CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of Study

English is one of the international languages that many countries used nowadays. In our country, English is a foreign language that we in school courses and also from several TV programs. According to Sidabutar (2021:62) English is a very important language as an alternative language used in interacting with other people from various countries and a tool used to obtain information internationally. English is one of the most important languages in this era, including in finding a job. This is because some companies or job vacancies require their workers to be able to speak English. According to Prakoso (2010:14) in line with the development of science, technology, and literature, the use of English as an international language is increasing. This phenomenon is strengthened by the many variations of applications that have developed unexpectedly lately.

In learning English, students sometimes find it difficult to learn English as a foreign language. Therefore, translation was born. Translation is one of the methods used in learning English. Translation is a superordinate term for converting the meaning of any utterance of any source language to the target language Newmark (1998:32). Based on the definition, the researcher conclude that translation is the process of translating the meaning of a text from the source language (SL) to the o target language (TL). In the current era, translation has a major impact in the fields of education and science. Students will more easily accept the translation

results when the resulting source language follows the target language. Translation acts as a bridge in communication among countries.

Sometimes, in translation there are problems that make it difficult for a translator to translate one text into another. There are some words that cannot be translated. For example, in the Batak Language there is a food called *"Ikan Arsik"*, but if it is translated into English, the word does not change. Therefore, translators sometimes have difficulty finding substitute words that will be used to replace the word *"Ikan Arsik"* into English so that the Target Reader can understand it. Likewise in a text contained in a book or novel, there are several metaphors in Indonesian that cannot be translated into English.

In translation, the existence of a dictionary is very important, or what is commonly called a machine translator. The Journal of English Studies, Sipayung et al. (2021:237) predicts that the increase in digital translation leads to an easier communication life. There are two types of dictionaries: book dictionaries and online dictionaries. Online dictionaries are currently widely used by translators because of their practicality and convenience. This is the effect of technological developments that affect human behavior. One of the online dictionaries is U-Dictionary. This application can be installed on a smartphone or PC. It can be carried and users can use it at any time. U-Dictionary is an excellent dictionary for smartphones that offers a lot of extra features when compared to other similar apps. When using the U-Dictionary application the user will see all the new translations, starting from the translation of words, sentences, and so on. Researcher

choose this dictionary because it is very helpful for users who want to translate Indonesian to English and it is very good for Android or PC because this application is easy to get and comes with several very useful features to use when translating one language into another. The researcher also wants to see the acceptability of this application when translating a text especially short story because there are has metaphor or word that cannot translate into another languages. So the researcher will see what the effect of the translation result. The translation results from this dictionary are also quite easy to understand by the target readers because they use simple language.

According to Nababan et al. (2012:44), there are three qualities of translation, but in this study, the researcher will focus on the acceptability of the translation results from the U-Dictionary, because acceptability refers to the characteristics of a thing that is acceptable for a particular purpose. This means that the translation results are not only easily understood by the reader. But it can also convey messages from the text. Its mean that if poetry or story in SL must be poetry or story in TL.

An example of translation from U-Dictionary:

Source Language (SL)	: "*Hadir kala memang saatnya hadir. Pergi kala memang saatnya pergi".*
Target Language (TL)	: "*Present time is indeed a time to be present. Go when it's time to go".*
Target Language (Kesley)	:*"Be present when it is time to be present. Go when it's time to go".*

From the example above, Kesley Filyaw from the United States said that the target text is categorized as less acceptable because there are problems in transferring technical terms such as "indeed" it should be "when" and the use of "be" is not required.

Acceptability is required to create the best possible translation that fits the target reader Prasetya et al. (2019:384). Based on this definition, the researcher will look at the results of the translation of the U-Dictionary and see the elements of cultural language, messages, and meanings in SL. If the SL's message, meaning, and culture are conveyed in the TL, then the translation result can be accepted.

For the explanation that has been discussed, the researcher is interested in studying the acceptability of a translation using the U-Dictionary application by choosing a short story entitled *"Seperti Bunga dan Lebah"*. Researcher want to see how far the quality of translation using the U-Dictionary application. The researcher choose the story because in the story there are several metaphors that researcher can use to find out what effect will occur if the metaphor is changed to English and wants to see the effect that occurs when the translator changes the metaphor into English using the U-Dictionary.

Based on the reasons and explanations above, the researcher are very interested in conducting a study entitled "The Acceptability of Translation from Indonesian to English on Short Story "Seperti Bunga dan Lebah" by Using U-Dictionary". Researcher hope this research can help students in translating SL to TL easily so that it can help students find information and

understand information from SL to TL. The researcher also hopes that this research can prove that the quality of the translation of the U-Dictionary application is acceptable so that it makes this application a means of translation for students and the public in everyday life.

