The Comparison between the Works of Machine Translation and Human Translator in Translating Indonesian Short Story into English.

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ABSTRACT

In this digital era, translators cannot ignore the advantages of using machine translation. This research aims to compare the translation works carried out by machine translation with human translator in translating Indonesian short story into English. In comparing, the researcher focuses on the finite changes between machine translation and human translator. The research method used is descriptive-qualitative method proposed by Enio Cipani and comparative study by Robert L Stake. Meanwhile, for the finite changes, the researcher uses Jim Miller's theory of finite and non-finite clauses. Related to the data, he chooses one of the short stories on the page of Dalang Publishing, a publisher based in San Mateo, California, United States, namely Han Gagas' short story *Pekik Burung Kedasi di Tepi Kahayan* which was translated by Umar Thamrin becoming *Crying Cuckoos over the Kahayan*. The findings of this research are that the Indonesian short story which originally had 2844 words after being translated into English by a translation machine, i.e. *Google Translate*, became 3487 words. Meanwhile, a human translator translated it into 3210 words. Regarding sentences, the sentences in the Indonesian short story, whose total number is 241 sentences, after being translated by the machine translation became 242 sentences. Meanwhile, the human translator translated it 254 sentences. Focusing on the finite, 297 fundamental changes were found in the works of machine translation compared with human translator (including the changes of nouns, adjectives, etc.). Moreover, among those changes, there were 213 finite changes. It means that 71.72% of finites in the text translated by machine translation underwent the finite changes. Thus, it can be concluded that concerning the sense of sentences, the work of machine translation was quite different from the human translator in translating a short story from Indonesian into English.

Keywords: machine translation, *Google Translate*, human translator, Indonesian short story, finite.

INTRODUCTION
There has been quite a lot of research on translation results carried out by

CAT (Computer Assisted Translation). Since the 1950s, CAT has been introduced. And, at that time there were many statements that underestimated the role of human translators. According to them, human translation services will no longer be used in the near future. Their jobs will be replaced by CAT. However, until now it turns out that human translators are still used. This is caused by the results of CAT translation which have not satisfied its users. This phenomenon is interesting because efforts have been made to intensively develop CAT for more than 70 years, but the results cannot be said to be satisfactory. Due to this reality, many linguists state that human translation services will still be needed. Thus, research regarding the results of translations carried out by CAT compared with the results of translations carried out by human translators still needs to be conducted.

The problem to be solved is the extent of the quality of the text resulting from the translation results carried out by CAT. The translated text from human translators who are experts in translation (with editors from English speaking countries) needs to be compared with the translated text resulting from CAT. Knowing the results of this comparison is important because CAT developers have been trying to intensively develop CAT for more than 70 years. However, the results have not been as expected. There are many variables that can be used as a measure of the accuracy and acceptability of translation results. In this case the researcher emphasizes on the finite changes of the results of translation by CAT compared to the results of translation by human translators. The researcher compares texts translated by machine translation with human translators, and it is hoped that the results will influence the mindsets or thinking concepts of machine translation developers.

Translation using machine translation is an interesting topic since machine translation can be used easily and freely. In contrast to the development of calculating machines such as calculators, until now translation machines have not been reliable, especially for translating literary works. However, as a helper to save time, machine translation is certainly useful. This research will try to place the translation machine proportionally. Currently, the most widely used translation machine is *Google Translate*. This is due to *Google*'s extraordinary role in ICT which covers almost all aspects of human life. Henceforth, what is meant by CAT in this article is the *Google Translate* translation machine.

The translation of a literary work in the form of a short story in Indonesian, which has been translated into English and published by a publisher based in San Mateo, California, United States, is certainly interesting to research. The focus of the research is to compare the text resulting from the translation carried out by the human translator with the translation carried out by *Google Translate*. The comparison focuses on finite changes which are one of the most dynamic parts of speech, namely verbs that will change according to the time and subject. There has been a

lot of research on translation carried out by *Google Translate*. However, there has not been much research comparing texts translated by *Google Translate* and that of by human translators with data originating from literary works.

METHOD

This research aims to compare the translation works carried out by machine translation and that of by human translator in translating Indonesian short story into English. Related to the data, he chooses one of the short stories on the page of *Dalang Publishing*, a publisher located in San Mateo, California, United States, namely Han Gagas' short story *Pekik Burung Kedasi di Tepi Kahayan* which was translated by Umar Thamrin becoming *Crying Cuckoos over the Kahayan*. In comparing, the researcher focuses on the finite changes between machine translation and human translator.

The research method used is descriptive-qualitative. What is meant by descriptive, (Cipani, 2009) said that description is perhaps the easiest form of gaining knowledge and a first step toward subsequent scientific inquiry ... watch a phenomenon and describe what you observe ... is termed descriptive observational research. Furthermore, he said that in descriptive research, observation of the phenomenon is conducted by the researcher ... essential to obtain a recording of the observation(s) that allows for quantification.

