian Journal of Applied Linguistics (EJAL). This is an open-access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution license (CC BY-NC-ND) (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>).

Keywords: machine translation, target language, grammatical errors, *Bing translator*.

Introduction

With the growth of inter-lingual communication, the biggest challenge faced globally is the language barrier as it is rather a complex process to learn new languages and share knowledge across different cultures and ethnicities. Translation can be a good method to facilitate learning a new language and comprehend nuances of cultures. A good translation must adhere to the form, meaning and the context of the original text. In other words, the translator who uses his own language to convey the meaning contained in the source language must know well both the target language and source language. A translation involves two languages, a source language and a target language. In order to get a quality translation, it is essential to translate a text that is similar or have the same meaning as the original text (Dewi & Hidayat, 2020).

Baker (2018) considers that translators communicate meaning through a written discourse, hence they need to comprehend and decode the structures used to convey the meaning correctly and efficiently. They must understand that every word or sentence of the text carries an orthographic space and therefore it is essential to maintain one-to-one correspondence between orthographic words and their meaning during translation. Moreover, Baker (2000) also argued that translators have their own individual style which is perceivable while reading the translated text. It is difficult to translate a text in a fully imperial way since it is a kind of reproduction of a written text. Hermans (1996) also agreed with this notion that the translator's voice remains in the translated text. Venuti (2021), in a recent study, advocated that a translator's job is to perceive and conceive what is to be translated and what the aims and forms of translation are.

Ricoeur (2014) defines translation as “a transfer of linguistic messages from one language to another as synonymous with the interpretation of all sets of characters within the same broad linguistic community.” Chéragui (2012) argues that translation is transferring the meaning of the source text into another target text with the same intention and purpose thought by the author. Translation in theoretical terms, is defined based on two knowledge factors namely product, and process. It means that translation is the process of translating the original text into a source text product.

Désilets, Melançon, Patenaude, and Brunette (2009) considered that a word or expression presented a problem if the translator either: (a) searched for that expression in some tool or linguistic resource, (b) made a note to himself to investigate it later or (c) verbalized a thought process about the proper way to render it in the target language. When such situations occur, words and sentences in the text tend to change the perspective and require some re-evaluation. Larson (2018), however, disagreed and argued translation as merely a change in form, a change in everything that refers to words, phrases, clauses, sentences, and paragraphs. Bell and Candlin (1983) also agreed with this argument and added the dimension display or appearance of the translated text in the target language as it appeared in the source language.

In the age of technology, there are internet applications, tools, and websites that assist learners in translating between languages. However, they are just tools and which cannot understand the contexts correctly that human translators can effectively do. Ho and Phu (2013) rightly observed that university students lacked translation skills even after four years of learning at the university facilitated by the translation tools. These students suffered from translation errors as they failed to find the specific word in the target or the source language to express them. However, it was claimed that such a difficulty of finding the right word in a source or a target language is faced by a human translator and not by the machine translator. However, technological developments in the 21st century are very massive, including developments in automatic translation aids, which can facilitate translation activities (Laempasa, 2021).

In recent years, several translator sites are accessible and have good translation performances including Google Translate and Bing Translator (Larson, 2018). While *Google Translate* claims accuracy of translation with minimum errors and is capable of translating even larger texts, *Bing Translator* is capable of translating up to 103 languages, including back translations (e.g., Indonesian to French and French to Indonesian) (Microsoft Translator Languages, n.d.). *Bing Translator* is also very cost-effective, especially for foreign language learners. Apart from its being practical and fast, the site can be accessed anywhere and anytime, though it has still not been proved that it is free from translation errors (Ricoeur, 2014).

Laempasa (2021) asserted that automatic or machine translation often does not escape translation errors. This was evident in the following example of a grammatical error found in the translated version of a text of Faits-Divers from Indonesian to French using Bing Translator, published on Kompas.com. These examples were also compared with the translations given by Lingual Consultancy (LC), a translation firm that utilizes only native speakers as translators from all languages of the world. The LC aimed to globalize things through translation and see translation as a project format. See the following examples to see the difference between machine translation (BT) and that by human translator (of native language, LC):

Original Text: "The motive for the murder was discovered after the police collected information from a number of witnesses, evidence, and the results of processing the crime scene (TKP)." (Kompas.com-09/05/2022)

- **BT:** *Le motif du meurtre a été découvert après que la police a recueilli des informations auprès d'un certain nombre de témoins, de preuves et les résultats de la scène de crime.*

In the translation above, the article *de* in the noun *preuves* must be accompanied by the indefinite article *des* because it is not part of the prepositional word uncertain *nombre de témoins*. Then, the article *du* in the noun *crime* must be added with the article *de*, because it is part of the preposition for the word *crime*. So we get the appropriate translation:

- **LC:** *Le motif du meurtre a été découvert après que la police a recueilli des informations auprès d'un certain nombre de témoins, des preuves et les résultats de la scène de crime.*

In another example from the same source text:

Original Text: "Then he hit Diah with a bottle filled with cement several times so he died instantly." (Kompas.com-13/04/2022)

- **BT:** *Et Puis il a frappé Diah avec une bouteille remplie de ciment à plusieurs reprises pour qu'elle meure instantanément.*

In the translation above, the verb *mourir* is conjugated in the *subjunctive* form which states the opposite, that is, it must be conjugated in the *indicative* form because it states the result. In order to obtain the appropriate translation results, namely:

- **LC:** *Et puis, il a frappé Diah avec une bouteille remplie de ciment à reprises pour qu'elle soit morte instantanément.*

These examples show that *Bing Translator* failed to translate French sentences correctly and effectively. The errors are seen in the difference between the use of prepositions as well as in the verb which should be a *subjunctive* verb, and which is wrongly translated into an *indicative* form (Pramesti, Mutiarsih, & Darmawangsa, 2019).

These examples are the evidence of the fact that machine translators including *Bing Translator* can fail in the appropriate use of verbs, articles, and prepositions in their translations. It is imperative to analyze and recheck the translations to identify errors that occur in order to secure a correct and authentic translation. The current study aimed at analyzing translation errors made by students in the French Department of Medan State University. There are no studies so far which have analyzed translation errors caused by *Bing Translator*. This research aimed to examine and distinguish type of errors caused by the inefficient use of the machine translator, in general and *Bing Translator*, in particular of the Indonesian Texts into French.

Theoretical Framework

This study is based on the translation theories postulated by Nord (2006) and Pham (2005). Nord (2006) identified translation problems as pragmatic, cultural, linguistic, and textual. Pragmatic problems dealt with issues of time, place, and context as is revealed in Nouns that carry names of institutions and places varying across cultures. Cultural issues are best reflected in parallel texts when translating a contract, for example, the translator looks at the original contract in the target language, to avoid any cultural errors. Linguistic problems relate to grammatical, semantic and lexical differences between the target language and the source language. Finally, textual problems refer to such issues when the translator is not able to comprehend the meaning of the text, and fails to identify the innovations made by the author within the context of the text.

On the other hand, Pham (2005) focused more on the errors committed during the act of translation by classifying errors into three dimensions - linguistic errors, comprehension errors, and translation errors. Linguistic errors comprised errors related to morphology, grammar, syntax, collocation, and inappropriate use of words; comprehension errors occurred due to the limited understanding of the translators about the meaning and the context of the original text; and translation errors dealt with pragmatics, distorted meaning, unrelated additions and deliberate omissions, too literal and free translation, wrong lexical choices and losing the focus.

The four types of translation problems proposed by Nord (2006) and the classification of errors suggested by Pham (2005) served the basis of arguments in this study. The two theoretical underpinning revealed clearly that there exists a relationship between 'problems' and 'errors'. In other words, when a translator faces a problem and cannot resolve it, an error might occur. Linguistic problems lead to linguistic errors, cultural and pragmatic problems cause translation errors, while textual problems cause comprehension errors.

Having identified the relationship between translation problems and errors that are caused, the study attempted to find solution in Machine Translation (MT) or automated software that claim to translate source contents into target languages with utmost accuracy. MT became popular due to the cost-effective element as it could translate documents in no time (Rivera-Trigueros, 2022). However, these software showed limitations in choosing the right word and expressions when texts continued too many repetitive words or used very complex terms as in literary and legal texts. In such cases, only a human translator can understand the context and translate the text. However, to cope with this issue, neural machine translation (NMT) as a functionary of natural language processing (NLP) was seen as a promising tool to bridge the gap between MT and human translation. This remains to be seen how NMT can build large neural networks around a text in order to get correct translation outputs (Bahdanau, Cho, & Bengio, 2014). Modern machine translation methods which seem to be representing NMT include Google Translate and *Bing Translator*; however, these translator software still have contextual shortcomings (Freitag et al., 2021; Ragni & Nunes Vieira, 2022).

Literature Review

- Definition and classification of Translation Errors

Corder (1975) believed that errors are a natural phenomenon in language learning, which have positive outcomes as they help learners to develop strategies to learn the target language. Lennon (1991) defined an error in translation as "a linguistic form or combination of forms which, in the same context and under similar conditions of production, would, in all likelihood, not be produced by speakers' counterparts". Hansen (2010) considered defining a translation error as a complex activity because the definition of translation errors must vary according to translation theories and norms. Functionally, according to Séguinot (1990), a translation error is seen as an offense against the function of the translation, the coherence and meaning of text, its type and the linguistic and culture-specific conventions used in translation, and the language system as a whole. Erdoğan (2005) asserted that translation errors are caused due to learners' performance and the cognitive processes used in recognizing or coding the input they received from the target language.