1.2 The Problem of Study

Based on the research background above, the researcher formulate the research problem as follows:

1. How is the acceptability of the translation in translating the short story "*Seperti Bunga dan Lebah*" (Indonesian – English) by U-Dictionary?
2. "How the translation technique of short story *"Seperti Bunga dan Lebah"* translated by U-Dictionary?"

1.3 The Objective of the Study

Based on the research problem above, the researcher formulate the objective of the study as follows:

1. To describe the translation acceptability in translating the short story *"Seperti Bunga dan Lebah"* (Indonesian – English) by U-Dictionary.
2. To describe the percentage of using translation technique in translating the short story *"Seperti Bunga dan Lebah"* by U-Dictionary.

1.4 The Scope of Study

There are many translation media that students use in this era, but in this research, the researcher will use the U-Dictionary platform media. There are three translation qualities according to Nababan et al. (2012:44), namely translation accuracy, translation acceptability, and translation

readability. On this occasion, the researcher only choose the acceptability of the translation. For the story that will be translated, the author takes from a short story entitled "*Seperti Bunga dan Lebah*".

1.5 The Significances of Study

The results of this study are expected to be useful for other people. There are two kinds of significance in this study. Those are theoretically and practically as follows:

1) Theoretically

   The results of this study can be new findings that can be useful for the public to be wiser in using U-Dictionary, especially in translating short stories, and can be used as a reference in translating short stories and assessing the translation quality.

2) Practically

   a. For students, it can be used as evaluation material in terms of using U-Dictionary as a medium for translating English material, especially short stories for students who often use it.

   b. For teachers, use the U-Dictionary application as an additional medium for learning English, especially in translating English short stories.

   c. For other researchers, as a comparison material for those who want to do more in-depth research in researching the translation of short stories using the U-Dictionary media platform.

CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Theoretical Framework

Compiling this research, of course, requires various theories to support the truth. The author needs several theories to explain the relationship between terms in this study by presenting several theories (literature review). This chapter presents some of the theories and terms that support this research. These theories are related to the application of translation, namely U-Dictionary. It intends to provide and support some of the theoretical concepts in this study. The discussion will be presented in the following section.

2.2 Translation

2.2.1 The Definition of Translation

Translation has different definitions according to linguists but all have the same concept. Newmark (1998:7) defines translation "as a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and/or statement in one language by the same message and/or statement in another language". According to Larson (1998: 3) in Harjanti (2020:63), translation is "a change of form. In translation, the form of the source language is replaced by the form of the target language". According to Bassnett (2016: 12) in (Evans and Guo 2016) that "translation is the source language into the target language depending on the language". Catford (1965:20) defines translation "as the process of replacing textual material in one language

(SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL).” From this definition, the researcher concluded that, translation is the act of transferring messages from one language to another, from the source language to the target language. The purpose of translation is to transfer the content of the source language message to the target language by considering the quality of the translation with its accuracy, acceptability, and readability.

The translation is a very important activity in the exchange of information, because it helps us to know and understand various information from other languages, both spoken and written. Translation has made it easier for people to know and understand the contents of information sources in the current era of globalization. The translation is very much needed for students learning a language like English.

2.2.2 Types of Translation

There are many classifications of types of translation put forward by many experts. This type of difference is influenced by their point of view on translation. Jakobson (2012:233) on Linguistic Aspects of Translation (1959, 2000) describes three types of translation:

1) Intralingual

Intralingual translation is a type of translation that deals with the translation of verbal signs which are interpreted with other signs of the same language. This translation is translating into a language, namely by re-communicating a meaning with a different text in the same language. For example, Indonesian texts that are less familiar are re-translated with more general word choices or also known as paraphrases.

2) Interlingual

The interlingual translation is the interpretation of verbal signs through some other language. That is, translation refers to different languages, both bilingual and multilingual. Messages from one language are transferred to another. Interlanguage translation is the more common type of translation. For example, translations such as books, novels, voiceovers, and movie subtitles into various languages.

3) Intersemiotic

Intersemiotic translation is the act of transferring language from verbal language to non-verbal language. This type of translation is easy to find in movie subtitles. In the other word, called subtitle. Subtitles are texts that provide a transcription or translation of the spoken dialogue of a movie or news. For example, the actors in the movie speak English, while the subtitles are in Indonesian. In the translation process, translation involves two equivalent messages in two different codes and two different cultures. So, this requires them to be more focused, because they see the right translation process. It is like translating from one language to another through some verbal signs.

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that translation is not only applied to translations from one language to another but can be applied to the same language (having different texts but in the same language). Even the transfer from spoken language to written language is also called translation.

