A Study of Accuracy and Translation Technique in Narrative Text by Using Google Translate Application

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the accuracy of narrative text translation by using Google Translate Application and to describe translation techniques which are used by the translator in translating source text (ST) into target Text (TT). This research is a qualitative method that uses descriptive research approach to analyze the accuracy of narrative text translation and translation techniques. The result show The proportion of narrative text translated using the Google Translate application, namely from 16 analyzed data, resulting in 9 data (56.25%) as an accurate translation, 5 data (31.25%) as a less accurate translation, and 2 data (12.5%) as a not correct translation. It means that using the Google Translate Application can provide effective and accurate translations while also assisting us in transforming source language into target content fast and efficiently. Translation techniques which are used by the translator consists of single translation technique and couplet translation technique. Single translation technique consists of 14 data while couplet translation technique consists of 2 data. Literal translation technique consists of 6 data (37,5%), modulation translation technique consists of 3 data (18,75%), calque translation technique consists of 3 data (18,75%), modulation + calque and calque + modulation translation technique both of them consists of 1 data (6,25%), transposition translation technique consists of 1 data (6,25%), and reduction translation technique is also only 1 data (6,25%). The most dominant translation techniques which are used by the translator is literal translation that have 6 data (37,5%). It means that the form of translation adopting domestication of translation than a foreignizing translation.

INTRODUCTION

Living in this vast world, people cannot avoid engaging with people from various countries who speak other languages. As a result, people will struggle to communicate with those from various backgrounds. For example, Bahasa Indonesia, which is used in daily life in Indonesia, differs significantly from English. As a result, Indonesians will find it challenging to communicate with native English speakers. Translation is the greatest way to resolve this problem.

According to Collins Cobuild (2006) a translation is a piece of writing or speech that has been translated from a different language. It means that in a translation there is a process of transferring language

from source text (ST) into target text (TT). The text in the source text and the target text, both of them should be understood by the translator especially about its lexical elements of language and grammatical structure of the language (Aziz & Adika, 2024; Ningsih & Rahman, 2023).

In the era of globalization, most Indonesians like modern technologyand now on google there is an application to translate all types of languages called google translate application (Hidayati, 2024). Google translate application is one of the media that makes it easy for someone to translate text from one language to another (Ismailia, 2022). This media can translate From words, phrases, clauses, sentences, even discourse. As for the benefits, apart from translating, it can also be used to learn pronunciation procedures and to increase vocabulary (Adi Alam, 2020).

The principle of translation is to translate the text by paying attention tothe meaning of the source text. Google translate can only translate word by word (literally). The use of machine translation depends only on words and sentences only, source text (ST) is translated into target text (TT) based on the form of words and sentences. It can not translate the grammatical and semantic aspects of a language correctly based on the correct aim of meaning of words or sentences well. Halimah (2018) states that the problem of all translation engines lies in the value of the grammar or meaning of translation, they can not translate ST into TT based on the real meaning of the statement. The result of the process of machine translation is not qualified from the point of grammar or aspects of semantics. This can be expressed in other words that machine translation has a weakness in terms of grammar and also in aspect of semantics so it will of course affect the quality of translation.

The translation which is using google translate application is different from the translation which is done by the translator which is called by Human Translation. Human translation is a translation done by trained individuals or translators working in the field of translation and it is done by someone based on his/her understanding from the two languages or more than two languages which are translated to get a good quality of translation. Therefore, they must have proficiency in terms of mastering two languages minimally, knowing the field of text to be translated, the culture of two nations or areas which are using the languages whether in ST or TT and understanding the translation of the two languages as well as the experience of its own interpreter to make sure the perfect result of translation. A sophisticated translation engine will not be able to produce a translation like what an advanced interpreter can do in human translation. Therefore, the issue here relates to quality, whether in accuracy, acceptance and readability of translation results rather than machines. Machine translation still requires a human translation operation for the editing process to produce a perfect translation text. Thus, it can be argued that a good quality of translation is still owned by human translation than machine translation.

Therefore, researchers arealso interested in analysing the accuracy of the translation by using the google translate application and also to describe translation techniques used by the translator in translating

ST into TT in narrative text. There are many types of texts in English, one of which is narrative text, where the researcher only focuses on analyzing narrative text. To translate the narrative text, many people use google translate because it can help them translate into Indonesian-English or English- Indonesian, making it easier for them to understand the contents of the text (Jannah et al., 2022).

