

The Translation Analysis of English Imperatives into Javanese by Google Translate

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Keywords: Translation; English and Javanese Imperatives; Google

Abstract: There are many ways of translating sentence according to its function. One of the most common ways in translating is by using the translation machine namely Google Translate. But there are still many problems faced while we use this machine translation, such as it involves ambiguity and vagueness because the structure of one language and another is different. Especially between English and Javanese structures. This research aimed at analyzing the results of translation of English imperatives into Javanese by Google Translate. This research used a descriptive qualitative research method that focuses on the imperative sentences in English into Javanese used to give a command, request, invitation, prohibition, advice, suggestion, and compulsion. The results showed that translation of English imperatives into Javanese by Google Translate was generally considered as inappropriate, inaccurate and incorrect translation. There were some errors and inconsistency translations of English imperatives' markers into Javanese, such as in command, request, invitation, prohibition, advice, and suggestion. Based on the finding from this research, it can be concluded that Google Translate still needs some improvements in translating the output precisely in the meaning of English imperatives into Javanese.

1 INTRODUCTION

Modern technology has become very useful tools for them to acquire second language. There are many products on language learning sold through internet such as software tools for language learning which use computer technology application. Beside the language learning product, many websites, blogs, and social media also provide language learning starting from beginner until advanced level, and these have been proved very useful for those who learn second language. However, no matter what language people want to learn, for those who really don't have any knowledge of the language they want to learn, they still need the language to be spoken or written in their native language so that they can understand the language system. Therefore, in order to do so the translation is absolutely needed.

There are many ways in translation, such as by machine translation. One of the common machine translation that use by people is Google Translate. However, Google Translate, like other automatic translation tools, has its limitations. There are still many problems faced while we use this machine

translation, such as it involves ambiguity and ill-formedness, because the structure of one language and another is different. For example, Google Translate translated, "Please turn on the television!" become "Mangga uripke televisi!" in Javanese. The result of translation by Google Translate is incorrect, because the word "please" should be "tulung" in Javanese. Therefore, the sentence should be translated into "Tolong nyalakan televisi!" or "Tolong uripke televisi!" Although the words of "silakan", "tolong" and "tulung" are the marker of imperatives but in this case the word "tolong" or "tulung" is better than "silakan".

The Google Translate service limits the number of paragraphs and the range of technical terms that can be translated, and while it can help the reader to understand the general content of a foreign language text, it does not always deliver accurate translations and most times, it tends to repeat verbatim the same word it's expected to translate. Google Translate also does not apply structure or grammatical rules, since its algorithms are based on statistical analysis rather than traditional rule-based analysis. When we talk about structure, indirectly we also talk about

sentence. According to Frank (1972: 220), “sentence is the unit of grammatical organization with which part of speech (e.g nouns, verbs, adverbs) and grammatical classes (e.g word, phrase, and clause) are said to function. Sentence according to its function can be divided into four, namely declarative sentence, interrogative sentence, exclamatory sentence and imperative sentence”. Hall says (1981: 59), “imperative sentence – commands and requests – use the simple form of the verb without any stated subjects”.

This study will focus on the discussion about the translation analysis of English imperative sentences into Javanese by Google Translate as one of the sentence function. Based on the explanation above, the writer is interested in analyzing the translation of English imperatives into Javanese by Google Translate. The problems of the study are formulated to answer the following questions: (1) What errors does Google Translate make in translating English imperatives into Javanese? and (2) How does the effective way to solve the error problems?. The main purpose of this research is to analyze the translation of English imperatives into Javanese by Google Translate. Based on the problems of study, this research is conducted to find out the errors that Google Translate made in translating English imperatives into Javanese, and find out the way to solve the problems of errors.

This research only focuses on the translation analysis of seven types of English imperatives into Javanese by Google Translate in the function of imperatives as command, request, invitation, suggestion, advice, prohibition, and compulsion. This research is expected to be helpful and useful for the readers who are learning translation especially machine translation (Google Translate). This research also can be the reference and useful for the translator who wants to use the machine translate especially Google Translate, whenever they find problems with the results of English imperatives translation into Javanese that Google Translate made.