2.2.3 Process of Translation

Translation is the process of transferring messages from the Source Language to the Target Language. The translation process continues until the translation results are obtained, and there is an action taken by the brain of the translator. The translation process is abstract and cognitive, only the translator knows about it.

According to Bassnett (2016: 27) in Purba (2014:7) the process of translation is the process of moving the source language text message into the target language. According to Hervey et.al. (2003) in Pasaribu (2022:12) the translation process can be divided into two activities, namely: understanding the source language (SL) and formulating the target language (TL). These two activities do not always have to be carried out alternately or sequentially but can be carried out simultaneously, namely, the translator understands the content of the source language and at the same time understands it and then formulates it into the source language. This process is so simple that it is said to be an ordinary and easy translation, not an extraordinary and complicated process.

According to Nida & Taber (2003) in MA'MUR (2007:424), the The translation process is translating the source language message first into the target language so as to achieve its simplest form and clearest structure. Then arrange the results of the translation back into the recipient's language that best suits the intended audience. The translation process is divided into three stages of the translation process that must be carried out by the translator, namely:

1. Analyze the source language text, which consists of:
   a) Analysis of grammatical relationships,
   b) Analyze the meaning of each word and word combination.
2. Transfer stage. In the translator's mind, the material that has been analyzed in the first stage is transferred from the source language (SL) into the target language (TL).
3. Rearrangement of the transferred material in such a way that it is fully acceptable in the target language or recipient language.

Based on the translation process, it can be concluded that the translation process is a process of a series of stages that must be passed by the translator to arrive at the final translation result. This process begins with describing and analyzing the source language, selecting the level of similarity in the target language so can transfer meaning properly, and repeating if there are deficiencies in the target language or translation results.

2.2.4 The Principles of Translation

According to Étienne Dolet's there are five the principles of translation in Firdaus (2012) First, the content of the source language text must be understood by translator. Second, the translator has talent in understanding both languages. Third, translators should not translate language word for word. Fourth, translators must use language that is common in the target language. Last, the translator must translate the language according to the appropriate style and intonation in the target language.

According to Alexander Fraser Tytler in Hazlitt (1816) book entitled "Essay on the Principles of Human Action" said that the principles of translation must have the idea, style, and convenience of the original composition. According to Frederick Fuller in Abdullah and Abdurrazzag (2022) the principles of translation are divided into six, meaning form, register, source language influence, style and clarity, and famous idiomatic:

1. Meaning

   The translation must accurately reflect the meaning of the original text. The translation results should not be added or omitted arbitrarily, because sometimes some meanings can be transferred.

2. Form

   The order of words and ideas in the translation should be as close to the original as possible. This is very important in translating something important, such as important documents, contracts, and other important things. However, differences in language structure often require changes in form and word order, so the solution to overcome them is to underline some words that are still in doubt.

3. Register

   Languages often differ greatly in their level of formality depending on the particular context, for example, a business letter. To overcome these differences, translators must distinguish between formal expressions and informal expressions, where the speaker must be able to set the tone.

4. Source language influence

   In translation, there are often translations that do not sound natural. This is because the translator's choice of words does not match the original text. Therefore, the proper way to remove the influence of the source language is to leave the text aside and translate a few sentences aloud. This will suggest a natural mindset in the first language, which may not come to mind when the eye is on the source language text.

5. Style and clarity

   Translators may not change the style of the original language. The translator can only correct the flaws of a text. For example, tidying up sloppy writing, tidying up the repetition of boring and redundant text.

6. Famous idiomatic expressions such as metaphors, proverbs, jargon, slang, everyday language, and so on in Indonesian cannot be translated into English idioms. If the expression of an idiom cannot be directly translated into the target language, it can be done in the following ways:

   a. No need to translate, just put quotes (").
   b. Retains the original expression, with literal annotations in parentheses.
   c. Use close equivalents.
   d. Using non-idiomatic or ordinary prose translations.

2.3 Translation Technique

In translation, sometimes the translator has difficulty translating the source language into the target language because there are some words that cannot be translated into the target language. Therefore, a translator needs

techniques in translating a text. In the process of translation activities, translation techniques are very important. The translation technique is a way of finding equivalent words or phrases from the source language to the target language used by the translator.

Prakoso (2010:27) said that the translation technique is a translation process carried out by the translator when translating a message into the target language by selecting equivalent words so that the meaning of the word from the source language can be understood by the target reader. Translation techniques are procedures for analyzing the equivalence of a translation so that it can be applied to different languages.

According to Molina & Albir (2002) in Sipayung et.al (2021:238), there are eighteen translation technique:

1. Adaption

   Adaption is the process of adding cultural elements that exist in the target language so that the source language into the target language has an equivalent.

