THE COMPARATIVE STUDY BETWEEN HUMAN TRANSLATION AND MACHINE TRANSLATION IN *THE GIFT OF MAGI* BY O. HENDRY TRANSLATED AS *PEMBERIAN SANG MAJUS* BY MAGGIE TIOJAKIN

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Abstract

This research aimed at comparing human translation and machine translation. The focus of the research was to find out which translation fulfilled the characteristics of a good translation: human translation or machine translation in the short story The Gift of Magi by O'Henry and the Indonesian Translation version Pemberian Sang Majus translated by Maggie Tiojakin. To analyze the data which were in form of sentences, the qualitative method was used. After the analysis, it was found that the translation produced by a human was more accurate than the translation produced by a machine since human translation fulfills the characteristics of a good translation. Finally, the result of this finding can prove that people can use machine translation to help them to translate one language to another language, but they still need to read and revise them to make them more natural and understood in the target language.

Keywords: human translation, machine translation

I. INTRODUCTION

Translation is subsequent production of an equivalent text from a different language. It delivers the same message of the source language (SL) to the target language (TL). The changing of the form delivers meaning from the first language to the second language. Here, the writer uses English as SL while Indonesian as TL. According to Larson (1984), translation is the transformation of the form of certain text. On the other hand, the form of the source language is substituted for the receptor (target) language.

Furthermore, translation consists of two kinds. The first is a literal translation which is the form-based translation. It considers enrolling in the form of the target language. The second is an idiomatic translation that is based on the meaning. It tries to express the meaning of the source language text to the receptor language reasonably. It is not put the form of the source language as the main consideration. Instead, it tries to meet the standard of the form of the target language. More importantly, idiomatic translation ensures the delivery of the meaning according to the target language way to express the intended message.

In addition, translation is also a supporting tool in the globalization era to make written communication easier, delivering the message and sharing information from a person or some people in one language to a person who uses a different language. It is very important since people, in general, have sufficient field and knowledge in a limited number of languages. Therefore, the role of translation is necessary.

The translation is produced by both humans and machines. In the past, a human was the only translation device available to translate a document or text. This involves a time-consuming process in which the translator tried to transform the information from the source language to the intended language carefully. He/she needs to convey the meaning of the original written and considers several aspects in selecting the proper translation.

In a rapidly advancing era, translating is no longer done by humans. Today, the utilization of translation devices by machine has increased from time to time. It is because kind of this makes the translating activity easier, faster, more efficient, and more effective to use; for instance, Google Translate,

Sederet,com, Nice Translator, SDL free translation, Tradukka, BabelXL, Frengly, and Free-Translator. The exertion of this machine will automatically translate the source to the target language easily for the users. The way of using it is simply because people only type the original text of the source language. The use of this translation is more practical and efficient.

Both human and machine translations are produced to deliver the meaning from the source to the target language for the people who have different languages. Therefore, in this research, the writer analyzed the differences between translation produced by humans and translation produced by machines.

II. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1. Definitions of Translation

The translation is the product of translating activity which changes the first language to the second language otherwise. Toury (2012) stated that translation is involved two different languages; the source language (SL) and the target language (TL) which is processed and tasked. The change of the language includes the lexical and the form of the original text.

Meanwhile, according to Larson (1984) "In translation, the form of the source language is replaced by the form of the receptor (target) language." It means that translation is a process of delivering meaning from one language to another language or from the source language to the target language. The changing of the form is called translation.

Catford (1965) stated that translation is substituted text from one language to another language which is the result of an operation performed on language. It means that translation is from the activity which transforms the source language to the receptor.

According to Colina (2015), the process or the product of transforming a written text or text from one human language to another generally requires a significant degree of resemble or correspondence with respect to the source text." This statement means that translation is the source text or written product that has been through the translation process to the target language and resulted in the resemble valuable meaning.