Narrative text is a text that tells a story that has a series of connected chronological events. Usually this story is imaginative that aims to amuse or entertain the reader/listener. The purpose of narrative text is to amuse or entertain the readers what happened in the past and to amuse or entertain the reader with actual or imaginary experiences in different ways. The genre of narrative teks are fairytale, fable, myth, history, romance and horror. The generic structure of narrative text consist of orientation, complication, resolution and reorientation. Orientation is introduces the main characters of the story, the place, and the time where the story happened. Complication is show the problem in the story. Resolution is an aspect of the text to show how to solve a problem and Re- orientation contains moral messages and suggestion from the author (Roni Tuan, 2020)

The text which are translated from ST into TT that translation of narrative text causes many problems because of two things they are: (1) a term / phrase in the source text does not have equivalents in the target text due to differences in culture and geography as well, (2) a term/phrase in source text which has equivalents in text targets and can be translated actually but the translation that can be done is only literal translation which is meant source text can only be translated into target text by words for words translation literally. Translating is literally cultural nuances contained in these terms/expressions cannot be conveyed to reader of translation. The reader do not understand the message from ST into TT perfectly. Thus, A translator may compare the form of meaning in the source of language with the form of meaning in the target of language whether they have a relevant of meaning or not. This situation is needed to make sure the message of meaning from ST can be accepted in TT well.

METHODS

This research uses descriptive qualitative approach to get the data can be described clearly. Descriptive qualitative is a research used to describe a natural phenomenon that happened from two languages or more than two languages which have different languages both of them. This research is based on the work of translation from source text into target text. Translation unit is examined at the level of the words, phrases, and sentences. The translation unit is set so that the research can be done in detail. It can be used as the basis to establish the conclusions of the research.

This research uses data collection technique proposed by Miles, Huberman & Saldana (2014) in the form of words, phrases, clauses and sentences based on the scope of research. It's clearly Miles, Huberman

& Saldana (2014:30) stated that: The words we collect and analyze are based on observations, interviews, documents, and artifacts. Qualitative descriptive method are used to investigate the accuracy of using google translate applicationin the process of translating narrative text and also in describing translation techniques. Hopefully, the accuracy of data can be found out based on the idea of the reseacrh be better in the quality of translation and also translation techniques can be identified to get the use of translation techniques in doing translation process in narrative text especially.

According to Creswell (2014) describe a research problem that can best be understood by exploring a concept or phenomenon no exception in translation objects. It means that qualitative research explores phenomena in their natural settings and uses multi-methods to interpret, understand, explain and bring meaning to them. Different languages from source texts (ST) make different cultural style in target texts (TT) vice versa. According to Yilmaz (2013) qualitative research is "an emergent, inductive, interpretive, and naturalistic approach to the study of people, cases, phenomen, social situation and processes in their natural settings in order to reveal in descriptive terms the meanings that people attach to their experiences of the world."

Table 1. Translation Accuracy Assessment Instrument

Category Translation	Score	Qualitative Parameter
Accurate	3	Meaning of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences or language texts the source is accurately transferred into the target language; same absolutely no distortion of meaning.
Less Accurate	2	Most meanings of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences or the source language text has been accurately translated into the language target. However, there are still distortions of meaning or translation double meaning (taxa) or there is an omitted meaning, Which interfere with the integrity of the message.
Not Accurate	1	Meaning of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences or language texts the source is inaccurately transferred into the target language or removed[17]

From the definition of qualitative descriptive research above, the researcher concludes that qualitative research is a research that uses data and information collection techniques and then the data is collected in the form of words from what is being studied and definitions of experts. Qualitative research explores natural phenomena and uses multiple methods to interpret, understand, and explain a problem. Here the researcher uses qualitative research to investigate and analyze the accuracy of translating narrative text by using Google Translate Application based on Nababan's theory (2012) and to describe translation techniques the writer uses Molina and Albir's theory (2002).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this study, the researcher presented research findings about several translation approaches and the accuracy of translating narrative material from English to Indonesian using the Google Translate application. As a result, the primary source of data in this study is about various translation procedures and the accuracy of translating narrative text using the Google Translate app. During data condensation, the researcher focused on the narrative text to translate teks into Indonesian using the Google Translate tool. The researcher gathered and reviewed other supporting sources, such as books, journals, and articles. After gathering the necessary data, the researcher will analyse it using the inductive approach described by Miles, Huberman, and Saldana, which consists of three steps: data condensation, data display, and conclusion drawing.