   SL : Sinabung is a mountain located 2,460 **feet high**.

   TL : *Sinabung adalah gunung dengan ketinggian 2.460* ***Meter.***

2. Amplification (Adding)

   Amplification or adding is the process of adding information in the target language without changing the meaning of the message from the source language.

   SL : Ramadhan

   TL : *Bulan puasa kaum muslim*

3. Borrowing

Borrowing is a pure borrowing process that is carried out from SL to TL without changing anything in TL.

SL : Mixer

TL : *Mixer*

4. Calque

Calque is the process of translating from word to word or phrase to phrase in SL to TL.

SL : He is a pilot.

TL : *Dia adalah seorang pilot.*

5. Compensation

Compensation is the process of changing the position of information in the source language because it cannot be realized in the target language.

SL : If there's a place you've got to go,
I'm the one you need to know

TL : *Jika kau mencari tempat,*
Akulah orang yang tepat.

6. Description

Description is the process of translation by replacing the term in the source language and describing it in the target language.

SL : I like to eat Samgyeopsal.

TL : *Saya suka makan masakan Korea berupa daging perut babi yang dipanggang.*

7. Discursive Creation

Discursive Creation is a translation process that uses temporary equivalents out of context. Usually found in the titles of films or novels, and books.

SL : Great King

TL : *Yang Mulia Agung*

8. Established Equivalent

Established equivalent the process of translating the source language into the target language based on dictionaries or the use of daily language.

SL : New Zealand

TL : *Selandia Baru*

9. Generalization

Generalization is the process of translation using terms that are commonly known to the public.

SL : Her nephews and nieces.

TL : *Kemenakannya*.

10. Linguistic Amplification

Linguistic amplification is the process of translation by adding linguistic elements orally during doing interpretation or doing a dubbing. This translation technique most found in movie, Disney, and news.

SL : Up to you!

TL : *Terserah anda!*

11. Linguistic Compression

Linguistic compression is the process of translation by gathering information during interpretation or dubbing.

SL : We are dead!

TL : *Tamatlah Riwayat kita!*

12. Literal Translation

Literal translation is the process of translating word for word.

SL : John also likes watching movies.

TL : *John juga suka menonton film.*

13. Modulation

Modulation is a translation process to replace the focus of cognitive meaning that is lexical or structural.

SL : I cut my finger

TL : *Jariku terpotong*

14. Particularization

Particularization is a translation process that uses more specific or special terms. This technique is the opposite of the generalization.

SL : Jennie will depart via **air transportation.**

TL : *Jennie akan berangkat dengan **pesawat**.*

15. Reduction

Reduction is a translation process that reduces information in the target language without changing its meaning.

SL : She got a **car accident**.

TL : *Dia mengalami **kecelakaan**.*

16. Substitution

Substitution is the process of translation by replacing linguistic elements in intonation or gestures. For example: "Nod your head on" is translated into Indonesian as *"Ya"*

17. Transposition

Transposition a translation process that replaces the grammatical categories of the source language in the target language.

SL : She wear a glasses.

TL : *Dia memakai kacamata.*

18. Variation

Variation a translation process that changes linguistic and paralinguistic elements that causes changes in tone, textual style, geographical dialect, and social dialect.

SL : By the way…

TL : *Ngomong-ngomong…*

2.4 Translation Quality

Quality of translation is the result of a translation being able to convey messages from the source language to the target language correctly both in terms of language style, culture, and meaning. A translation is said to have good quality if the text conveys the meaning proportionally. Very good translation assessment results can be used as a benchmark to determine whether the translation can be relied upon or not for the reader. Assessment of translation quality is divided into three, namely: accuracy, acceptability, and readability Nababan et al (2012:44)

2.4.1 Accuracy

Accuracy refers to the equivalent content of the source language text message with the target language text according to Nababan et al (2012:44). This refers to the similarity of content or messages in the two texts. If the contents of the text in the source language (SL) have the same meaning or message as the contents of the text in the target language (TL), then the contents of the text are considered translations. Therefore, activities that reduce or upload message content from the source language to the destination language need to be prevented. From this statement, it can be concluded that accuracy is a translation that has the accuracy of the message shift from the source language to the target language.

2.4.2 Acceptability

According to Nababan et al (2012:44), acceptability refers to whether or not the translation has been declared by the relevant rules, norms, and way of life within the target language or no longer, both on the micro level and at the macro degree. The suitability of grammar from the source language to the target language is associated with the translation's acceptability. If accuracy focuses on the accuracy of delivering messages in the target language, then acceptability has more to do with fairness in the target language. Translation can be accepted when the translation uses many terms that are usually heard by the reader and pay attention to some of the cultural elements contained in the source language text to the target language.