Translation errors are classified in many studies, among which two classifications are significant. First, Nord (2006) classified translation errors as pragmatic, cultural, linguistic, and textual. While pragmatic errors dealt with issues of time, place, and context, cultural errors reflect holistically in the whole text, linguistic errors are related to grammatical, semantic and lexical differences between the target language and the source language; and finally, textual errors refer to such issues when the translator is not able to comprehend the meaning of the text. However, Pham (2005) based her classification on the errors committed during the act of translation and identified them as linguistic errors, comprehension errors, and translation errors. Linguistic errors relate to components like morphology, grammar, syntax, and collocation; comprehension errors are caused by the limited understanding of the translators; and translation errors specifically related to pragmatics, distorted meaning, unrelated additions and deliberate omissions. However, due to the diversity of the classification of errors and different translation theories, it is very difficult to identify a universally accepted error classification in translation (Dewi, 2015; Sari, 2019).

- *Machine translation*

One of the innovations implemented at this time is the machine translation. According to LADMIRAL (1979), at the same time, machine translation takes on a new meaning in the context of translation, where linguistics and technology are cognitively imbued together. Machine translation was born from a long process that gave rise to the existence of Bing Translator today. Machine translation refers to a text translation that is carried out entirely by one or more computer programs without intervention of a human translator (Popović, 2020). The term machine translation refers to a computer system that is responsible for producing translations with or without human assistance (Lee, 2022). It was developed in the 1950s as a computer system that performs machine translation (Hutchins, 1995).

Bing Translation Engine is a multilingual machine translation cloud service produced and controlled by Microsoft Corporation. In addition, Bing Translator supports translation in more than 60 languages and has a daily user base of around 18 million. Bing Translator, like Google Translate and other translation engines, is built into the web browser. Later, Bing's translation service expanded to accommodate a number of Microsoft's translation products via a cloud-based application programming interface. Microsoft Bing Translator also allows users to use this translation engine through apps and websites. In addition, Bing Translator provides a text translation tool that can be used to translate text into other languages (Bing Translator). Then Microsoft also offers a feature called voice translation.

Methodology

This study adopted a qualitative research design since the data under study was not in the form of numbers but in the form of verbal sentences and utterances. Denzin and Lincoln (2005) recommend qualitative research design when the data deals with open-ended opinions in order to gain insight into issues. As for this study, the qualitative method suited because it aimed at finding answers to what or when to investigate, describe, and explain the reasons of doing translation.

The research procedure involved several steps at various stages of research. Right at the outset, a review of literature and previous studies was made to determine the error analysis in the domain of translation. This step also made an inquiry into the meaning of translation and its classification in order to design a theoretical framework of the current study. Having explained the rationale of the study and aiming to fill the research gaps, a few texts were retrieved from Kompas.com, on three different themes namely, murder, theft, and accidents. A total of 18 texts were sampled in the Indonesian language, and they were translated into French using the machine translator, Bing Translator. The purpose was to identify what errors are committed by the machine translator as oppose do a native translator who simply used the human effort.

All the translated versions were collected as a single document, and a translation grammar error analysis was performed based on the recommendations of Nord (2006) and Pham (2005). The errors were classified accordingly and a correlation between problems of translation and each class of error. During the process, most dominant errors were also determined in order to highlight the significance of the error inevitability of machine translations. In the end these outcomes were evaluated in the light of error analysis strategies. In the analysis phase of the collected translated texts, the errors were manually identified and highlighted and distributed into the three themes of the study. Since this was a qualitative study, no attempt was made to quantify the errors' frequencies and percentages; however, a thematic content analysis helped to identify the type of errors made more and less frequently.

Results and Analysis

The online texts from Kompas.com were translated from Indonesian to French with the help of Bing translator. Being a qualitative study, a content analysis was done of the translated versions and three

themes were identified: the themes of murder, theft and accidents. The classification into themes enabled a comparison of grammatical errors in the translations performed by the *Bing translator*. A total of 18 texts were translated, and 11 types of errors, were identified that were classified into various categories under each theme. To make it easier to understand, the search results are presented in tabular form for each theme. Examples under each theme first provide the original sentence taken from the Kompas.com, followed by the Bing translation and a description of the error, and finally the correct, appropriate translation done by a native speaker representing the inevitability of the human role in getting correct translation. These native speakers belonged to the Lingual Consultancy (LC), a translation firm that utilized only native speakers as translators from all languages of the world.

A. Theme of Murder

On analyzing the text retrieved from kompas.com website and translated with Bing Translator from Indonesian into French, on the theme of murder, at least 26 different types of translation errors were discovered such as concordance of verb tenses, plural nouns, mixing of English, indirect speech, lack of prepositions, complements of nouns, use of articles, lack of accord, and *imparfait du décor/de description*. Table 1 presents the types of errors on the theme of murder.