The next phase is data display, which involves organizing the data to address the research challenge. Some translation strategies used by translators are illustrated by Molina and Albir (2002), who define translation techniques as a procedure for examining and categorizing how translation corresponds and may be applied to distinct linguistic units. The translation results are accurate according to the accuracy standards. The accuracy standards are based on Nababan's theory, specifically the assessment of translation quality. The researcher then explains the assessment's percentage of translation correctness using the Sudjana formula, after which the mean score is determined. The final step is to draw a conclusion. The researcher provided a summary and conclusion based on the findings, explained several translation procedures, and demonstrated the accuracy of the data using the Google Translate tool.

Table 2. The result of the narrative text translation employs the Google Translate application and categories of the translation.

Number of Data	Data		Categories of the Translation
	ST (Source Text)	**TT (Target Text)**	
1.	"Please give us a child," they asked God every day.	"Tolong beri kami seorang anak," mereka meminta kepada Tuhan setiap hari.	Accurate
2.	One day, from the household Shinto altar,They heard acutecry, "Waa! Waa!".	Suatu hari,dari altar rumah tangga Shinto, mereka Mendengar teriakan lucu, "Waa! Waa!".	Less Accurate
3.	They raisedIssumboshi with much care, but Issumboshi never grew bigger.	Mereka membesarkan Issumboshi dengan sangat hati-hati,tetapi Issumboshi tidak pernah tumbuh lebih besar.	Accurate
4.	"Hey, Issumboshi, do you want to be eaten by a frog?" Issumboshi was always being bullied bythechildrenofthevillage and often went home feeling	"Hei, Issumboshi, apakah kamu ingin dimakan oleh katak?" Issumboshi selalu diganggu oleh anak-anak desadanseringpulang dengan perasaan tidak senang.	Accurate

	unhappy.		
5.	Grandmother would make some big rice balls and encourage him. "Eat a lot, and grow up quickly," Grandmother said.	Nenek akan membuat beberapa bola nasi besar dan mendorongnya. "Makan banyak,dan tumbuh dengan cepat,"kata Nenek.	Accurate
6.	Atoncetheybeganto prepare for his trip.	Sekaligus mereka mulai mempersiapkan perjalanannya.	Accurate
7.	Issumboshi sheathed a needle sword in a straw case, put on a cup for a sedgehat, and started out with a chopstick staff, in high spirits.	Issumboshi menyarungkan pedang jarum dalam kotak jerami, memakai cangkir untuk sedge topi, danmulaidengantongkat sumpit, dengan semangat tinggi.	LessAccurate
8.	"I'm going now," Issumboshi said. "Is he safe? With such a small body?" Grandfather and Grandmother asked asthey saw him off.	"Akupergisekarang,"kata Issumboshi. "Apakah dia aman? Dengan tubuh sekecil itu?" Kakek dan Nenek bertanya saat mereka mengantarnya pergi.	LessAccurate
9.	Issumboshi went on the trip with a big wish in a small body.	Issumboshi melanjutkan perjalanan dengan keinginan besar dalam tubuh kecil.	Accurate
10.	At last Issumboshi reached the capital city and anchored under the bridge.	Akhirnya Issumboshi mencapai ibu kota dan berlabuh di bawah jembatan.	Accurate
11.	"I'll stay in your pocket and guard you from all harm."	"Aku akan tetap disakumu dan menjagamu dari semua bahaya."	Accurate
12.	When Issumboshi said so, a bee came buzzing by. "Yhaa!" Issumboshi yelled, stabbing the bee.	Ketika Issumboshi berkata jadi, seekor lebah datang berdengung. "Ya!" teriak Issumboshi, menusuk lebah itu.	Accurate
13.	"Bravo! I employ you. It would be good if you became the Princess's man."	"Bravo! Saya mempekerjakan Anda. Akan lebih baik jika kamu menjadi pria sang Putri.	Less Accurate
14.	One day the Princess went Out to worship at the Kiyomizu Temple.	Suatu hari Putri pergi Untuk beribadah di Kuil Kiyomizu.	Less Accurate
15.	Issumboshi, who was swallowed, jabbed and jabbed the demon's stomach.	Issumboshi, yang ditelan, menusuk dan menusuk perut iblis.	Not Accurate
16.	The remaining demons were frightened.	Yang tersisa setan ketakutan.	Not Accurate

The above is the result of the narrative text being translated using GTA. The researcher classified the translations based on Nababan's theory, which included accurate, less accurate, and inaccurate. The researcher then uses the formula to compute the percentage of accuracy from the Google Translate translation results, yielding the data shown below.