In conclusion, from the definition of translation, it can be concluded that translation is the changing of one language to another language. The

changing of translation results the valuable meaning.

2.2 Kinds of Translation

As said previously in the background of the studies, translation consists of two kinds: literal translation and idiomatic translation. Therefore, the writer will explain the kinds of translation clearly as well as the examples.

1. Literal Translation

A literal translation is the type of translation which based on the form. According to Larson (1984), a literal translation is the form of the source language which is followed by form-based translations.

In many ways, the purpose of literal translation is to keep linguistic terms in the source of the text. The literal translation gives less assistance to the people who are interested in the meaning of the source of the language. The literal translation sounds unnatural and has little communication.

2. Idiomatic Translation

The idiomatic translation is the translation that is transferred from the source language to the target of the language which contains a certain meaning. According to Larson (1984), idiomatic translation is every effort to deliver the meaning of the source language to the target language which

is called form-based translation. This translation sounds natural.

2.3 Characteristics of a Good Translation

A good translation must fulfill the criteria of a good translation. There are several theories proposed by experts. The first is a theory according to Nida and Taber (2013), they classified three characteristics of a good translation.

1. Formal Correspondence: The form (syntax and classes of words) is not preserved; the meaning is lost or distorted. In other cases, the translation which maintains the form of the original text will result in meaningless translation.

2. Dynamic equivalence.

It means that the meaning will be meaningful if the form is constructed with a different lexicon or syntax to vindicate the meaning.

3. Not paraphrase by addition, deletion, or skewing of the message.

The translation will be out of the original text if it is translated by adding, deleting, or skewing the word. It may change the aim of the text and the meaning does not resemble the original text. The content of the message will not acceptable well.

The second theory is stated by Steiner and Yallop (2001). According to them, there are three characteristics of a good translation:

1. Stratification is the organization of language in ordered strata: phonetic, phonological, lexicogrammatical, and semantic-and one or more contextual strata outside of language proper. It means that the language of the translation should fulfill the ordered levels. The context affects the meaning of a good translation.

2. Metafunction is the organization of the content strata (lexicogrammar and semantics) in functional components: ideational, interpersonal, and textual - roughly the parts of the system that have to do with constructing a human experience, enacting social relationships, and creating discourse. The content of the translation relates to the human experience. The form will be changed and matched based on the situation to get the meaning.

3. Rank is the organization of formal strata (phonology and lexicogrammar) in a compositional hierarchy: for example, in the grammar of English, clause complexes, clauses, phrases, groups, words, and morphemes. It means that the language is arranged by the ranking of the compositional arrangement.

Then is the characteristic of good translation which is stated by other experts. According to Sudiati (2005), he stated that a good translation should follow these three criteria:

1. The content has to provide all truth and is similar to the original text. It means that the source text and the translated are alike. It is included faithfulness and there is no intervention from the author's idea.

2. The good translation expresses the same tone. However, content is more important.

3. The sound is not like a translation but like the original text. It means that the translated text is coherent with the original one.

III. RESEARCH METHOD

In this research, the writer used the qualitative method. Qualitative research is the method that goals for data collection techniques and analysis techniques. Data is collected based on data related to the topic. According to Atmazaki (2007), qualitative research is the collecting data by direct observation and reconstruction of the text. Bogdan (1928) said that Qualitative research is descriptive. It is done by describing the findings. It

means that the data were taken based on the facts and were analyzed using the description, not in numbers.

The writer took the short story entitled *The Gift of Magi* written by O'Henry as the data source. The writer used O'Henry's English short story as the data because the short story is easy to understand, and is also one of the most famous English short stories. Furthermore, the writer used translated short story Maggie Tiojakin because the translation has been published officially in a short story compilation entitled "Pemberian Sang Majus" in Lotus (2010). This research observation was done by reading the short story to compare which one meets the requirement of the good translation whether human or machine translation. The writer used the referential method in analyzing the data. The data were taken through the library research by using many references from some books and internet sources.

