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ERRORS ANALYSIS OF GOOGLE TRANSLATE IN TRANSLATING INDONESIAN TEXTS INTO ENGLISH TEXTS BY THE EIGHTH GRADE STUDENTS OF SD – SMP SATAP 2 SEKOTONG WEST LOMBOK

[1]Beri Sardianto
[1]English Student, Faculty of Tarbiah and Teacher Training, The State of Islamic University Mataram. Indonesia

Corresponding Author Email: berisardianto111@gmail.com

A B S T R A C T S

This research is inspirited by the inaccuracy of the translation produced by Google Translate. The purpose of this research is to find out the errors are made by the Google Translate and types of errors by the Google Translate errors in translating Indonesian text into English by eighth graders at SD-SMP Satap 2 Sekotong West Lombok. The type of research conducted was descriptive qualitative research. The data collection technique used instrument test and documentation. Data analysis techniques used data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion. The subjects in the study were students to be tested and then the researcher identifies the translation results produced by the Google Translate machine. As a result of this study, the researcher found that there were three error made by Google Translate in translating Indonesian text into English texts, namely; *omission*, *addition* and *misformation*. So it can be concluded that, there are errors made by Google translate machine. And there are types of Google Translate errors in translating Indonesian text into English texts.

A R T I C L E I N F O

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INTRODUCTION

In this century information technology is developing very rapidly. One form of information technology that is experiencing significant development so that it can affect the pattern of life and how to communicate human beings in this global era is information technology known as the internet. Then from the internet this is the most popular website that is often used by everyone in the information, namely Google. Google was originally discovered as a tool or machine that helps internet explorers to quickly find the information or website they are looking for. Search engines like this are very useful for everyone to use. Considering the number of web pages that are available in it so that it cannot be counted, while the ability of the human brain to remember the address of a web page is very limited. Then Google in its development can actually help and provide various facilities, not just looking for web addresses. These facilities include searching for images, videos, books, research results, scholarships and other websites such as translations called Google-translate.

Google translate is a web-based machine translation that is the most real and often

used today, which is available for free and is able to translate many languages, which is a during application that only capitalizes on the internet network offered by Google Inc., which can enable users to users to translate words, sentences, documents, and can even open websites in an instant. Even so, what Google translate does in translating many languages, but still gets errors or reactions, pros and cons. On the one hand, Google translate does make it very easy for people to communicate across languages or understand a discourse in a foreign language. But that doesn't mean that Google Translate is always perfect in translating all languages and all types or genres of text, but Google translate also has some mistakes in translating languages. Errors made by Google translate tend to produce grammatical errors because it only translates on a word for word basis. There is a difference between grammar rules in English and Indonesian, which often results in grammatical errors when several sentences or texts are translated word for word. For example, English has the concept of tense for verbs, subject-verb agreement, singular-plural forms. The formation of noun phrases also differs between the two languages.

Google translate is also prone to generating grammatical errors as it only translates on a word for word basis. The difference between grammar rules in English and Indonesian often makes grammatical errors when some sentences or texts are translated word for word. For example, English has the concept of tense for verbs, subject-verb agreement, singular-plural forms, but it is not a language. Indonesia. The formation of noun phrases also differs between the two languages. In translating Indonesian into English using Google Translate, it can help the reader to understand the contents of the translated text, but in its translation, Google Translate still has many errors and deficiencies that must be corrected. Google Translate sometimes does not provide an accurate translation, so errors often occur in the grammar rules.

Based on the above background After reviewing previous research, the researcher concluded that many complaints from previous researchers, such as the fact that Google translate translation results are sometimes inaccurate, require Google translate users to re-match the translation results with the correct context. If the source is sentence by sentence, it does not produce a proper translation. This research decided to conduct research at SMPN 1 Gili Gede Indah Sekotong West Lombok, this was to test the accuracy of Google translate as a result of this criticism. Messages can be transferred correctly from the source language to the target language thanks to the translation procedure. As a result, there are several things to consider during this process. So there is a need for a more in-depth study of the translation results using "Google translate", especially the translation of Indonesian text into English. Therefore this study is interested in examining this research more deeply with the title "errors Analysis of Google Translate in translating Indonesian text into English Texts by eighth grade students of SD – SMP SATAP 2 Sekotong West Lombok."