Table 3. The Proportion of the Translation's Result Evaluation of Accuracy

Category oftranslation	Total Data	Percentage
Accurate	9	56,25%
Less Accurate	5	31,25%
Not Accurate	2	12.5%
TOTAL	**16**	**100%**

The chart or figure above shows that, based on the researcher's findings, the accuracy of translating narrative text using the Google Translate app is high. In the translation process, a text is said to be accurate if the level of correctness is greater than 50%, but if it is less than 50%, the translated text is not considered accurate.Then, when translating narrative material using Google Translate, an accurate translation is one that has an accuracy value of more than 50%.

The results of the percentage analysis of translating narrative text using the Google Translate application, particularly from 16 examined data, resulting in 9 data or 56.25% as an accurate translation, 5 data or 31.25% as a less accurate translation, and 2 data or 12.5% as an incorrect translation.

Based on the percentage results, it is possible to characterize the analysis process of translating narrative text using the GTA application, as well as the accuracy and translation methodologies utilized by the translator in converting source text (ST) into target text (TT), as follows:
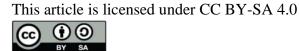
Accurate Translation

Data 1

ST : "Please *give* us a child,"they *asked* God everyday.

TT : "Tolong *beri* kami seorang anak," mereka *meminta* kepada Tuhan setiap hari.

The data 1 above is an accurate translation that uses literal translation techniques because the source text (ST) is "Please give us a child," which they petition God every day. can be translated word for word into the target text (TT) "Tolong beri kami seorang anak," they say to Tuhan every day. literally.When translated word for word, the translation results remain the same; there is no decrease in meaning or terms in the translation using GT, such as the phrase "give" which means "beri" and the word "asked" which means "meminta". The data can be classified as an accurate translation since the meaning of words, technical terms, sentences, or language texts in the source language is accurately transferred into the target language, with no distortion of meaning.

Data 3

ST : They *raised* Issumboshi with much care, but Issumboshi never grew bigger.

TT : Mereka *membesarkan* Issumboshi dengan sangat hati-hati, tetapi Issumboshi tidak pernah tumbuh lebih besar.

The data above employs modulation translation technique since the term "raised" as ST should be translated word for word as "menaikkan", but when translated into a phrase as TT, it becomes "membesarkan". The literal meaning of "menaikkan" does not describe Issumboshi's development conditions, however "membesarkan" in TT is more appropriate for the meaning of the line. The data occurs in 'care' as ST, which should be translated 'peduli' into TT but can be translated 'hati - hati' into TT. The translator alters the point of view, focus, or cognitive category in reference to the source text, but does not alter the background or meaning of the sentences in the target document.Thus, the data can alternatively be described as an exact translation. Because the meaning of words, technical terminology, and phrases is precisely translated into the target language, there is no distortion of meaning.

Data 4

ST : "Hey, Issumboshi, do you want to be eatenby a frog?" Issumboshi was always being *bullied* by the children of the village and often went home feeling unhappy.

TT : "Hei, Issumboshi, apakah kamu ingin *dimakan* oleh katak?" Issumboshi selalu *diganggu* oleh anak-anak desa dan sering pulang dengan perasaan tidak senang.

The data above was translated using literal translation techniques since ST can be translated word for word into TT. When translated word for word, "bullied" means "diganggu". When translated into a sentence, the meaning remains the same. As a result, it is referred to as an accurate translation because the source and target languages are identical. The meaning of words, sentences, or language texts is accurately translated into the target language; there is no distortion of meaning.

Data 5

ST : Grandmother would make some big rice balls and *encourage* him."Eata lot, and grow up quickly," Grandmother said.

TT:Nenek akan membuat beberapa bola nasi besar dan *mendorong*nya. "Makan banyak, dan tumbuh dengan cepat," kata Nenek.

The translator uses the Calque translation approach to appropriately translate ST into TT, such as 'large rice balls' becoming 'bola nasi besar'. This is an exact translation because the meaning of words, phrases, clauses, sentences, or language texts in the source language is accurately transferred into the target language; there is no distortion of meaning, for example, the word "encourage" means "mendorong". When translated word for word, the outcomes are identical; the meaning remains unchanged.