2 MANUSCRIPT PREPARATION

2.1 Translation

Translation plays an important function as an inter-lingual or multi-lingual (translation between two or more different languages) communication activity in order to get the information. Reiss in Venuti (2004: 160) states “Inter-lingual or multi-lingual translation

is a bilingual or multilingual mediated process of communication, which usually aims at the production of a target language (TL) text and is functionally equivalent to source language (SL) text”. It means that one text is considered whether its coherence of text is good or not is determined by those two aspects of language; the most appropriate words and grammatical structures used in the text. Reiss and Vermer in Jeremy Munday (2000: 79) states that the coherence of text is much influenced by the appropriateness in the use of grammatical and or lexical cohesion to connect between one sentence and another or between one paragraph and another of a text. Nida and Taber (1969) also define translation as a process for reproducing the natural equivalent of the SL message, especially in terms of meaning and style. There must be correspondence of meaning between SL and TL. While, Larson (1998:3) states that translation is closer to the meaning than the style (form) but should still follow the rules of TL. Translation also can be defined as the process of transferring the meaning, idea or information from SL to TL.

Nida in (Venuti 2004:126) says that there are no two identical languages, either in meaning or in the structures. A translator should have a perfect knowledge of the original language, and a competence acquaintance with the subject of which it treats. In order to obtain a good quality of translation especially related to its accuracy, acceptability, and readability, a translator should be able to adjust the structure of SL to the appropriate structure of the TL so that the product of the translation is more acceptable or readable by the readership. The choice of forms to be used in the translation is sometimes dependent on the translators’ judgment. It is not a simple and easy work to do for the translator to make natural translation and has the exactly same meaning with the SL, because every language has the different structures or grammar. According to Catford in *A Linguistics Theory of Translation*, translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language. It means that in translation, the textual element of source language is replaced by their equivalents, which are textual elements of target language (Catford, 1974: 20).

2.2 English Imperatives

According to Hornby (1976: 193), English Imperatives is a sentence which is contained of commands, requests, prohibitions, etc addressed by

the speaker to the addressee in order to do something. To emphasize the strength of a command, typically an exclamation point (!) is used. However, a period can apply as well. Though the exclamation mark is used as the marker for imperatives in most examples (mostly as a visual signification of the mood which is otherwise unmarked in English), there is no reason this is required, and a period is fine as well. In addition, a question mark (?) would be used when a person can choose whether or not to do it, because it is more polite.

2.2.1 The Types of English Imperatives

Positive Imperatives

According to Hornby (1976: 193), positive imperatives can be expressed in various ways; the verbs command, invites, request, suggest, giving advice to the addressee. Commonly in imperatives, it is unnecessary to indicate the subject because the second person of the address is directly understood (e.g Keep silent!). When the speaker gives advice to the addressee, the copula 'be' is used. It is placed at the beginning of sentence and followed by adjective, adverb or noun. (e.g Be a good student!). Transitive and intransitive verbs can form positive imperative sentence (e.g Open the door!) as transitive, and (e.g Sit down please!) as intransitive.

Negative Imperatives

Negative imperative sentence provides a request or suggestion to the addressee no to do something. It can be a prohibition or warning (Drommand, 1972: 23). The markers of this sentence are *don't*, *don't be*, *must not*, *let's not*, and *no*. (e.g Don't you touch that number!).

2.2.2 The Functions of English Imperatives

Imperatives as Command

The command is given when there is a power between speaker and listener, the speaker has an authority to command the listener to do something. The command also can be used as cooperative between speaker and listener, means there is no different in power or authority between the speaker and listener.

Imperatives as Request

Imperative sentence as request means that the speaker asks the addressee to do something politely. It is almost similar to the command but more polite in the meaning. A request is an

intention of the speaker, so that the listener does something. Dixon (1957:76) writes imperative sentence as request can be signaled by *please*, *do*, *will you*, *do you mind*, *would you mind*, *can you*, *could you*, etc.

Imperatives as Invitation

The speaker invites the addressee by the words *would you like*, *let* and can be the question tag *won't you* in imperative sentence.

Imperatives as Suggestion

In suggestion, the speaker suggests the listener to do something. It can be indicated by the words *let's*, *let's not*, *you had better*, *shall we*, *why don't you* and *might*.

Imperatives as Advice

Imperative sentence as advice ask the listener to take or do the speaker's idea, opinion or a plan given to somebody about what the speaker should to do.

Imperatives as Prohibition

In prohibition, the speaker asks to the listener not do something. It deals with negative imperative form. The prohibition always uses the marker "Don't" or "No" before the sentences. Prohibition is quite same to the warning expression. Besides, prohibition is also used for the short announcement and signaled by *no + gerund*.

Imperative as Compulsion

In compulsion, the speaker commands the listener to do something with emphasis. The word '*must*' usually indicate this function.