On the other hand, concerning the qualitative research, (Stake, 2010) stated that ... the researcher him- or herself is an instrument, observing action and contexts, often intentionally playing a subjective role in the study, using his or her own personal experience in making interpretations. Furthermore, concerning comparative study, he stated that comparison is a close companion to description and an essential aid to interpretation—but it is not the strongest basis for coming to understand how a thing works.

For the finite changes, the researcher uses Jim Miller's theory of finite and non-Finite clauses. In discussing finite and non-finite we cannot avoid to consider what sentence actually is. Furthermore, in discussing sentence we cannot avoid to consider what clause actually is. In this case, (Miller, 2008) stated that ... traditional distinction between clause and sentence is important ... main clause combines with one or more subordinate clauses to form a sentence ... different clauses occur in sentences can be described ... phrases occur inside clauses. Meanwhile, concerning finite, he stated that ... clause contains a finite verb; that is, a verb marked for tense. Furthermore, he stated that finite verbs are traditionally said to be marked for tense, person, and number.

The construction of development implementation can be illustrated in the following table.

Table 1:
The Direction of Three Comparison Entities

Translating Literary Works		
Source language	Target language 1	Target language 2
Short Story	*Google Translate*	Human Translator
Indonesian Text	English Text 1	English Text 2
⇒	⇒	⇒
⇓	⇓	⇓

Source language is Han Gagas' Short Story *Pekik Burung Kedasi di Tepi Kahayan*, whereas target language are respectively short story *The Cry of the Kedasi Bird on the Edge of Kahayan* (translated by *Google Translate*) dan *Crying Cuckoos over the Kahayan* (translated by Human translator).

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Translating Indonesian text as the source language into English one as the target langage is considered quite complicated. A research conducted by (Akil, 2011) in some higher institutions in Makassar, such as UNHAS, Atmajaya, UNMUH, UNM, ABA, etc., proved such a statement. He stated that the quality of the students' translations, therefore, was very poor … ; the average grade was only 0.65 on (0-4) grading scale. All aspects (accuracy, clarity, and naturalness) were poor and varied by institutions, by status of institutions, and by semester. This research is also Indonesian-English translation. It means that the source language is Indonesian and the target language is English. However, in this research, the source language chosen is a literary work, i.e. a short story.

Different from poetry, short stories consist of sentences that form paragraphs. The collection of paragraphs becomes a discourse called a short story. Thus, when translating a short story, the matter dealing with sentence translation is important to discuss. Before discussing sentences further, it needs to be stated here that in grammar sentences are often referred to as main clauses. This is important to consider because the main characteristic of a sentence is the presence of a finite, and finites are found in clauses.

Sentences are usually differentiated based on their function and form, namely as a statement in the form of a declarative, a question in the form of an interrogative, a command in the form of an imperative, and an exclamation in the form of an exclamative. It can be further explained that what is meant by a statement is to inform someone of something, a question is to get information from someone, a command is to get someone to do something, and an exclamation is to express one's attitude about something… (Verspoor & Sauter, 2000).

In the short story *Pekik Burung Kedasi di Tepi Kahayan*, which was translated by a human translator as *Crying Cuckoos over the Kahayan*, these four types of sentences can be found. The following table can clarify the four types of sentences found in such a short story.

Table 2:
Sentence Types

Form	Function	Examples Taken From *Crying Cuckoos over the Kahayan*
Declarative	Statement	○ Her intense nostalgia made her decide to take the long, arduous journey home.
		○ She took a bus from Yogyakarta to the port city Surabaya, then a ship overnight from Surabaya to Sampit Harbor in Central Kalimantan.
		⇓
Interrogative	Question	○ "It's awfully hot, isn't it?" Mawinei fanned her face with her hands.
		○ "Do you remember when we used to swim there?" Ekot pointed to the water behind the stilt houses.
		⇓
Imperative	Command	○ "Help! Hanjak is passing blood!"
		○ "Look!" Simpei shouted. "Look what's happening, in the hills over there!" He pointed to a barren field on the hill to their right.
		⇓
Exclamatory	Exclamation	○ At the river's edge, Mawinei halted, shocked. "Oh, my God, the water's brown!"
		○ "It stinks!" She scowled and sniffed again. "It is polluted."
		⇓

From the data in the form of translations done by *Google Translate* and Human Translator, there are changes in parts of speech. In this research, researchers only focus on finite changes. Verbs are the main thing when discussing sentences. In this case, (Verspoor & Sauter, 2000) supports how important verbs are when talking about sentences. They say that … people communicate, they do so for various reasons; the four main reasons are: to inform someone of something, to get information from someone, to

get someone to do something, and to express one's attitude about something.