Data 6

ST: At once they began to prepare for his trip.

TT: Sekaligus mereka mulai mempersiapkan perjalanannya.

The translator uses the literal translation technique to translate ST into TT since ST can be translated word for word. This is a valid translation because ST may be correctly translated into TT using the GT program without losing meaning, and there is no decrease or addition of meaning or words from ST to TT.

Data 9

ST: Issumboshi went on the trip with a big wish in a small body.

TT: Issumboshi melanjutkan perjalanan dengan keinginan besar dalamtubuh kecil.

The data is translated using the couplet translation approach. They use both modulation and calque translation techniques. The translator shifts the point of view, focus, or cognitive category in connection to the source text; for example, 'went on' is translated into TT 'melanjutkan' after adding the verb + preposition 'on'; otherwise, 'went' can only be translated as 'pergi'. Calque translation approach can be demonstrated by the word 'abigwish' becoming 'keinginan besar' in ST and 'a small body' being translated into TT 'tubuh kecil'. The data can be considered an accurate translation because the sources were accurately transferred into the target language, with no distortion of meaning. The translation of "went on" in ST to "melanjutkan" in TT remains accurate. In reality, when translated word for word by GT, the meaning is "pergi". Then, based on the statement above, GT produces outcomes that are appropriate for the situation stated.

Data10

ST : At last Issumboshi *reached* the capital city and anchored under the bridge.

TT : Akhirnya Issumboshi *mencapai* ibu kota dan berlabuh di bawah jembatan.

The translator uses the literal translation technique to translate ST into TT since ST can be translated word for word.The term "reached" means "tercapai" when translated word for word, but "mencapai" when

put into a sentence. So the translation is accurate because the meaning corresponds to the meaning to be given in the ST. The meaning of words, phrases, sentences, or language texts from the source is accurately transferred to the target language; there is no distortion of meaning.

Data 11

ST: " I'll stay in your pocket and guard you from all *harm.*"

TT: "Aku akan tetap disakumu dan menjagamu dari semua *bahaya.*"

ST is translated into TT using the modulation translation approach, which modifies the translator's point of view, focus, or cognitive category in reference to the source text while maintaining the same meaning. The term "harm" meaning "menyakiti" when translated word for word, but when put into a sentence, it becomes "bahaya". The term "menyakiti" does not fit the context in the source language. The word "bahaya" is more fitting because they both signify the same thing.So, the translation falls under the category of correct translation since the meaning of words, sentences, or language texts in the source language is accurately translated into the target language with no distortion of meaning.

Data 12

ST: When Issumboshi said so, a bee came buzzing by. "Yhaa!" Issumboshi yelled, stabbing the bee.

TT: Ketika Issumboshi berkata jadi, seekor lebah datang berdengung."Ya!" teriak Issumboshi, menusuk lebah itu.

The translator uses the transposition translation technique to translate ST into TT because there is a change in word position when the words 'Issumboshi screamed' ST are translated into the words 'teriak Issumboshi' in TT. The data presented above is an accurate translation. All words are translated using GT based on the context of the translation, with no terms omitted or reduced in the target language. The meaning of words, sentences, or language texts is accurately translated into the target language, with no distortion of meaning.

Less Accurate

Data 2

ST: One day, from the house hold Shinto altar, they heard a*cutecry*, "Waa! Waa!".

TT: Suatuhari, dari altar rumah tangga Shinto, mereka mendengar *Teriakan lucu*, "Waa! Waa!"

The translator employs modulation translation techniques to translate ST into TT because, as shown above, the translator changes the point of view in relation to the ST 'a cute cry' to 'teriakan lucu' in the TT, where they have a different background of meaning but a similar goal to convey. GT's translation of "cute cry" as "teriakan lucu" was deemed less accurate in the target language because the majority of the meanings of words, technical terms, phrases, sentences, or the source language text were accurately translated into the target language. However, there are still meaning distortions, translationdouble meanings (taxa), and omitted meanings that jeopardize the message's integrity. In reality, "cute cry" should be translated as "tangisan lucu" rather than "teriakan lucu."

Data 7

ST : Issumboshi sheathed a needle sword in a straw case, put on a cup for a sedge hat, and started out with a chopstick staff, in high spirits.