2.2.3 The Markers of English Imperatives

The markers in imperative sentence have essential place. They will indicate the meaning of imperative sentence to the listener. They also show whether the speaker asks the listener politely or not. In the types and functions of imperative sentence, the researcher has written some markers or signals of imperative sentence. For the politeness form, the markers can be "please", "will you", "would you", "could you", "do", etc. While in the negative imperative sentence as prohibition, the markers are "don't", "don't be", and "no"

The imperative markers in command

In imperative command, there are no auxiliary verbs except "do", which must occur in negative

commands and sometimes it also occur in positive commands. It is common for using verb base at the beginning of sentence.

The imperative markers in request

“Please” – It is used to form the politeness in imperative sentence as request. It can be placed not only before the imperative verb or after imperative verb.

“Do” - It is a formula of politeness to form imperative sentence as request. It is a speaker’s entreaty to the listener (Frank, 1972:58).

“Will you” - It is used when the speaker asks the listener politely. Its position is not only in the beginning of sentence but also in the end of sentence.

“Would you” - The marker of “would you” is more polite than “will you”. It is placed at the beginning and the end of imperative verb.

“Would you mind” or “Do you mind” - These are the other formulas of politeness for request. It is followed by *v-ing*.

“Can you or “Could you” - The marker of “can you” also indicates the imperative as request. But, it is not as polite as “would you” and “could you”. Both of “can you” and “could you” are used in informal request. They are applied when the speaker knows well the addressee.

The imperative markers in invitation

“Won’t you” – The marker “won’t you” shows that the speaker invites the addressee politely. Its position can be at the beginning or at the end of sentence.

“Would you like” - The use of this marker indicates that speaker invites to the addressee. The marker is followed by *to infinitive* or *noun*.

The imperative markers in suggestion

“Let’s” or “Let’s not” – “Let’s” has a function that the speaker makes a suggestion for his/her self and the addressee. While the marker “let’s not” is used by speaker when he/she suggests the listener not to do something

“Shall” – When there is a question that is used “shall”, it shows that the speaker is suggesting about something.

“You had better” – “You had better” also can indicate that the speaker suggests the listener to do what he/she says.

“Why don’t you” - This marker shows that the speaker suggest something to the addressee.

The imperative markers in advice

The markers of imperative sentence as advice can be “don’t”, “don’t be” and “be”

The imperative markers in prohibition

“Don’t” or “Don’t be” - These common markers are applied in the prohibition form. The position of “don’t” and “don’t be” are in front of the imperative verbs.

“No” – The marker “no” must to be followed by gerund when it forms a brief notice of prohibition.

The imperative markers in compulsion

To show the compulsion in imperative sentence, it uses the word “must”. This marker indicates that the listener or addressee must do the command.

2.3 Javanese Imperatives

Javanese Imperative has similar definition to the English imperative. Sudaryanto (1992:139) says that imperative sentence always involves the second speaker as the person who “must” do the command whether it is positive or negative. In simple words, Nurhayati and Mulyani (2006:131) explain imperative sentence has meaning which needs action as respond. Thus, imperative sentence in Javanese can be concluded as sentence which asks the listener to do action from the speaker either in positive command or negative command. It has similar definition to the imperative sentence in English.

3 METHOD

The writer uses a descriptive qualitative research method. The data in this research are also qualitative data. Qualitative is usually analyzed by subjecting to some form of coding process. This technique is used in many research organizations as a way of classifying data. (Wilkinson, 2000: 79). The source of the data in this research is English imperatives. The writer uses the similar sentences of each English imperatives types that would be translated into Javanese by Google Translate. Documentary technique was used to collect the data. Documentary means “read all references”. The required information was collected by reading, quoted the English imperatives become the data, and classified the English imperatives as many references as possible related to the research.

There were some procedures in analyzing the data. A descriptive analysis was applied by analyzing the results of translation the English imperatives into Javanese by Google Translate such as first, classifying the English imperatives into are six kinds of English imperatives: imperatives as command, request, invitation, suggestion, advice,

prohibition, and compulsion. Then, translating the English imperatives into Javanese language by inputting the data into Google Translate machine. Next, analyzing the results of Google by translate in translating of English imperatives into Javanese, and identifying the results, are there any changes of meaning or structure in the results of translation by Google Translate? After that, evaluating the translation results translated by Google Translate. Is it correct or not? Does “Google Translate” translate the sentence based on the rules of translation? And finally, making conclusion about the results of translation

4 RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

4.1 The Results and Analysis Translation of English Imperatives into Javanese by Google Translate

This chapter deals with the functions of English imperatives and the results of Javanese translation by Google Translate with respect to aspects of imperatives already discussed previously.