Table 1: Types of errors on the Theme of murder

No	Error Type	Number	Percentage (%)
1	The concordance of the verb	2	7.7
2	Plural Nouns	7	27
3	English mix	1	3.9
4	Indirect speech	6	22,9
5	Lack of prepositions	3	11.5
6	Lack of <i>accord</i>	2	7.7
7	<i>Imparfait du décor/de description</i>	5	19,2
	Total	26	100%

Out of a total of 26 cases of translation errors, there were 2 concordance errors in verb tenses, 7 plural noun errors, 1 English mixing error, 6 indirect speech errors, 3 errors of lack of preposition, 2 errors for lack of accord, and 5 errors of *imparfait du décor/ de description*. See the following examples to see the difference between machine translation (BT) and that by human translator (of native language):

1. The concordance of the verb.

- Original sentence:

“The police arrested the murderer of Lisnawati (26), a murder which took place in Ranca Canguang Village, Cibeber Village, South Cimahi District, Cimahi City.”

- **BT:** La police arrêté le meurtrier de Lisnawati (26 ans) qui s'est produit dans le village de Ranca Canguang, village de Cibeber, district de Cimahi Sud, ville de Cimahi.

The first verb, *a arrêté*, is written in a compound past tense, while the second verb, *s'est produit*, is also written in past tense. The rule that applies is that if the main verb is written in a compound past verb, the subordinate verb must be written in the *imperfect* form. Hence, the appropriate translation obtained is namely:

- **LC:** La police **a rrêté** le meurtrier de Lisnawati (26 ans) qui **s'était** produit dans le village de Ranca Canguang, village de Cibeber, district de Cimahi Sud, ville de Cimahi.

2. Plural Nouns.

- Original sentence:

“The perpetrator had the initials HR, a resident of Cimahi.”

- **BT:**L'agresseur porte **les initiales** HR Cimahi residents.

In the sentences above, you can find errors in the noun plural, namely *les initiales*. Actors in the source language are singular, so *les initiales* must also be written in singular. Hence, the appropriate translation obtained is namely:

- **LC:** L'agresseur porte **l'initiale** HR, un habitant de Cimahi.

3. Mixing with English

- Original sentence:

"The perpetrator had the initials HR, a **resident** of Cimahi."

BT: L'agresseur porte les initiales HR Cimahi residents.

The mistake of mixing with English is found in the word **residents**. The word **residents** in this sentence comes from English while the whole sentence is in French. Hence, the appropriate translation obtained is namely:

LC: L'agresseur porte l'initiale HR était le resident de Cimahi.

4. Indirect speech

- Original sentence:

"Cimahi Police Chief AKBP Aldi Subartono said that "Regarding the loss of a woman's life, on Sunday (12/3/2023) evening, the Satreskrim of the Cimahi Police have arrested a perpetrator with the initials HR", Monday (13/3/2023)."

- **BT:**Le chef de la police de Cimahi, AKBP Aldi Subartono a **déclaré** que « En relation avec l'incident de la perte de la vie d'une femme, que dimanche soir (12/3/2023), la police de Cimahi Satreskrim a **sécurisé** un auteur avec les initiales HR », lundi (13/3/2023)

In the sentence above, there is an indirect speech error with the introductory verb **à declare**, which is stated in the past tense. Thus the verb **a sécurisé** must be written in the *plus-que-parfait* form because the event occurs first. Hence, the appropriate translation obtained is namely:

- **LC:** Le chef de la police de Cimahi, AKBP Aldi Subartono a déclaré que « En relation avec l'incident de la perte de la vie d'une femme, que dimanche soir (12/3/2023), la police de Cimahi Satreskrim avait arrêté /sécurisé un auteur avec les initiales HR », lundi (13/3/2023)

5. Lack of prepositions

- Original sentence:

"Previously, the body of the woman from Padalarang, West Bandung Regency (KBB) was found lying in the bushes near the former chicken coop building on Tuesday (7/3/2023) morning."

- **BT:**Auparavant, le corps de la femme de Padalarang, West Bandung Regency (KBB) avait été retrouvé gisant dans la brousse près de l'ancien bâtiment du poulailler mardi matin.

In the sentences above, errors can be found, namely the absence of prepositions. It is necessary to add the preposition **à** before the description of the day. Hence, the appropriate translation obtained is namely:

- **LC:** Auparavant, le corps de la femme de Padalarang, West Bandung Regency (KBB) avait été retrouvé gisant dans la brousse près de l'ancien bâtiment du poulailler **au** mardi matin.

6. Lack of accords

- Original sentence:

"Lisnawati is strongly suspected of being a murder victim."