RESEARCH METHODS

The accuracy of using a method is very important to determine whether the data obtained can be said to be valid or not. For this reason, in research, selection of methods that

are appropriate to the object of the problem under study must be carried out. In this study, research using qualitative methods with a descriptive approach. According to Bagdan in Moleong is book, qualitative research is a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from the people and actors being observed? This research is included in the type of descriptive approach research. Descriptive research according to Sumanto cited by Syafi'i is research by collecting data in the form of words, pictures, and not numbers. This is due to the application of qualitative methods. From several opinions regarding research, the researcher concludes that qualitative research is a research that intends to understand the phenomenon of what is experienced by research subjects, or is a series or process of searching for information data about a problem in a particular field of life, therefore the researcher examines every events, activities, concepts or matters related to analyzing Google Translate errors in translating Indonesian texts English texts for students of SD – SMP SATAP 2 Sekotong West Lombok. Data collection techniques are methods used by a researcher to obtain data from informants. Data collection can be done in various settings, and in various ways. Qualitative data analysis is carried out simultaneously with the data collection process. The analysis technique is carried out by the data collection process. The analysis technique carried out using interactive data analysis techniques proposed by Miles and Huberman cited by Sugiyono includes three concurrent activities: (1) data reduction, (2) data presentation, (3) drawing conclusions (verification).

RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSION

The translation by Google Translate in the fourth text has no errors in terms of addition, omission, disordering, misinformation and grammatical errors. The research data obtained came from the test. The number of respondents was 8 students as samples for the test. Researchers obtained data through tests the data was obtained from the results of Google Translate translations carried out by class VIII students in the form of descriptive text which was translated using Google Translate on the Google website. This research is descriptive qualitative, so it can answer these problems, the formulation is explained based on data analysis.

The discussion obtained from the research results is that in text 1 the first error was that three students translated "is greatly" and five students translated "is very". Because it is influenced by word transfer errors (omissions) which can affect students' interpretation of the translation results. So these results can be assumed that there are not many errors in Google Translate, only errors in word transfer or omission. Then in the second error, namely in the words "which makes him look like a soldier" in the translation results obtained from Google Translate, three students translated into "which makes him look like a soldier" and five students translated "*making him look like a soldier*. From the inconsistent translation results, this shows that there was a Google Translate error, namely the (Addition) of the word or addition which should have been "making him look like a soldier" to "which makes him look like a soldier". And the third error was in the translation of the titles "Mr." and "Pak". The error here is misinformation or incorrect information; this is caused by a mismatch in the

context or form of words in the source language entered into Google Translate so that the translation result varies.

In Texts 2, 3 and 4 there are not errors by Google translate in translating Indonesian words into English. The results of the analysis show that the eight students who used Google Translate to translate texts from Indonesian to English did not reveal any errors in terms of grammatical addition, omission, misordering and misinformation. These findings illustrate that Google Translates performance in translating Indonesian texts into English is almost completely accurate or quite consistent. This is in line with the opinion of the UCLA Medical Center which conducted a study in 2021 that Google Translate has increased in accuracy from year to year. This confirms that the automatic translation system continues to develop and improve its ability to handle grammatical structure and word meaning, thus providing confidence regarding translation performance.