In collecting data, the writer applied non-participant observation. It means that the writer did not do research in the field or interview the participants to collect the data. In addition, the writer used the note-taking method to get the data from the short story.

Data analysis is the process to analyze the collected data from the various data sources. According to Business Dictionary (2016), data analysis is evaluated data by using analytic and logical reasoning to check each component. There were some steps that the writer did to analyze this research. The first was observation. This observation had the function to get the results of the research by analyzing the English short story translated by both humans and machines. Then, the writer wrote down the data and sampled it randomly to select the data sentence by sentence in a certain paragraph. At the last, the writer attempted to find out whether the translation fulfills the characteristics of a good translation: human translation or machine translation.

IV. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

A good translation is not like a translation itself. The sound is natural, no-nonsense, and understandable. A good translation should deliver meaning to the readers as the meaning in the source text. Therefore, the writer is going to analyze the data based on the characteristics of a good translation. There are seven characteristics of a good translation.

They are Formal Correspondence, Not Paraphrase by Addition, Deletion, or Skewing of the Message, The Relevance Information, Meta function, Faithful, Not like a Translation, and Same Tone.

4.1.1. Formal Correspondence

Formal correspondence means that the original form is not retained.
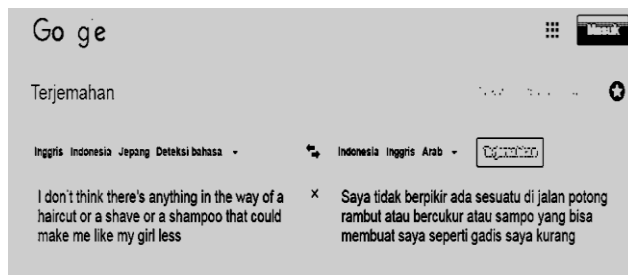
translation.

The data was taken from paragraph 36 line 2.

| English (Source Language) | Indonesia (Target of Language) | |
	Translated by Human	Translated by Machine
1 I don't think there's anything in the way of a haircut or a shave or a shampoo that could make me like my girl less.	Tidak ada potongan rambut atau jenis sampo yang bisa merampas cintaku darim.	saya tidak berpikir ada sesuatu di jalan potong rambut atau bercukur atau shampo yang bisa membuat saya seperti gadis saya kurang.

Based on the table, there is the different translation between translation produced by humans and translation produced by machine. The first which is going to analyze is human translation. The source language is *I don't think there's anything in the way of a haircut or a shave or a shampoo that could make me like my girl less.* The target language is *Tidak ada potongan rambut atau jenis sampo yang bisa merampas cintaku darimu.* When it is seen of the sentence structure, the source language consists of the combination of three clauses. The first clause is *I don't think* (S+Aux+Not+V). The verb think means berfikir, menganggap, mengira, and menyangka based on English-Indonesia Dictionary. Therefore, *I don't think* can be translated into s*aya tidak sangka, saya tidak befikir, saya tidak menganggap, or saya tidak mengira*. This translation can be said literal translation because of following its form (S+Aux+Not+V). This clause explained the second clause. The second clause is *there's anything in the way of a haircut or a shave or a shampoo* translated into *tidak ada potongan rambut atau jenis sampo yang bisa merampas cintaku darimu* (noun clause). The third clause
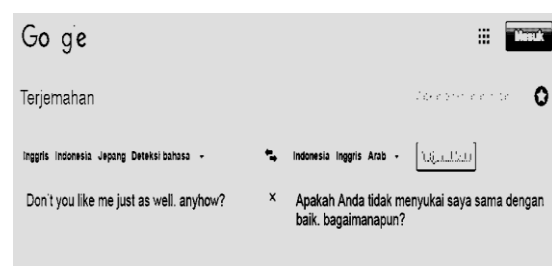
(adjective clause) is *that could make me like my girl less*. The third clause explained the second one. If the combination clause were combined literally, the translation is *saya tidak tahu ada potongan rambut atau jenis sampo yang bisa merampas cintaku darimu*. However, the translation is *tidak ada potongan rambut atau jenis sampo yang bisa merampas cintaku darimu.* In this case, the translation produced by humans did not follow the structure, it can be seen that the source language has 3 clauses. Meanwhile, in translation, it is translated by combining the first clause with the second one.