- **BT:**Lisnawati est fortement **soupçonné** d'être victime de meurtre.

In the sentence above, the verb **soupçonné** is an activity aimed at Lisnawati, who is classified as feminine. Thus, it is necessary to add accord **-e**, **soupçonnée**. Hence, the appropriate translation obtained is namely:

- **LC:** Lisnawati est fortement soupçonnée d'être victime de meurtre.

7. Imparfait du décor

- Original sentence:

"MA is the owner of a machete and a motorbike rider."

- **BT:**Alors que MA est propriétaire de couperet et motard.

In the sentence above, an error was found in the auxiliary verb **est** which should have been changed to the form of *imparfait* because it describes the identity of MA, namely **était**. Hence, the appropriate translation obtained is namely:

- **LC:** Alors que MA **était** propriétaire de couperet et motard.

B. Theme of Theft

On the theme of theft published on the kompas.com site, 16 translation errors with various types of

errors were found. Table 2 presents the types of errors on the theme of theft.

Table 2: Types of errors on the Theme of theft

No	Error Type	Amount	Percentage (%)
1	Indirect speech	7	43,8
2	Verb construction	3	18,8
3	Lack of accord	6	37,5
	Total	16	100%

Out of a total of 16 cases of translation errors, there were 7 indirect speech errors, 3 verb construction errors, and 6 lack of accord errors. The following examples show the difference between machine translation (BT) and that by human translator (of native language):

1. Indirect speech

- Original sentence:

"Everything indicated that this was an isolated incident, and that there was no longer any danger in the area, and that there was only one suspect, he said."

- BT: Tout a indiqué qu'il s'agit d'un incident isolé, et il n'y a plus de danger dans la région, et qu'il n'y a qu'un seul suspect, at-il déclaré.

In the sentence above, there is an indirect speech error with the introductory verb *à indiqué* which is stated in the past tense. Thus the verb *a* must be written in the form of *imparfait*. Hence, the appropriate translation obtained is namely:

- LC: Tout a indiqué qu'il s'agit d'un incident isolé, et il n'y avait plus de danger dans la région, et qu'il n'y avait qu'un seul suspect, at-il déclaré.

2. Verb construction

- Original sentence:

"The police said that they received a complaint about the incident on Monday (13/3) afternoon, at around 15.00 local time; which initially stated that there was a collision of a truck with a few pedestrians on a road in Amqui which is about 650 kilometers east of Montreal sea."

- BT: La police a déclaré avoir reçu une plainte au sujet de l'incident lundi (13/3) après-midi, vers 15h00, heure locale, qui mentionnait initialement une collision entre un camion et plusieurs piétons le long d'un tronçon de route à Amqui, à environ 650 kilometers au nord-est de Montreal.

In the sentence above, there is an error in the verb construction in the word *à déclaré*. The verb must be followed by the word *que* even if it is the same subject. Hence, the appropriate translation obtained is namely:

- LC: La police a déclaré qu'il a reçu une plainte au sujet de l'incident lundi (13/3) après-midi, vers 15h00, heure locale, qui mentionnait initialement une collision entre un camion et plusieurs piétons le long d'un tronçon de route à Amqui, à environ 650 kilometers au nord-est de Montreal.

3. Lack of accord

- Original sentence:

"St-Pierre said the two victims who died in this incident were male, aged around their 60s and 70s."

- BT: St-Pierre a déclaré que les deux victimes tuées dans l'incident étaient des hommes, âgé de 60 et 70 ans.

In the sentence above, the verb *âgé* is an activity aimed at feminine thing. Thus, it is necessary to add *accord -e, âgée*. Hence, the appropriate translation obtained is namely:

- LC: St-Pierre a déclaré que les deux victimes tuées dans l'incident étaient des hommes, âgée de 60 et 70 ans.

C. Theme of Accident

In the accident theme uploaded from the kompas.com website, 18 translation errors with various types of errors were found. Table 3 presents the types of errors on the theme of accident.

Table 3: Types of errors on the Theme of accident

No	Error Type	Amount	Percentage (%)
1	Locution prépositive error	3	16,6
2	Conjunction error	3	16,6

3	Indirect speech	7	38,9
4	Word class error	5	27,9
	Total	18	100%

From a total of 18 cases of translation errors, there were 3 *prepositive locution* errors, 3 conjunction errors, 7 indirect speech errors, and 5 grammatical word errors. The following examples show the difference between machine translation (BT) and that by human translator (of native language):

1. *Locution prepositive error*

- Original sentence:

“As a result of this incident, the intercity bus within the province with the Trenggalek-Surabaya route suffered a broken front glass. As a result, one passenger was injured.”

- **BT:** À la suite de l'incident, le bus interurbain dans la province avec la route Trenggalek-Surabaya a subi une vitre avant brisee. En conséquence, l'un de ses passagers a été blessé.