TT : Issumboshi menyarungkan pedang jarum dalam kotak jerami, memakai cangkir untuk sedge topi, dan mulai dengan tongkat sumpit, dengan semangat tinggi.

ST is translated into TT using the Calque translation technique, which requires the translator to translate the original sentence literally. They are the phrases 'a needle sword' becomes 'pedang jarum', 'a straw box' into 'kotak jerami', 'a sedge hat' becomes'sedge topi', a 'chopstick staff' into 'tongkat sumpit', and 'in high spirits' becomes 'dengan semangat tinggi'. The data can be considered a less precise translation because the content of the text is not transmitted correctly, and the TT contains less words. There are still distortions of meaning, translation double meaning (taxa), and omitted meanings that jeopardize the message's integrity.

Data 8

SL : "I'm going now," Issumboshi said."Is he safe? With such a small body?" Grandfather and Grandmother asked as they *saw him* off.

TL : "Aku pergi sekarang," kata Issumboshi."Apakah dia aman? Dengan tubuh sekecil itu?" Kakek dan Nenek bertanya saat mereka *mengantarnya* pergi.

The translator employs couplet translation techniques in translating the data above, with 'a small body' translated into 'tubuh sekecil itu' as a calque translation technique and 'as they saw him off' becoming'saat mereka mengantarnya pergi' as a modulation translation technique, where the word'saw him' should be translated into'melihatnya' in the TT but is instead translated into'mengantarnya'. GT's translation of "saw

him" as "mengantarnya" was evaluated as less accurate in the target tongue. In fact, the term "saw him" should be translated as "melihatnya".The meaning of the word in the source language does not match that of the destination language due to semantic distortions.

Data 13

ST: "Bravo! I employ you. It would be good if you became the *Princess's man.*"

TT : "Bravo! Saya mempekerjakan Anda. Akan lebih baik jika kamu menjadi *pria sang Putri.*"

The translator translated the data above using a literal translation technique since the word ST can be translated word for word into TT. GT translates the word "Princess's man" as "pria sang putri". The translated word is correct, but the concept is not expressed well. The term "princess man" means "prajurit putri". As a result, it can be considered a less accurate translation because an important meaning is omitted, interfering with the message's integrity.

Data 14

ST: One day the Princess *went out* to worship at the Kiyomizu Temple.

TT : Suatu hari Putri *pergi* untuk beribadah di Kuil Kiyomizu.

The translator uses the reduction translation approach to translate the data above since the word 'out' is reduced or not translated into TT. This data is also known as less accurate translation, where The word "went out" translated by GT implies "pergi", however due to a reduction in meaning, it should be rendered as "pergi keluar" like TT. There is an omitted meaning, which compromises the message's integrity.

Not accurate

Data 15

ST: Issumboshi, who was swallowed, *jabbed* and jabbed the demon's stomach.

TT : Issumboshi, yang ditelan, *menusuk* dan menusuk perut iblis.

The ST is translated into TT utilizing the calque translation technique, thus the phrase 'demon's stomach' is rendered as 'perut iblis' in TT. The data can be described as not accurate translation because there is repetition of sentences in the target language, causing the meaning in the text to be delivered poorly. It should read "issumboshi yang ditelan, dan menusuk perut iblis" . The meaning of words, phrases, or language texts that have been incorrectly translated or eliminated from the source language.

Data 16

ST: There maining demons were frightened.

TT: Yang tersisa setan ketakutan.

The translator uses literal translation when converting ST into TT because the words can be translated word for word. This is not an accurate translation since the meaning of the words, sentences, or language texts in the source is not accurately transmitted into the target language. As a result of the GT, it should be translated as "setan yang tersisa ketakutan".

The table below summarizes variation data based on an analysis of translation approaches that are translated from source text to target text, along with a thorough explanation.