Here are some errors in translation:

a. Omission

From the results of translation (HT) from 8 students, it can be seen that the translation of the word 'sangat' by Google Translate produces variations. Students 1, 4 and 7 translated it as *'how is greatly'* while students 2, 3, 5, 6, 8 translated it as "how is very". Given this difference, it can be assumed that there was an error in Google Translates choice of words.

b. Addition

Furthermore, translation errors are also found in the text above in the words, *"sehingga membuatnya terlihat seperti seorang tentara"* in the translation results obtained from Google Translate, students 2, 3, 4, translate to *"which makes him look like a soldier"* which should be *"making him look like a soldier"*

c. Misinformation

The translation error lies in the use of the word "Pak Budi" which should be translated as "Mr. Budi" in the first sentence, but in the next sentence, Google Translate translates it again as "Pak Budi".

d. The translation by Google Translate in the text 2 – 4 has no errors in terms of addition, omission, disordering, misinformation and grammatical errors.

The discussion obtained from the research results is that in text one the first error was that three students translated "is greatly" and five students translated "is very". This is because it is influenced by word transfer errors (omissions) which can affect students' interpretation of the translation results. So these results can be assumed that there are not many errors in Google Translate, only errors in word transfer or omission. Then in the second error, namely in the words "which makes him look like a soldier" in the translation results obtained from Google Translate, three students translated into "which makes him look like a soldier" and five students translated "which makes him look like a

soldier". From the inconsistent translation results, this shows that there was a Google Translate error, namely the (addition) of the word or addition which should have been "making him look like a soldier" to "which makes him look like a soldier". And the third error was in the translation of the titles "Mr." and "Pak". The error here is misinformation or incorrect information; this is caused by a mismatch in the context or form of words in the source language entered into Google Translate so that the translation result varies.

In Texts 2, 3, 4 there are no Google Translate errors in translating Indonesian words into English. The results of the analysis show that the eight students who used Google Translate to translate texts from Indonesian to English did not reveal any errors in terms of grammatical addition, omission, disordering and misinformation.

1. Types of errors

Kinds of Errors Based on the errors which happened commonly, Richards (1974) explained that the errors are:

a. Interlingua Errors. Interlingua errors are the errors happen in the learners' grammar which reflects the learners' mother tongue. These errors occur because there is an interference from the learners' mother tongue, ex.: It is a book green, not what you, what number?
b. Intralingua Errors. Intralingua errors is the errors happen in the learners' mother tongue but they don't reflect the learners' mother tongue, but it looks like a language which is made by the learners studying the target language as their mother tongue or looks like the errors in the target language occur because the grammar, itself, effects one another in the target language, ex : She can dances. I opening my book.

Based on Dulay (1982), he divided the errors into four types, they are:

a. Linguistic Category Taxonomy. This error based on the language components or the linguistic main elements which affect the errors. The language components consist of phonology (pronunciation), syntax and morphology (grammar), semantic and lexicon (meaning and vocabulary) and discourse (style). The linguistic main elements consist of the elements which compare each language component
b. Surface Strategy Taxonomy. These errors explained about the way to change the strategy taxonomy which occurs.
c. Comparative Taxonomy. These errors based on the comparative between the structures of the errors in the second language with the certain another type construction. Comparative taxonomy consists of:
    1) Developmental Errors (Intralingua Errors). This error happened because the learners' study the target language as their first language, ex.: Brother drink milk. Mother eat apple.
    2) Interlingua Errors. This error happened commonly in the structure of the language becoming the semantic which is same as phrase or in the learners' native language, ex.: The woman beautiful. The sky cloudy.
    3) Communicative Effect Taxonomy. Surface Strategy Taxonomy and

Comparative Taxonomy only focus on the errors happened in both of those taxonomies. Communicative taxonomy influences the classification with the errors from the listeners' or the readers' view.