In this sentence there is a *locution prepositive* error in the part **à la suite de** which includes a *locution prepositive* of time. Whereas in the source language, it means as a result, this includes the locution prepositive cause/consequence. So the translation into the target language must also be adjusted to be a *locution prepositive* pré/consequence as well, namely *à cause de* as a negative consequence. Hence, the appropriate translation obtained is namely:

- **LC:** À cause de l'incident, le bus interurbain dans la province avec la route Trenggalek-Surabaya a subi une vitre avant brisee. En conséquence, l'un de ses passagers a été blessé.

2. *Conjunction error*

- Original sentence:

“Arriving at the scene, the Honda Brio car went too far to the right and hit a Vario motorbike rider with Police Number S 3829 GF who was traveling from the opposite direction.”

- **BT:** À son arrivée sur les lieux, la voiture Honda Brio était tellement à droite pour heurter un motocycliste Vario avec le numéro de police S 3829 GF qui conduisait dans la direction opposée.

In this sentence there is an error in the application of the conjunction **tellement** because it meets the word **pour**. The structure is *être + tellement + adj/adv + que*. *Pour* should be changed to *que*. Hence, the appropriate translation obtained is namely:

- **LC:** À son arrivée sur les lieux, la voiture Honda Brio était tellement à droite qu'il heurte un motocycliste Vario avec le numéro de police S 3829 GF qui conduisait dans la direction opposée.

3. *Indirect speech*

- Original sentence:

“Kadek Aditya said that four vehicles were involved in the accident and three people were injured and had to be rushed to the hospital.”

- **BT:** Kadek Aditya a déclaré que quatre véhicules ont été impliqués dans l'accident et que trois personnes ont été blessés et ont dû être transportées d'urgence à l'hôpital.

In the sentence above, there is an indirect speech error with the introductory verb **à déclaré** which is stated in the past tense. Thus the verb **ont été blessés** must be written in the *plus-que-parfait* form because the event occurs first. Hence, the appropriate translation obtained is namely:

- **LC:** Kadek Aditya a déclaré que quatre véhicules ont été impliqués dans l'accident et que trois personnes avaient été blessés et ont dû être transportées d'urgence à l'hôpital.

4. *Word class error*

- Original sentence:

“Suddenly, there was a sound of banging. Arriving at the corner of the road at the scene of the incident, the bus driven by Yudi was about to overtake the vehicle in front of him.”

- **BT:** Sachez qu'il ya un bruit de freinage Lorsqu'il est arrivé au détour de la route sur les lieux, le bus conduit par Yudi était sur le point de devancer le véhicule devant lui.

In the sentence above, there is a grammatical error in the word **sachez**. In the source language, the word *suddenly* which is an adverb is translated with *sachez*, i.e. *you know!* which is a verb in the command form. Supposedly, adverb is translated into adverb as well. Hence, the appropriate translation

obtained is namely:

- **LC: Tout d'un coup** qu'il y a un bruit de freinage Lorsqu'il est arrivé au détour de la route sur les lieux, le bus conduit par Yudi était sur le point de devancer le véhicule devant lui.

Conclusion

Based on the findings that have been described several conclusions can be drawn, namely:

1. All the texts that have been analyzed are narrative texts, meaning that they use a lot of past verbs. Therefore, the most dominant found is indirect speech as many as 20 errors. However, apart from that, other grammatical errors were also found, namely concordance errors in verb tenses, noun plural errors, English mixing, indirect speech errors, lack of prepositions, lack of accord, errors in the *imparfait du décor/de* description, errors *locution prépositive*, conjunction errors, word class errors, indirect speech errors, and verb construction errors.
2. There were 60 grammatical errors, namely 26 errors in the text with the theme of murder, 16 errors in the text with the theme of theft, and 18 errors in the text with the theme of accidents.
3. Overall, there are grammatical and lexical errors. However, because this study was limited to grammatical errors, the lexical errors encountered were not described even though there were many of them. For example, there are words that are not translated into Indonesian because they start with a capital letter so that the system reads them as people's names. So it remains written in Indonesian.
4. The majority of errors are caused by sentences in Indonesian as the source language being too long, resulting in an ambiguous translation on the automatic translation system into the target language, namely French.