Table 4. Recapitulation of Variant Data in Translation Technique

Translation Technique	Number of Data	Data Code
Literal	6	Data 1, 4,6,10,13, 16
Modulation	3	Data 2, 3, 11
Calque	3	Data 5, 7, 15
Modulation + Calque	1	Data 9
Transposition	1	Data 12
Calque + Modulation	1	Data 8
Reduction	1	Data 14
TOTAL	16	

Translation techniques which are used by the translator consists of single translation technique and couplet translation technique. Single translation technique consists of 14 data while couplet translation technique consists of 2 data. Literal translation technique consists of 6 data (37,5%), they are data 1, data 4, data 6, data 10, data 13 and data 16. Modulation translation technique consists of 3 data (18,75%), they are data 2, data 3, and data 11. Calque translation technique consists of 3 data (18,75%), they are data 5, data 7, and data 15. Modulation + Calque and Calque + Modualtion translation technique both of them consists of 1 data (6,25%), they are data 9 and data 8. Transposition translation technique consists of 1 data (6,25%), it is data 12 and reduction translation technique is also only 1 data (6,25%), it is data 14.

The most common translation technique employed by translators is literal translation, which has six data points (37.5%). While the second and third prominent positions are modulation and calque, each of which have three data points (18.75%). It signifies that the form of translation adopted is domestication rather

than foreignation of translation. Literal translation, which refers to the source text as a high degree of translation, occurs when data as narrative texts are translated from source text (ST) to target text (TT).

Table 5. Proportion of Recapitulation in Translation Technique

Translation Technique	Number of Data	Percentage (%)
Literal	6	37,5
Modulation	3	18,75
Calque	3	18,75
Modulation + Calque	1	6,25
Transposition	1	6,25
Calque + Modulation	1	6,25
Reduction	1	6,25
TOTAL	16	100

The accuracy of translating narrative text with the Google Translate program produces an accurate translation. However, in this scenario, translating text via the Google Translate application does not result in a proper translation. This machine translation has numerous flaws in its translation method. A mismatch exists between the source and destination texts, which has a significant impact on the translation's quality. As a result, machine translation still requires human translation processes during the editing phase in order to produce a correct translation.Machine translation is limited to words and sentences; it cannot address a language's grammatical and semantic features. The difficulty with all translation engines is the value of the grammar or meaning of translation; the result of the machine translation process is not qualified in terms of grammar. In other words, machine translation has a grammar deficiency, which affects translation quality.

Based on the comment, the researcher selected the narrative text titled "Issumboshi".The researcher then translates each sentence from the text. After translating from the source language to the target language, the researcher assigns a translation category based on Nababan's theory (accurate, less accurate, and not correct). Consider the translation findings while determining the category. To determine how exact the text is, the researcher calculates the percentage degree of translation correctness. So, based on the results of the researcher's data analysis, 9 out of 16 data points (56.25%) are accurate. There are 5 data (31.25%) that are less accurate, and 2 data (12.5%) that are inaccurate.

While conducting this research, the researchers discovered that using the Google Translate application to translate narrative text can result in an accurate translation because the percentage of accuracy is higher than the percentage of less accurate and not accurate. It indicates that using the Google Translate Application can provide effective and accurate translations, as well as assist us in converting source material into
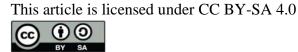
destination text efficiently and rapidly, particularly in narrative text. GTA is fully capable of assisting us in completing our translation task in a timely and efficient manner.

The translator uses both single and couplet translation approaches. A single translation technique contains 14 data points, whereas a couplet translation technique contains only two. They include literal, modulation, calque, transposition, and reduction translation methods. The most common translation approach employed by translators is literal translation, which has six data points (37.5%). It signifies that the form of translation adopted is domestication rather than foreignation of translation. The process of translating from source text (ST) to target text (TT) is still primarily based on the source text.

CONCLUSION

When examining the accuracy of narrative text translation using the Google Translate, it is vital to consider the translation outcomes. By ensuring that the meanings of words, phrases, or sentences in the source text are appropriate for the target text. The proportion of narrative text translated using the Google Translate application, namely from 16 analyzed data, resulting in 9 data (56.25%) as an accurate translation, 5 data (31.25%) as a less accurate translation, and 2 data (12.5%) as a not correct translation. As a result, the translation of narrative material using the Google Translate application is considered accurate because the accuracy value is greater than 50%. It can be considered accurate while translating text using the Google Translate program because it has a high accuracy rate.So, using the Google Translate program can result in effective and precise translations. It can also help us translate source text into target text accurately and rapidly.

The translator uses both single and couplet translation approaches. A single translation technique contains 14 data points, whereas a couplet translation technique contains only two. The most common translation approach employed by translators is literal translation, which has six data points (37.5%). While the second and third prominent positions are modulation and calque, each of which have three data points (18.75%). It signifies that the form of translation adopted is domestication rather than foreignation of translation.

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