In other case, when the same text is translated by machine translator, it can be *saya tidak berpikir ada sesuatu di jalan potong rambut atau bercukur atau shampo yang bisa membuat saya seperti gadis saya kurang*. The machine translator translated the sentence word per word and also preserved the structure of the sentence. It is proved in the three clauses that have been discussed by a human translator. The structure of the translation is similar to the source one. It makes the sound nonsense because the translation by a machine translator is not ordered well.

Therefore, the results of the translation by human translator and machine translator are different. The human translator does not preserve the structure of the sentence, but machine translation preserves it. As the theory has been stated previously, translation produced by humans results in a meaningful translation that can be accepted and understood by the receptor while translation produced by the machine confuses the reader to understand the meaning of the translation.

The second data was taken from paragraph 30 line 1.

English (Source Language)	Indonesia (Target of Language)	
	Translated by Human	Translated by Machine
2 "Don't you like me just as well, anyhow?	"Tapi kau tetap menyukaiku, 'kan?	"Apakah kamu tidak suka saya sama dengan baik, bagaimanapun?"

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Don't you like me just as well. anyhow?   ×   Apakah Anda tidak menyukai saya sama dengan baik. bagaimanapun?

This sentence is another good example of the constructiveness between human and machine translation in the formal correspondence aspect. The first translation which is going to analyze is the translation produced by a human. The source language is *"Don't you like me just as well, anyhow?* Translated into "Tapi kau tetap menyukaiku, 'kan? The following is the literal meaning of each word in the phrase"Don't you like me just as well, anyhow?". *Don't* means *jangan* or *tidak; you like me* means *kamu suka saya* just as well *seperti biasa*, and anyhow *bagaimanapun*. That sentence is the category of the question tag. If in this case the translation keeps up the structure of the contetx, it will be *tidakkah kamu menyukai aku seperti biasa, bagaimanapun?* The reader is difficult to understand the meaning of the sentence because it sounds clumsy. Therefore, in human interpratation the original sentence was translated as "*Tapi kau tetap menyukaiku, kan?"*. This sentence sounds like the woman makes sure her husband loves her. The translation does not preserve the structure of the sentence. The translation was translated using idiomatic theory which is the meaning is more important. It also shows that the words of human translation produced understandable meaning and the words are coherent with other words, so the message can be understood by the readers.

Meanwhile, in a machine this source sentence was translated syntactically, so the resulted meaning sounds nonsense. The structure of the sentence in the source language was translated similar to the structure of the target language produced by machines such as *"Apakah kamu tidak suka saya sama dengan baik, bagaimanapun?"* H*ere, *just as well* was translated separately. The formula of this structure is Auxiliary + not + subject + verb + object + adverb. In conclusion, translation produced by a machine is lack meaning.

Based on both translations, it can be concluded that human translation does not maintain the structure of the sentence. Meanwhile, machine translation still preserves the form of the sentence. Therefore, human translation is a more appropriate translation, and it fulfills the characteristics of good translation.

4.1.2 Not Paraphrase by Addition, Deletion, or Skewing of the Message

The good translation is not adding, delete, or skewing the message. It means that there is no

additional word or additional sentence. It is because adding, deleting, or skewing will make translation different from the original text in terms of meaning.

The following data was taken from paragraph 9 line 2.