2.4.3 Readability

In essence, the context of translation and the clarity of terms do not only refer to the readability of the text in the source language but also the readability of the text in the target language according to Nababan et al (2012:45). This is the essence of every translation technique that continues to involve every language without delay. In Prasetya et al.(2019:384), Dubay (2004) said that readability is a translation that best fits the meaning of the source language into the target language by finding methods and techniques so that the reader can easily understand the message content of a text. According to Hartono (2017) further expands Larson's (1984) said that readability can be determined by diction, sentence organization, structures, spelling, and punctuation in Prasetya et al.(2019:384),

2.5 Acceptability

2.5.1 The Definition of Acceptability

Translations must adhere to locally acceptable stylistic rules. Or even multi-masking words in different cultures. Acceptance is very necessary for the target audience by making the best translation. Acceptability is similar to readability, but acceptability is more focused on equality than focusing on accuracy, where the source language SL must match with the target language (TL). The concept of acceptability is a relative concept, where something that is considered polite in one culture is impolite in certain cultures. For example, in native speaker culture, a child can call their parents' names, whereas in Batak culture, calling their parents' names is considered impolite.

According to Prasetya et al.(2019:384), in making the best translation to match the target reader, acceptability is needed. According to Nababan et al. (2012:44), acceptability is the process of translating a text correctly by the culture of targets, norms, and linguistic rules. According to Wikipedia, acceptability is the characteristic of a thing being subject to acceptance for some purpose. A thing is acceptable if it is sufficient to serve the purpose for which it is provided, even if it is far less usable for this purpose than the ideal example. From some of these definitions, it was concluded that acceptability is an assessment of the translation results and will be considered acceptable if the translation results from the source language to the target language are by the relevant target cultural norms. Reception of the translated text must be by the target grammar.

2.5.2 Assessment Method of Translation Acceptability

The results of the translation cannot be immediately accepted. To analyze the translation quality data, the researcher used a translation test instrument. According to Nababan et al. (2012:51) assessment of translation quality is to measure the acceptability of students' translation. To measure the level of acceptance of the translation, it is necessary to pay attention to the language used in delivering the message, grammar, language style, language culture, and norms. The author is of the view that by measuring the level of acceptability of this translation, it can be seen whether a part of the translation is acceptable, less acceptable, or unacceptable by looking at the results of the translation from the source language to the target language.

The following is a translation quality assessment table to measure the acceptability of translation according to Nababan et al. (2012:51)

Table 1. Assessment Method of Translation Acceptability

Translation category	Indication	Score
Acceptable	The translation feels natural; the technical terms used are familiar to the reader; phrases, clauses, and sentences used to follow the rules of the Indonesian language; the meaning of the message in SL is the same as the meaning of the message in TL.	3
Less Acceptable	The translation feels natural, but there are slight problems with the use of technical terms or some grammatical errors in the translation.	2
Unacceptable	The translation is unnatural; technical terms used are unfamiliar and foreign to readers; phrases, clauses, and sentences used do not follow the rules of the Indonesian language.	1

2.6 Machine Translation

2.6.1 Definition of Machine Translation

Now translation process is very easy with the help of a machine. In today's era, it is very easy for translators to get access to machine translation on the internet because it is very practical and fast and the cost is not too expensive. Especially now, every offline and online dictionary smartphone can be downloaded which makes it easier for users to translate words everywhere without having to bring a conventional dictionary (Alawi, 2019) in Pasaribu (2022:22) paper.

Machine Translator is an application that is capable of automatically translating text. Machine translator apps are software that does the job as programmed from scratch. Humans are greatly assisted in translating text using a translator application in just a few seconds. This speed of translation is what distinguishes machine translator applications from manual translators.

Nowadays, many types of machine translators have been found, including U-Dictionary, Google Translate, Logos, Yandex, Oxford, etc. U-Dictionary is one of the most popular translations today. This application can be the right choice for translating a text into a foreign language without considering the quality of the translation. This is due to several features that this app has, such as translating text via voice and the feature to correct grammatical errors.

2.6.2 U-Dictionary

In translating Indonesian to English, many people use machine translation applications, one of which is the U Dictionary application. This dictionary is very widely used among teenagers, parents, and others because it is very useful for translating Indonesian to English or vice versa. This dictionary is great because it offers a lot of extra features when compared to other similar apps.

U-dictionary is an app released on 24 March 2016 in Hong Kong. U-Dictionary is a lightweight application that can be downloaded on Android 4.0.0 and iOS 3.0.0 smartphones. U-Dictionary has official Oxford Dictionaries in 12 languages and Offline Translations in 58 languages.