References

- Bahdanau, D., Cho, K., & Bengio, Y. (2014). Neural machine translation by jointly learning to align and translate. *arXiv preprint arXiv:1409.0473*. doi: <https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.1409.0473>
- Baker, M. (2000). Towards a methodology for investigating the style of a literary translator. *Target. International Journal of Translation Studies*, 12(2), 241-266. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1075/target.12.2.04bak>
- Baker, M. (2018). *In other words* (3rd ed.). London: Routledge. doi: <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315619187>
- Bell, R. T., & Candlin, C. (1991). *Translation and translating: Theory and practice*. London: Longman. Retrieved from <https://www.routledge.com/p/book/9780582016484>
- Chérageui, M. A. (2012). Theoretical Overview of Machine translation. In *Proceedings ICWIT* (pp. 160-168). Retrieved from <https://ceur-ws.org/Vol-867/Paper17.pdf>
- Corder, S. P. (1975). Error Analysis, Interlanguage and Second Language Acquisition. *Language teaching*, 8(4), 201-218. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0261444800002822>
- Denzin, N. K., & Lincoln, Y. S. (2005). *The Sage Handbook of Qualitative Research* (3rd ed.). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage. Retrieved from <https://worldveg.tind.io/record/33153>
- Désilets, A., Melançon, C., Patenaude, G., & Brunette, L. (2009). How translators use tools and resources to resolve translation problems: An ethnographic study. In *Beyond Translation Memories: New Tools for Translators Workshop*. National Research Council Canada. Retrieved from <https://aclanthology.org/2009.mtsummit-btm.5.pdf>
- Dewi, H. D. (2015). *Comparing two translation assessment models: Correlating student revisions and perspectives*. (Doctoral Dissertation). Kent State University. Retrieved from https://etd.ohiolink.edu/apexprod/rws_olink/v1501/10
- Dewi, H. D., & Hidayat, R. S. (2020). The Effectiveness between Two Translation Assessment Models for English to Indonesian Translation of Undergraduate Students. *Journal of Language and Literature*, 20(2), 270-287. doi: <https://doi.org/10.24071/joll.v20i2.2622>
- Erdoğan, V. (2005). Contribution of error analysis to foreign language teaching. *Mersin Üniversitesi Eğitim Fakültesi Dergisi*, 1(2), 261-270. Retrieved from <https://dergipark.org.tr/en/download/article-file/161018>
- Freitag, M., Foster, G., Grangier, D., Ratnakar, V., Tan, Q., & Macherey, W. (2021). Experts, errors, and context: A large-scale study of human evaluation for machine translation. *Transactions of the Association for Computational Linguistics*, 9, 1460-1474. doi: https://doi.org/10.1162/tacl_a_00437
- Hansen, G. (2010). Translation "Errors". In Y. Gambier & L. V. Doorslaer (Eds.), *Handbook of Translation Studies*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing Company. Retrieved from <https://benjamins.com/online/hts/articles/tra3>
- Hermans, T. (1996). The translator's voice in translated narrative. *Target. International Journal of Translation Studies*, 8(1), 23-48. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1075/target.8.1.03her>
- Ho, P. V. P., & Phu, B. T. K. (2013). Senior students' reports on their translation and interpretation abilities, teaching methods, and curriculum at Ho Chi Minh City Open University. *Ho Chi Minh City Open University Journal of science*, 3(1), 13-22. Retrieved from <https://journalofscience.ou.edu.vn/index.php/soci-en/article/view/310>
- Hutchins, W. J. (1995). Machine translation: A brief history. In *Concise history of the language sciences* (pp. 431-445). Elsevier. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-08-042580-1.50066-0>
- Ladmiral, J.-R. (1979). *Traduire: théorèmes pour la traduction*. Paris: Payot. Retrieved from