English imperatives as command

Table 1. Translation of English Imperatives as Command Into Javanese

English imperatives	English SL	Javanese TL
as command	- Take the chalk!	- Njupuk kapur!
	- Open the door!	- Bukak lawang!
	- Close the window!	- Nutup jendhela!

The results of translation in English imperative as command into Javanese are almost correct. In Javanese, a sentence as command are signaled by the suffixes *-a*, *-ana*, *-na* and *-en*. Therefore, the word “Njupuk”, “Bukak” and “Nutup” should be signaled the suffixes *-na* or *-en*, become “Jupukna”, “Bukakna” and “Tutupen” or Jupuken”, “Bukaken” and “Tutupen”. In short, the suffixes *-a*, *-ana*, *-na* and *-en* in Javanese could not be translated by this machine.

English imperatives as request

Table 2. Translation of English Imperatives as Request Into Javanese

English imperatives	English SL	Javanese TL
as request	- Pass the book, please!	- Pass buku, please!
	- Could you take the pen, please!	- Apa sampeyan njupuk pals, mangga!
	- Can you take the pen, please!	- Bisa njupuk pals, mangga!
	- Do you mind walking to the office!	- Apa sampeyan pikiran lumampah kanggo kantor!
	- Would you mind walking to the office!	- Punapa atine nyawang kanggo kantor!

This imperative sentence as request asks the listener to do something but more politely than command (Nurhayati and Mulyani, 2006:133). It looks like a request but there is a command. In English imperatives as request, all English sentences couldn’t be translated into Javanese correctly by this machine. When the speaker asks someone to do something politely in Javanese, he/she uses *krama* in the sentence. Therefore, this machine has not detected appropriate *krama* in Javanese translation.

English imperatives as invitation

Table 3. Translation of English Imperatives as Invitation Into Javanese

English imperatives	English SL	Javanese TL
as invitation	- Have a piece of cake, won’t you?	- Nduwe Piece saka jajan, ora sampeyan?
	- Would you like to come to my daughter’s wedding party?	- Punapa panjenengan kersa teka wedding party sandi putri kang?
	- Please let me know if there is anything else you need.	- Mangga mugi kula ngerti yen ana tindakan liya sing perlu.

In English imperatives as invitation, there were some words that could not be translated into Javanese such the word “piece”, “wedding”, “party”. Also the question tag “won’t you” still could not be translated by this machine. While the word “please” was translated inappropriately. It should be translated into “tulung” than “mangga”. However, the use of “would you like” marker that indicates that speaker invites to the addressee, could be translated correctly into Javanese.

English imperatives as suggestion

Table 4. Translation of English Imperatives as Suggestion Into Javanese

English imperatives	English SL	Javanese TL
as suggestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Why don't you take your bicycle! - Let's not waste your time by playing game! - You had better stay at home! 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Apa ora sampeyan njupuk pit Panjenengan! - Ayo dadi ora sampah wektu kanthi muter game! - Sampeyan wis apik Tetep ing ngarep!

Antunshono (1956:37) explains imperative sentence as suggestion seems to imperative sentence as command, but listener is asked to do what speaker's said together. In this imperatives, all the marks of English imperatives as suggestion such as “Why don't you”, “Let's not”, “You had better” could not be translated correctly so that the results of translation were poor.

English imperatives as advice

Table 5. Translation of English Imperatives as Advice Into Javanese

English imperatives	English SL	Javanese TL
as advice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Be patient! - Be careful! - Be aware! - Don't be lazy - Don't go - Get some rest! - Take these pills three times a day! 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sabar! - Ati-ati! - Bakal weruh! - Aja keset - Aja lunga - Njaluk sawetara liyane! - Njupuk pil telu dina!

In English imperatives sentence marks as advice that gives the message to the listener to do something better or to avoid something. The word markers “don't” “don't be” and “be” could be translated into Javanese correctly. But in longer sentences of English imperatives, this machine could not translate them correctly.