According to statistics, more than 100 million people have downloaded the U dictionary this year. This engine is also equipped with several features to assist users in translating text.

The U dictionary application in 2019 reached the first level in educational applications on Google Play in various countries such as Indonesia, Peru, Colombia, Egypt, and Mexico. Most of the users find this app very useful for learning English, translating, and fulfilling other purposes related to work and travel so that it reaches the first rank in several countries. The U dictionary application can be accessed and used by anyone to translate words or text easily and quickly. Even though the smartphone doesn't have an internet connection, this application can still be used.

The U-Dictionary app comes with a camera, audio, and pronunciation features. With the camera feature, users can scan the source language to the target language without typing. While the audio feature helps users scan the source language to the target language using voice. Akmalun (2018) in Sipayung et al. (2021:240) found that the U-dictionary can improve students' pronunciation skills because of the pronunciation feature of how to read the text in this application. According to Wulandari & Handayani (2020) in Sipayung et al. (2021:240) also revealed that U-Dictionary can be used as an EFL teaching medium because it has a positive effect on students' English speaking skills training, because in this application has a pronunciation features. This study recommends the U dictionary as a medium for teaching English.

The researcher choose this application because U-Dictionary has various features that can help users learn English according to Yulianti cici (2019:44):

a) Equipped with camera features. Users can use the camera to view English quickly displayed anywhere. Just scan and the meaning will appear in Indonesian without the need to retype it.
b) Android lock screen to learn English. Besides being able to learn English with the camera, users can also learn English directly from the smartphone lock screen, if the user installs U-Dictionary on Android, then every time you activate the lock screen, you will be presented with new English vocabulary to learn.
c) Learn English by Playing Games. Users can learn English quickly and easily with U-Dictionary. As a result, they can expand their users' vocabulary by playing games on our English learning software.
d) Read articles written in English, articles written in a conversational style so that we can learn to read English as well as add insight.

2.7 Short Story

According to Rahmatika (2018:38) short stories are telling a story of events with a relatively short complex. According to MacMillan, in Irma (2016:18) short stories are short works and it only takes a short time to read them and understand their content. According to Lazar, in Irma (2016:18) a short story is a work of fiction created to tell an event with a composition that uses creative ideas and the storyline and its characters are

interconnected. Based on this definition, the researcher concludes that a short story is a work of fiction that can be read in a short time.

Short stories are different from novels, short stories only focus on one incident, one setting, tell one incident within a fairly short period, and don't have many characters. Short stories aim to entertain readers by providing interesting, fun stories and motivation so that readers don't get bored. Short stories has seven elements according to Irma (2016:18) from Gordon and Kuehner's Book:

a) Plot is the course of events in a story.
b) Setting is an adverb of place, time and atmosphere contained in the story.
c) Characters are subjects who play a role in a story. Characters are divided into three namely: Antagonist, Protagonist, and Tritagonist.
d) Point of view is the author's way of placing the characters in the story which are divided into two, namely the first person, the main actor and the third person.
e) Theme is the main topic in a story.
f) Style is a figure of speech or the author's choice of words to write stories in various genres.
g) Tone is the author's way of describing the characters in the story.

2.8 Previous Research

The researcher has read various studies to serve as a reference for researcher related to the topic under study in working on this proposal. Researcher take four as an example. In the first sample study conducted by

Hutauruk et al.(2021), they investigated the accuracy of using U-Dictionary in translating the short story *"Persahabatan Sejati"*. In the second sample study conducted by Sipayung et al. (2021), they examined the Comparison of Translation Techniques by Google Translate and U-Dictionary. The third sample study conducted by Rezqi and Ardi (2022), investigates the Analysis of Translation Acceptability in Translating Humor About Puns. The last sample was conducted by Sahrain (2017), he investigates the analysis of translation technique and quality of the Indonesian cultural terms in the bilingual tourism booklet of Badung Bali.

According to Hutauruk et al.(2021) in their research entitled "Accuracy of The Translation of The Indonesian Short Story “PERSAHABATAN SEJATI” Into English Using U-Dictionary". They use qualitative methods in the study with the data source by searching for Short Story "Persahabatan Sejati" transcription. The outcomes of the analysis are, the researcher determined the accuracy percentage was 48, 35%. The less accurate percentage was 17, 58%. The inaccurate percentage was 34, 06 %. After calculating the average accuracy level, the researcher concluded that the result of the Short Story “Persahabatan Sejati” using U-Dictionary was considered an accurate translation.