- https://www.pavot.ch/Detail/traduire_theoremes_pour_la_traduction-jean_rene_ladmiral-9782070737437
- Laempasa, R. G. G. (2021). *The Performance of Google Translate and Bing Translator in Translating a Sport Newsin New York Times: An Error Analysis*. (Doctoral Dissertation). Universitas Sanata Dharma Yogyakarta. Retrieved from <http://repository.usd.ac.id/id/eprint/41321>
- Larson, M. (2018). *Meaning-Based Translation: A Guide to Cross-Language Equivalence*. Kuala Lumpur: University of Malaya Press.
- Lee, S.-M. (2022). An investigation of machine translation output quality and the influencing factors of source texts. *ReCALL*, 34(1), 81-94. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0958344021000124>
- Lennon, P. (1991). Error: Some problems of definition, identification, and distinction. *Applied linguistics*, 12(2), 180-196. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1093/applin/12.2.180>
- Microsoft Translator Languages. (n.d.). *Microsoft Translator*. Microsoft Translator for Consumers. Retrieved from <https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/translator/languages/>
- Nord, C. (2006). Text Analysis in Translation: Theory, Methodology, and Didactic Application of a Model for Translation-Oriented Text Analysis. In *Text Analysis in Translation*. Brill. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1163/9789004500914>
- Pham, P. Q. N. (2005). *Error analysis in Vietnamese-English translation: pedagogical implications*. (Doctoral Dissertation). University of Western Sydney (Australia). Retrieved from <http://handle.uws.edu.au:8081/1959.7/20242>
- Popović, M. (2020). Relations between comprehensibility and adequacy errors in machine translation output. In *Proceedings of the 24th Conference on Computational Natural Language Learning* (pp. 256-264). Association for Computational Linguistics. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.18653/v1/2020.conll-1.19>
- Pramesti, R., Mutiarsih, Y., & Darmawangsa, D. (2019). Grammatical Errors in French Translation: Case of Indonesian Students. *Francisola: Revue Indonésienne de la langue et la littérature françaises*, 4(1), 55-66. doi: <https://doi.org/10.17509/francisola.v4i1.20342>
- Ragni, V., & Nunes Vieira, L. (2022). What has changed with neural machine translation? A critical review of human factors. *Perspectives: Studies in Translation Theory and Practice*, 30(1), 137-158. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1080/0907676X.2021.1889005>
- Ricoeur, P. (2014). *Sur La Traduction*. rue Bayard, 75008. Paris. Retrieved from https://www.scienceshumaines.com/sur-la-traduction_fr_4092.html
- Rivera-Trigueros, I. (2022). Machine translation systems and quality assessment: a systematic review. *Language Resources and Evaluation*, 56(2), 593-619. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10579-021-09537-5>
- Sari, D. M. M. (2019). An Error Analysis on Student's Translation Text. *Eralingua: Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa Asing dan Sastra*, 3(2), 65-74. doi: <https://doi.org/10.26858/eralingua.v3i2.8658>
- Séguinot, C. (1990). Interpreting errors in translation. *Meta*, 35(1), 68-73. doi: <https://doi.org/10.7202/004078ar>
- Venuti, L. (2021). *The Translation Studies Reader* (4th ed.). London: Routledge. Retrieved from <https://www.routledge.com/The-Translation-Studies-Reader/Venuti/p/book/9780367235970>

Analyzing Grammatical Errors in the Translations by Bing Translator from Indonesian Texts into French

ORIGINALITY REPORT

10%

SIMILARITY INDEX

7%

INTERNET SOURCES

5%

PUBLICATIONS

2%


STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

- 1 Nisreen Naji Al-Khawaldeh, Sameer Naser Olimat, Dana Khalid Mahadin, Bassil Mohammad Mashaqba, Anas Ibraheem Al Huneety. "The impact of COVID-19 and its terminology learning strategies on EFL learners' vocabulary repertoire", Ampersand, 2023
Publication 1%
- 2 nrc-publications.canada.ca
Internet Source 1%
- 3 eprints.bbk.ac.uk
Internet Source 1%
- 4 quebec.huffingtonpost.ca
Internet Source 1%
- 5 Haru Deliana Dewi. "Translation and language errors in the Indonesian-English translation", Journal of World Languages, 2018
Publication <1%
- 6 acikbilim.yok.gov.tr
Internet Source <1%

7	Hanoi University Publication	<1 %
8	Submitted to Universitas Siliwangi Student Paper	<1 %
9	agadirmichelterrier.wordpress.com Internet Source	<1 %
10	pdfs.semanticscholar.org Internet Source	<1 %
11	www.lesoir.be Internet Source	<1 %
12	www.researchgate.net Internet Source	<1 %
13	studenttheses.uu.nl Internet Source	<1 %
14	www.atlantico.fr Internet Source	<1 %
15	archive.org Internet Source	<1 %
16	Submitted to University of Portsmouth Student Paper	<1 %
17	norr.numl.edu.pk Internet Source	<1 %
18	eurjchem.com Internet Source	<1 %

19	ejournal.upi.edu Internet Source	<1 %
20	www.intraline.org Internet Source	<1 %
21	Abbas Brashi. "An Adaptive Methodology to Overcome Localization Translation Challenges", International Journal of English Linguistics, 2021 Publication	<1 %
22	Goretti Faya Ornia, Natalia Barranco Izquierdo, M.Teresa Calderón Quindós, Carmen Quijada Diez. "Chapter6. Combining subtitle creation and subtitle alignment in foreign language teaching", John Benjamins Publishing Company, 2023 Publication	<1 %
23	dokumen.pub Internet Source	<1 %
24	New Frontiers in Translation Studies, 2016. Publication	<1 %
25	api.research-repository.uwa.edu.au Internet Source	<1 %
26	download.atlantis-press.com Internet Source	<1 %
27	dspace.univ-msila.dz:8080 Internet Source	<1 %

28	edoc.pub Internet Source	<1 %
29	etheses.whiterose.ac.uk Internet Source	<1 %
30	kelpolitique.blogspot.com Internet Source	<1 %
31	libratez.cu.edu.tr Internet Source	<1 %
32	link.springer.com Internet Source	<1 %
33	www.inesc-id.pt Internet Source	<1 %
34	Submitted to University of Balamand  Student Paper	<1 %

Exclude quotes On

Exclude matches Off

Exclude bibliography On