English (Source Language)	Indonesia (Target of Language)	
	Translated by Human	Translated by Machine
1 One was Jim's gold watch that had been his father's and his grandfather's.	Pertama, jam saku yang terbuat dari emas dan merupakan warisan turun temurun dalam silsilah keluarga Jim.	Salah satunya adalah jam emas Jim yang telah ayahnya dan kakeknya.
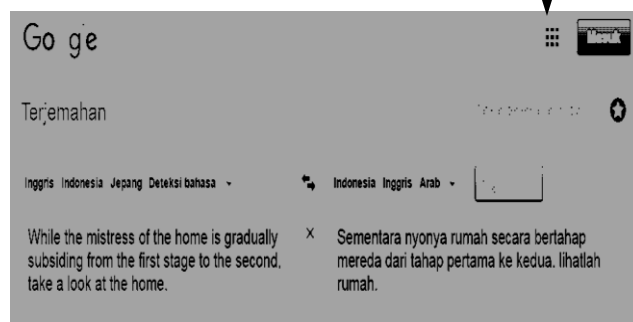
Based on the table above, there is different translation produced by human and machine. The first translation which is going to analyze is the translation produced by humans. The source language is *One was Jim's gold watch that had been his father's*

and his grandfather's. The target language is *Pertama, jam saku yang terbuat dari emas dan merupakan warisan turun temurun dalam silsilah keluarga Jim*. If the source language was translated literally into *satu merupakan jam tangan emas Jim yang telah ayahnya dan kakekanya.* The message of this translation is not delivered well. The translation sounds confusing because the words in the sentences are not related to each other. Therefore, when the source language s translated into *Pertama, jam saku yang terbuat dari emas dan merupakan warisan turun temurun dalam silsilah keluarga Jim,* the sound is more meaningful. When it is seen in the source language, there are no words *warisan turun temurun dalam silsilah keluarga Jim*, but it is shown in the translation. It is because the apostrophe means possessive of the subject. Based on the context of the story, the apostrophe represented the words *warisan turun temurun dalam silsilah keluarga*. The translation was paraphrased to get the meaning of the translation. Therefore, the translation above is meaningful and understandable because the words in the sentences are related to each other.

Meanwhile, in the machine translation, the source language was

	English (Source Language)	Indonesia (Target of Language)	
		Translated by Human	**Translated by Machine**
1	While the mistress of the home is gradually subsiding from the first stage to the second, take a look at the home.	Sementara sang nyonya rumah menumpahkan air mataya, mari kita lihat seperti apa tempat tinggalnya.	Sementara nyonya rumah secara bertahap mereda dari tahap pertama ke kedua, ihatlah rumah.

translated into *Salah satunya adalah jam emas Jim yang telah ayahnya dan kakeknya*. This translation was translated literally. There is no explanation for the apostrophe, so the translation is meaningless. Therefore, the translation produced is quite confusing.

In this case, human translation is more understandable than machine translation. Therefore, human translation fulfills the characteristics of a good translation, not paraphrasing, deleting, adding, or skewing.

4.1.3 The Relevance Information

Relevance information means that the meaning of the text should relate to each other. If the text connects with other texts, the reader can accept the message which is delivered well. The following data was taken from paragraph 3 line 1.
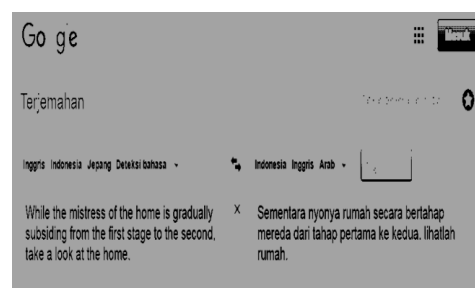
In this case, the first translation that is going to analyze is human translation. The source language is *While the mistress of the home is gradually subsiding from the first stage to the second, take a look at the home* and the target language are S*ementara sang nyonya rumah menumpahkan air mataya, mari kita lihat seperti apa tempat tinggalnya.* The sentence that will be discussed is *gradually subsiding from the first stage to the second, take a look at the home.* In this case, it was translated into *menumpahkan air mataya.* This translation was reasonable. From the sentence, Della did movement from one place to another place. It described that she was confused. It is also supported by the previous sentence in

paragraph 2 in the last line...*the moral reflection that life is made up of sobs, sniffles, and smiles, with sniffles predominating,* which is the situation in the previous text is still miserable.