Sipayung et al.(2021) in their research with the title “Comparison of Translation Techniques by Google Translate and U-Dictionary: How Differently Does Both Machine Translation Tools Perform in Translating?” They use qualitative methods in the study with the data source from an expository text with the title “Importance of Good Manners

in Everyday Life". The total data from this study are 122 phrases which can be pairs of translations, with English as the source language and Indonesia as the target language. The result of this study shows that Google Translate dominantly applies literal translation techniques (86.8%) accompanied by reduction translation strategies (4.9%). The U-Dictionary additionally dominantly applies literal translation strategies (75.4%) however follows version translation strategies (13.1%).

Rezqi and Ardi (2022) from Padang State University, in his research entitled "An Analysis of Translation Acceptability in Translating Humour About Pun". In his study, he used a descriptive qualitative method and the data source from a translation test. The findings of student acceptability were assessed using the Nababan TQA model. The results of this study indicate that most of the students' translations in translating even humor are unacceptable. The results showed that the higher score obtained by students on the acceptability was 2.23 made by student 9 and categorized as less acceptable. While the lowest acceptability score is 1 made by four students and is categorized as unacceptable. While the acceptability of students is 1.62, which means that the acceptability of students in translating humorous texts is unacceptable.

According Sahrain (2017) in his research entitled "translation technique and quality of the Indonesian culture terms in bilingual tourism booklet of Badung Bali". In doing research he used descriptive qualitative research and the data collected by documentation, questionnaire, and interview. The results showed that: Transposition, found 39 data or (24.22%).

Additionally found 7 data or (4.34%). Reductions found 9 data or (5.60%). Equivalence found 21 data or (13.04%). Pure loans found 50 data or (31.06%). Literal translation found 13 data or (8,08%). Adaptation found 12 data or (7.4%). Naturalized loans found 10 data or (6.22%).

2.9 Conceptual Framework

This study aims to describe the acceptability and the translation technique used in translating the short story "Seperti Bunga dan Lebah" (Indonesian – English) by U-Dictionary. The data will be taken from the translation of the short story "Seperti Bunga dan Lebah" from U-Dictionary.

The researcher will see the results of the translation that it will be analyzed and assessed based on Nababan et al.(2012:51) which can be used to measure the acceptability level of translation results. By measuring the acceptability level of this translation, it can be seen by looking at the results of the translation assessment by the raters on acceptability which is divided into three, namely acceptable, less acceptable, or unacceptable translations.

Then, the researcher also will analyze the translation technique are used in translating the text. Because in translating text there are has a word/phrase that can't translated from source language into target language. So, need the translation technique used to transfer the meaning in source language into target language properly. The researcher will see the percentage of translation technique of the translation result by U-Dictionary.