Based on the theories, the linguistics experts classified the errors into four types, they are:

1. Social Error. The social errors, the errors commonly occurred in the structure element. The errors could be happened because of the failure in application the English patterns which was based on the language which referred to the social context.
2. Register Error. This error happened because the language used didn't suitable for a certain occasion. Register error has a strong relationship in the usage of a language based on the situation. Usually the learners did the error because they haven't mastered if one language doesn't suitable to use in a certain situation. This happened because there is only limited material which discusses about the appropriateness in using a language for a certain occasion but this still considers as the learning process for the learners.
3. Referential Error. This error happened between the linguistics form with the objects or the situations happening outside the class. This error also happened because the learners haven't known what they thought and felt exactly.
4. Textual Error. This error happened related with the learners' knowledge based on the target language patterns. Corder (1971) explained, "The learner's errors are classified as a textual error when he does not select the structurally correct form in his sentence of intended relation between two sentences". Textual errors are:
    a. Errors of Omission. Error of omission is the missing of some elements which should exist. Ex.: Woman is very beautiful. (It should be: The woman is very beautiful). She eat apple. (It should be: She eats an apple).
    b. Errors of Addition. Error of addition is the adding of some elements which shouldn't exist. Ex.: I ate with bread and egg this morning. (It should be I ate bread and egg this morning). It is a meat. (It should be It is meat).
    c. Errors of Selection. Error of selection is the use of words which shouldn't be used. Ex.: Do he go to school? (It should be Does he go to school?). She is thinking about you. (It should be She is thinking of you)
    d. Errors of Ordering. Error of ordering is the elements which are not put in the proper place. Ex.: She doesn't know what is my name. (It should be She doesn't know what my name is). They know where do I live. (It should be They know where I live).

2. Error omission (omission) In the early stages of learning, learners tend to eliminate the function of the word compared to its content. So the error of omitting an error when the learner removes a mandatory part of an expression to fulfill a grammatical requirement.
   For example: *The newspaper on the table last night*

Learners frequently make errors in nominal sentence by omitting to be of the sentence errors are influenced by the native language rules. In Indonesian, this sentence is translated.

Koran itu di atas meja tadi malam

This influence of native language often swindles the learners to make similar errors.

3. Addition error is an action or process of adding something new or extra. The form of addition can be divided into three, namely; Regularization, Double marking, Simple additions.

   Addition errors which classified into double markings are found in negative sentence. For example: *jack didn't ate your fried chicken* The sentence uses double marking to indicate past form by representing both auxiliary and the verb. Other types of addition which is separated to double markings are regularizations and sample addition. They are : *She putted her marker in the pencil case, A my friend visited paris last month* both of the sentence shows addition, the firs shows regularization by adding suffix – ed in the irregular verb, and the second indicates simple addition by adding article a.
4. Errors in the use of forms (Misinformation) are errors in the use of grammatical forms into other forms of language in terms of structure or morphemes. Misinformation can be divided into three, namely, Regularization, Archi-forms, and Alternating forms. According to duly, the learners commonly misinform the sentence because of their habit to form a sentence according to their native language. Sometimes the also use wrong morphemes and also ignore important morphemes which can cause ambiguity.For example: *For reaching the top safely, climb carefully* The learners ignores subject which is needed in this sentence. Without a subject, a sentence cannot be understood well.
5. Disordering (Disordering) Learners can choose the right form to use in the appropriate context, but they arrange in word order, such as adverbials, interrogatives and adjectives.[22]for example, the use of simple fast tense : He yesterday stood in a corner during class. The incorrect position for adverb of time was made by learners in second language as same as they did in the first language, Indonesian: *Dia kemarin berdiri di pojok selama pelajaran.* Both L1 and L2 found Disordering whit the similar kind of errors. This occurs because of the misplacement of an adverb of time.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion obtained from the research that has been carried out are in accordance with the objectives, problems that have been formulated and from the results of the analysis that has been carried out, it can be concluded that there are Google translate errors in translating Indonesian texts into English and there are also types of Google Translate errors . This can be seen from the results of the analysis that has been carried out, namely that there are several Google translate errors in translating words and sentences so that these results can be assumed that there are errors produced by the Google Translate translation machine, even though there are not many errors, they can affect the translation and meaning. The types of errors in translation by the Google Translate translation machine are found in text one,

while the errors obtained are errors in word transfer (omission), addition of words (addition), and information errors (misinformation).

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