However, in machine, the translation is *bertahap mereda dari tahap pertama ke kedua.* This translation is out of the desired meaning because the words in this sentence are not coherent among other words. This translation is meaningless.

The human translation was translated based on the context. It is also considered the choice of words to make the translation meaningful. Meanwhile, a machine cannot adjust the words with the context, so the translation is nonsense. As a result, human translation is more appropriate in this case.

In conclusion, humans can translate the source language based on the situation, so the translation is acceptable. Meanwhile, the machine only follows the structure of the sentence, so sometimes the translation is meaningless. In this case, the human translation fulfills the requirement.

4.1.4 Metafunction

Metafunction is the organization of the content strata (lexicogrammar and semantics) in functional components: ideational, interpersonal, and textual - roughly the parts of the system that have to do with constructing a human experience, enacting social relationships, and creating discourse. The content of the translation relates to the human experience. The form will be changed and matched based on the situation to get the meaning

An example of this characteristic can be seen in paragraph 34 line 1 as follows.

English (Source Language)	Indonesia (Target of Language)	
	Translated by Human	Translated by Machine
1 Out of his trance Jim seemed quickly to wake	Seolah baru saja tersentak dari mimpi	Keluar dari trance-nya Jim tampak dengan cepat untuk bangun
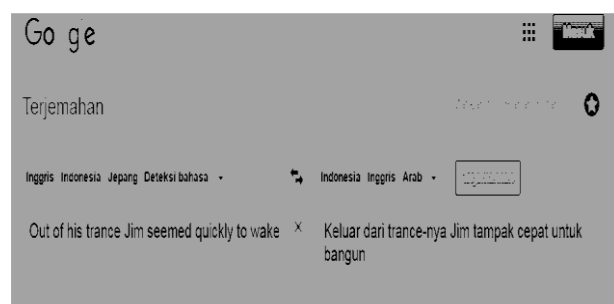
Based on the comparison above, the human translation is the first to analyze.

The source language is *Out of his trance Jim seemed quickly to wake* and the target is *Seolah baru saja tersentak dari mimpi*. In the translation produced by humans, it is visible that there is a metafunction of the sentence. The translator does not follow the structure because it will make distorted meaning. If it is translated word for word, it can be *luar dari kesurupannya Jim terlihat bangun dengan cepat.* This sounds meaningless. Therefore, the translator interpreted that sentence into *Seolah baru saja tersentak dari mimpi.* If it is explained, the word trance here is the part of a noun because of his (pronoun). When it is translated based on the dictionary, the meaning is *tak sadarkan diri*. The translator changed this meaning to be *tersentak dari mimpi*. This word was chosen because the word is replied with a phrase *quickly to wake up*. The substituted word in this sentence of trance is acceptable.

In contrast with human translation, the source language is *Out of his trance Jim seemed quickly to wake* translated into *Seolah baru saja tersentak dari mimpi.* In machine translation when the word *trance* is

translated itself by a machine, the meaning is *kesurupan* or *keadaan tidak sadar diri.* Otherwise, when the word *trance* is combined with other words in a sentence, the word trance stays in the English language. Hence, the translation meaning is not clear and is a little bit confusing.

Based on the explanation above, it can be said that human translation fulfills the one of characteristics of a good translation which is metafunction. It is because the human translator adjusted the word in the source language with the context of the sentences itself. Meanwhile, machine translation only translated the words based on the dictionary.