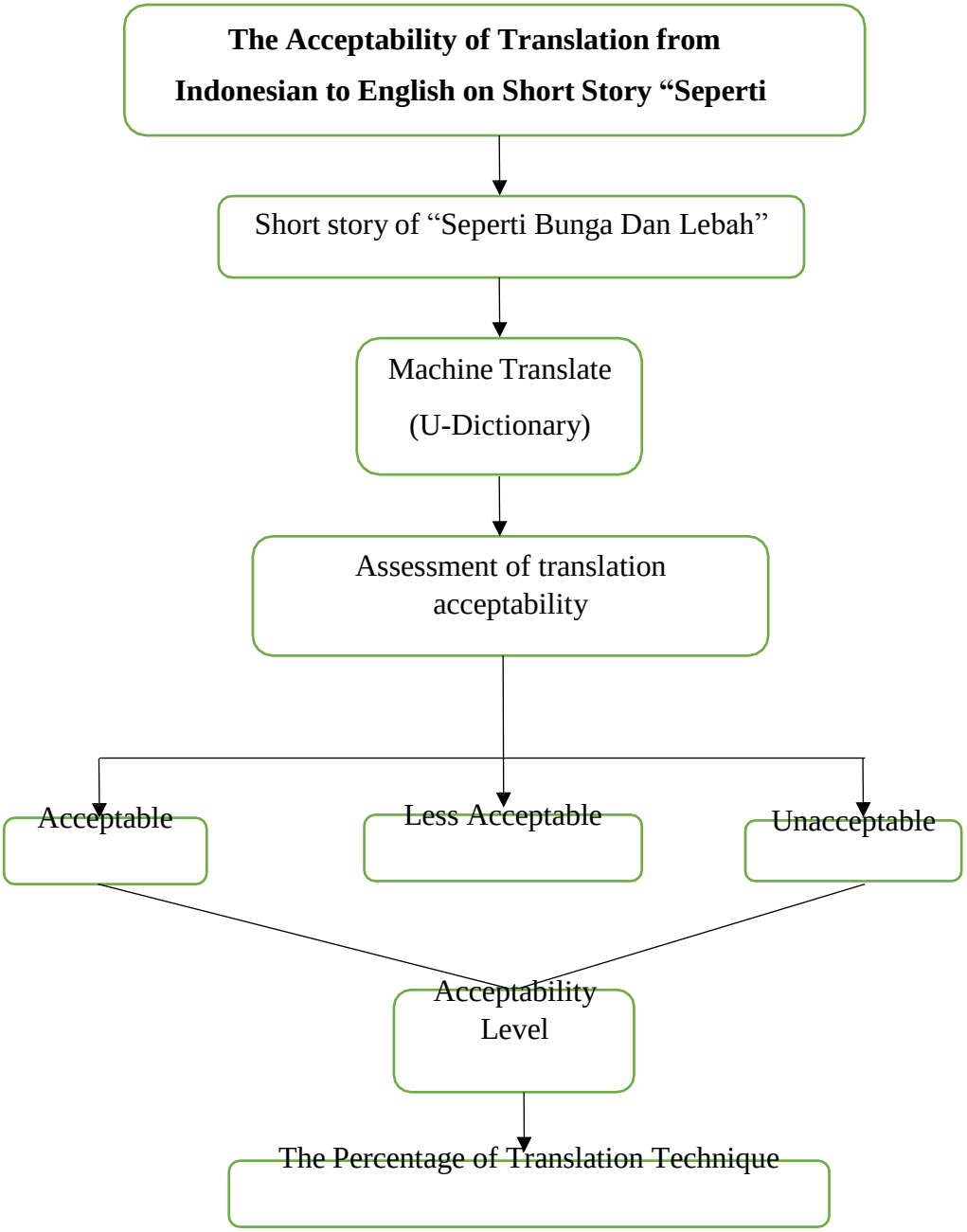

Figure 2.7 Conceptual Framework

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

To achieve the objective of the study, the researcher will apply a descriptive qualitative research design. According to Sugiyono (2011) in Pertiwi (2017) states that the qualitative descriptive method is a method used to describe or analyze a research result and the research method is not used to draw broader conclusions. According to Waridin (2015:75) qualitative research is a research procedure that reports certain views from sources of information, takes natural settings and is familiar with social issues to present complex words.

Based on the opinion of experts, it can be concluded that qualitative research is descriptive, namely research that focuses on problems resulting from research, namely analysis and field facts. This research uses analysis, reports a detailed view of information sources, takes a natural setting, and understands the social problems of research.

3.2 Subject and Object of Research

The subject of this study was taken from a short story entitled "*Seperti Bunga dan Lebah*" and translated using a machine translation, namely U-Dictionary. The object of this research is the inter-rater between native speakers and English experts. The researcher chooses an inter-rater so that the translation assessment is more effective.

3.3 Instrument of Collecting Data

Yin (2018) in Hutauruk et al. (2021:132), the research instrument is a tool to collect data using several supporting tools. From the definition, it can be concluded that the research instrument is a measuring instrument designed to obtain data to answer research questions about a topic. In this case, the researcher uses the questionnaires as a data collection instrument. The questionnaires used was translating the text of short story "Seperti Bunga dan Lebah" using U-Dictionary which was then analyzed based on the acceptability category according to Nababan et al. (2012:51) by inter-rater on the datasheet and analyzed the translation technique used in translating text.

3.4 Technique of Collecting Data

In collecting data in this study, researcher used several techniques:

a) Researcher was downloaded a short story entitled *"Seperti Bunga dan Lebah"*.

b) Researcher was translated the text *"Seperti Bunga dan Lebah"* using the U-Dictionary application.

c) Researcher was collected translation results from U-Dictionary.

d) The researcher was asked the raters to assess the translation of the short story.

e) The researcher was asked one of the raters to analyze translation technique used in translating the text.

f) Researcher was collected the results of the translation rated by raters based on the acceptability category according to Nababan et al. (2012:51) and the result of translation technique analyze.

3.5 Technique of Analyzing Data

After the data was collected, the researcher then analyzed the data with several techniques.

a) After collected the results of translations rated by raters based on the acceptability category, the researcher then identified and classified those that were acceptable, less acceptable, and unacceptable in the short stories translation results based on the U-Dictionary.

b) After the acceptability category is found, the researcher will calculate the percentage of the use of translation techniques found by a rater.

c) Researcher summarize the results.

d) In the last step, after the data is identified and classified into the acceptability category and identified translation technique that used in translating text, the researcher makes a conclude.

e) The researcher makes conclusions about the acceptability of the U-Dictionary for translating SL to TL and translation technique are used in translating text.