English imperatives as prohibition

Table 6. Translation of English Imperatives as Prohibition Into Javanese

English imperatives	English SL	Javanese TL
as prohibition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Don't smoke in this room! - No smoking area! - Cars must not be parked in front of the entrance! - Don't be noisy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ora nglanggar ing kamar iki! - Ora area udud! - Cars ora kudu diparkir ing ngarep ngleboke! - Aja rame

Imperative sentence as prohibition means that the speaker prohibits the addressee to do something. It has similar meaning to the imperative sentence in English. Antunshono (1956:36) writes the prohibition in Javanese imperative sentence can be signaled by *aja*, *ora*, and *sampun* (in Krama). The word marker “Don't”, “No”, and “Must not” could not be translated correctly by this machine. However, the marker “Don't be” was translated correctly. There was inconsistency of the results of translation of the word marker “Don't” and “Don't be”.

English imperatives as compulsion

Table 7. Translation of English Imperatives as Compulsion Into Javanese

English imperatives	English SL	Javanese TL
as compulsion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - You must go now! - You must bring much food tomorrow! - You must walk by yourself! 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sampeyan kudu lunga saiki! - Sampeyan kudu nggawa akeh pangan sesuk! - Sampeyan kudu lumaku dening dhewe!

In compulsion, the listener has to do what the speaker says. If he/she does not do it, he/she will get a punishment or sanction. There is an emphasis to the listener. Based on the results of translation on the table above, it's surprising that the machine could translate them correctly and appropriately. The word marker 'must' was translated into 'kudu' followed by the verb base.

4.2 The Discussions on Translation of English Imperatives into Javanese by Google Translate

Google Translate, like other automatic translation tools, has some limitations. The service limits the number of paragraphs and the range of technical terms that can be translated, and while it can help the reader to understand the general content of a foreign language text. Google Translate does not always deliver accurate translations and most times, it tends to repeat verbatim the same word it's expected to translate. It only translated the English imperative sentence into word for word, and it is observed from the structure of source language (SL) into target language (TL). To solve the error problems, the translator or the people who use the Google translate should read the results of the translation again. They have to be familiar with the word markers of the TL. The different functions and types of imperative sentences in English, there would be different interpretation in meaning and translation.

Google Translate also does not apply grammatical rules, since its algorithms are based on statistical analysis rather than traditional rule-based analysis. The writer found out the errors of the function word and miss-selection of words markers with similar meaning. The writer also found out any structure-shifts occur that made by Google Translate while doing translation of English imperatives into Javanese. This is because of the differences of the categories, function, and markers of English imperatives and Javanese.

5 CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion

This research focused on the imperative sentences in English into Javanese used to give a command, request, invitation, prohibition, advice, suggestion, and compulsion. The results of translation of English

imperatives functions into Javanese by Google Translate were generally inappropriate and incorrect. There were some inconsistency translations of English markers into Javanese. First, the results of translation in English imperative as commands were almost correct, but the suffixes a, ana, na and en in Javanese could not be translated by this machine. Second, all sentences in English imperatives as request could not be translated into Javanese correctly. Third, there were some words and question tags expression in English imperatives as invitation that could not be translated into Javanese. Also the word please was translated inappropriately. However, the use of would you like marker that indicates that speaker invites to the addressee, could be translated correctly. Fourth, all the marks of English imperatives as suggestion such as why do not you, Let us not, and you had better could not be translated correctly into Javanese. Fifth, in English imperatives as advice, most of them could not be translated well into Javanese. The word markers do not, do not be, and be followed by adjective could be translated correctly. But in longer sentences of English imperatives, this machine could not translate them correctly. Sixth, in English imperatives as prohibition, the word markers do not, no, and must not could not be translated correctly by this machine, but the marker do not be was translated correctly. There also were inconsistency of the results of translation of the word marker do not and do not be in Javanese. Seventh, in English imperatives sentences as compulsion, it is surprising that the machine could translate the word must correctly and appropriately into Javanese.

5.2 Suggestion

In this research, the author suggests if someone wants to use the machine translate especially Google Translate, they should concentrate and read the results again, before they trust and input the results to their write. Even though, sometimes the results of Google Translate translated is correct. This machine is based on something called "statistical machine translation". This means that they gather as much text as they can find that seems to be parallel between two languages, and then they crunch their data to find the likelihood that something in Language A correspond to something in Language B with predictably unintelligible results.

The other way that you could say Google Translate "works" is that it often meets its users' expectations. However, if you feed something into the program, you are not expecting to get a perfect

translation. You are expecting to get something that will clue you in to the intent of the original. Since you are getting something for free that gives you better understanding than you would have had otherwise, the translation often "works" for you. Translation is not only about changing the language a text into another language, there is more to it. The basic requirement in translation is indeed to acquire the two or more languages and know the similarity and differences between the languages. If this requirement is not met, the translation is out of the context of sentences.

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