4.1.5 Faithful

The content has to provide all truth and be similar to the original text. It means that the purpose of the source sentence reaches the readers well. It is included faithfulness, and there is no intervention from the author's idea. There are some examples as follows:

The first example was taken from paragraph 17 line 1.
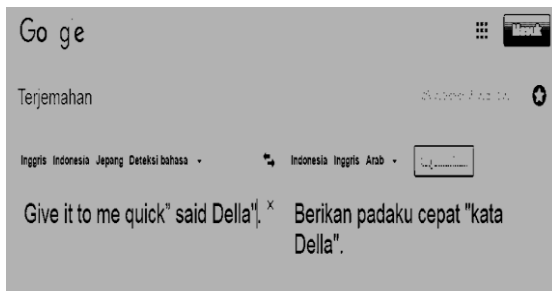
The first translation is going to analyze is human translation. The source language *Give it to me quick.* The target language *ya sudah cepat ambil, kata Della.* According to the purpose of the text, this translation sounds clear. What the message of the sentence was delivered well to the readers. Meanwhile, when it is translated literally, it becomes *berikan padaku cepat, kata Della.* This translation is also okay because the meaning is not far from the target of the source sentence.

On the other hand, the target language of the machine is *berikan padaku cepat, kata Della*. If it is back to the nature of faithful translation, this translation is proper. In this case, human translation is included in faithful translation.

Meanwhile, machines also produced the same translation as human translation. The translation is acceptable even though it was translated in literal meaning. In conclusion, in this case both of them

English (Source Language)	Indonesia (Target of Language)	
	Translated by Human	Translated by Machine
1 "Give it to me quick" said Della.	"Ya sudah, cepat ambil" kata Della	"Berikan padaku cepat" kata Della

fulfill the requirement of a good translation.

4.1.6 Not Like a Translation

The sound is not like a translation but like the original text. It means that the meaning of translated sentence is coherent to the meaning of the original one. The first data related to this criteria was taken from paragraph 8 line 3.
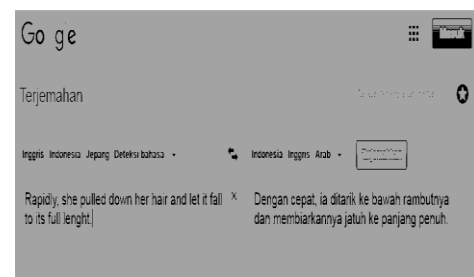
The first translation that is going to be analyzed is human translation. The source language is *Rapidly, she pulled down her hair and let it fall to its full lenght*. The target langguage is *Terburu-buru, ia menggerai rambut panjangnay dan menatap sosoknya*

yang indah. The translation means that Della let her hair loose and saw how beautiful his hair was because in the story Della thought something about her hair. She wants to sell it. She did it because the hair was one of the most valuable things that she had. In the translation, *rapidly* was translated as *terburu-buru* . It also can be translated as sesegera or dengan tergesa-gesa. However, the writer chose *terburu-buru* as the translation *rapidly.*

Meanwhile, in the machine, the source language is *Rapidly, she pulled down her hair and let it fall to its full lenght*. The target is *Cepat ia ditarik ke bawah rambutbya dan membiarkannya jatuh ke panjang penuh.* This translation sounds unnatural because the word order is not related to other words. Therefore, the translation is meaningless.

Both meanings are matched if *rapidly* was translated into cepat and terburu-buru. However, if the sentence is seen in general, human translation gives more reasonable meaning *terburu-buru ia menggerai rambut panjangnya dan menatap sosoknya yang indah.* Meantime, in machine translation it is not reasonable such as *Cepat ia ditarik ke bawah rambutnya dan membiarkannya jatuh ke panjang penuh* because the meaning is that

Della was pulled by her hair. It sounds like a translation translated word for word.

In conclusion, based on the explanation, the translation produced by a human is more acceptable than a machine. The sentence sounds sense. When the readers read it, they will not know it as a translation sentence. In short, the human translation is not like a translation.

4.1.7 The Same Tone

The good translation expresses the same tone in the translated sentence. For, example, if the tone of the source language is sad, the translation should be sad. It means that the feeling of the source sentence can be delivered as close as possible to the readers. However, content is more important.

Based on the explanation above, the writer compares the two data to make this explanation more accurate and clearer. It was taken from paragraph 6 line 4.

English (Source Language)	Indonesia (Target of Language)	
	Translated by Human	Translated by Machine
1 Twenty dollars a week doesn't go far	Pendapatan suaminya yang hanya $20 seminggu tidak menyisakan banyak untuk ditabung	Dua puluh dolar seminggu tidak pergi jauh
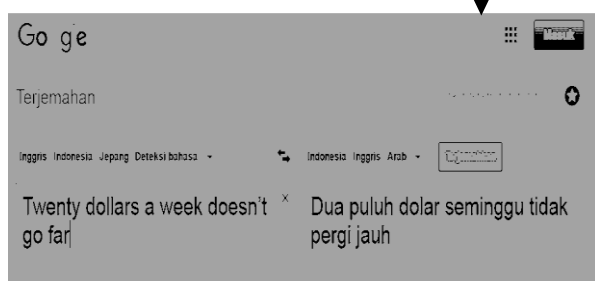
In this sentence, the human translation is the first data that will be analyzed. The source language is *Twenty dollars a week doesn't go far.* It is translated literally into *dua puluh dolar seminggu tidak pergi jauh.* When talking about tone, this translation does not have sense. Therefore, the human translator translated this sentence into *Pendapatan suaminya yang hanya $20 seminggu tidak menyisakan banyak untuk ditabung* .In the source language, it is not found words such as *pendapatan suaminya, $20, menyisakan,* and *ditabung.* Otherwise, those words were applied in the translation by human. Those words were selected because the sentence of the target language becomes meaningful. *Doesn't go far* can be translated into not enough. Based on the context of the story, not enough here means for money. She does not have enough money. Therefore, the reader can feel the sad tone here. This translation also has acceptable meaning.

Besides in machine, the translation was translated literally as *Dua puluh dolar seminggu tidak pergi jauh.* From this translation, the reader cannot feel the tone of this translation because the translation of *seminggu tidak pergi jauh* becomes meaningless, and nonsense.

Based on the analysis above, the translation produced by a human is more suitable. The sentence sounds natural and understandable. The meaning of the translation can be delivered to the readers. In this case, it fulfills the characteristics of a good translation.

Consequently, when the sentence is translated by a translator machine, the readers cannot get the meaning of the translation itself. Otherwise, in this case, the meaning of human translation is acceptable to the readers. As a result, human translation fulfills the characteristics of a good translation.

Based on the analysis above, it is concluded that human translation is more accurate than machine translation. Human translation fulfills the characteristics of a good translation such as formal correspondence, not paraphrasing by addition, deletion, or skewing, the relevant information, metafunction, faithful, not like a translation, and the same tone.

V. CONCLUSION

After analysis, it can be concluded that the translation produced by humans is more accurate than the translation produced by machines. This result is supported by theories and the evidence in the discussion. Translation produced by humans fulfills more of the characteristics of good translation than machine translation does. Therefore, in this research, human translation is more accurate than machine translation.

It is interesting to note that human translation may translate the text using both kinds of translation: literal and idiomatic. If the literal translation of the utterance is enough according to the translator, then it can be translated literally. However, if the translator found that literal translation would lead to ambiguity, then the translator has the ability to interpret the text using his/her knowledge of the target language. The translator then translates the utterance in the text by using an idiomatic technique which is: formal correspondence, relevant information, not like a translation, metafunction, not paraphrase; addition, deletion, skewing, and the same tone. This is such an advantage point that machine translation does not have.

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