The importance of finite can be found in *Study Smarter*, a well-known website for English learners. In this website, we can read that finite verbs are essential for forming complete sentences that express clear meaning. Furthermore, it is said that finite verbs are essential for constructing grammatically correct sentences and conveying coherent meaning in the English language. It then concluded that in summary, finite verbs are critical aspects of English grammar, responsible for creating structured and meaningful sentences. (https://www.studysmarter.co.uk/explanations/english/english-grammar/finite-verbs/)

Related to the finite, the following syntactic characteristics can emphasize on the importance of the finite verbs:

Table 3:
Syntactic Characteristics Patterns

Patterns of Syntactic Characteristics		
⇓	⇓	⇓
○ subject–whole verb	○ part of verb–subject–rest of verb	○ verb by itself

In this study, the researcher only wants to discuss the finite differences between English texts translated by *Google Translate* and that of translated by human translators. Dealing with it, (Stake, 2010) stated that much qualitative research aims at understanding one thing well … consistent with their priorities on uniqueness and on context. If in this research the data is taken from a short story, not from an academic text, qualitative researchers have reasons as stated by (Colyar, 2010). They stated that qualitative researchers have long struggled with the question of how to represent social reality through the academic text. While researchers historically have been bound by a limited template in terms of scholarly writing, recent decades have seen a challenge to the accepted format of academic manuscripts.

The findings of this research are that the Indonesian short story, i.e. Han Gagas' short story *Pekik Burung Kedasi di tepi Kahayan*, which originally had 2844 words after being translated into English by machine translation, i.e. *Google Translate*, became 3487 words. Meanwhile, a human translator translated it into 3210 words. Regarding sentences, the sentences in the Indonesian short story, whose total number is 241

sentences, after being translated by machine translation became 242 sentences. Meanwhile, the human translator translated it 254 sentences. Focusing on the finite, 297 fundamental changes were found in the works of machine translation compared with human translator (including the changes of nouns, adjectives, etc.). Moreover, among those changes, there were 213 finite changes. It means that 71.72% of finites in the text translated by machine translation underwent the finite changes. Thus, it can be concluded that concerning the sense of sentences, the work of machine translation was quite different from the human translator in translating a short story from Indonesian into English.

The benefit of this finding is, among others, to prove that the finites produced by *Google Translate* are different from the finites produced by human translators. The existence of finite indicates the degree of the words string, namely whether it is just a fragment or a sentence. The finite difference shows a significant difference. The existence of finite in a string of words indicates that it has sentence level. Moreover, a sentence means the idea it carries is already complete. This research shows that the results of translations carried out by human translator and then edited by English native speakers of the target language have many differences in determining the finite, namely more than half or more than 50%. Thus, especially for the translation of literary works from Indonesian into English, human translators – Indonesians who are proficient in the source and target languages and his works are still edited by English native speakers – are needed. In other words, the translation carried out by *Google Translate* cannot be accounted for.

In this discussion section, before answering the research question, the first thing that will be discussed is the number of words in the source language and the differences when translated by machine translators or human translators. Regarding this comparison, (Stake, 2010) wrote that emphasis on comparison may give us what we want most to know, caring little to know about the complexity. Furthermore, it needs to be said that even though this research is basically qualitative, calculations or numbers are still needed. This is not against the rules. In this case, Stake (2010) stated that the distinction between quantitative and qualitative methods is a matter of emphasis more than a discrete boundary.

Han Gagas' short story *Pekik Burung Kedasi di Tepi Kahayan* is referred to as source language, and the result of the translation by *Google Translate* is called Target Language 1. Meanwhile, the short story which was translated by a human translator, i.e. Umar Thamrin, becoming *Crying Cuckoos Over the Kahayan*, is referred to as Target Language 2. The difference in the number of words can be seen in the following table.

Table 4:
Words in the Short Story

Number of words		
Source language	Target language 1	Target language 2

2844	3487	3210

The next description is about the number of words. Words can be found in a sentence. The number of sentences is important to consider because from the sentences we can see more closely changes in words that can be linked to changes in parts of speech. Furthermore, from sentences we can see more closely about finite changes.

Table 5:
Table Format

Number of sentences		
Source language	Target language 1	Target language 2
241	242	254

There has been quite a lot of research conducted on the works of machine translation in translating the literary works. Research conducted by (Agung et al., 2024) entitled *Translation Performance of Google Translate and Deepl in Translating Indonesian Short Stories into English.* also utilizes machine translation to collect data. The data collected are short stories in Indonesian which were translated by a machine translator into Englsh. The difference between this research and research conducted by the researcher is the number of translation machines used. This research uses two translation machines, namely *Google Translate* and *Deepl*, while the research conducted by the researcher only uses one type of translation machine, namely *Google Translate.* Another difference is regarding the research focus. This research focuses on translation errors, while the research conducted by the researcher focuses on finite changes. Another difference is the involvement of a human translator. In this research, human translators were not involved, while in research conducted by the researcher, human translator was involved.

Research conducted by (Siahaan et al., 2023) entitled *Accuracy of the Translation of the Indonesian Short Story "The Goose with Golden Eggs" into English Using U-Dictionary* also has similarities with research conducted by researchers. In this study, data was also taken from short stories in Indonesian which were translated using a machine translator into English. The difference is first about the focus. This research focuses on the accuracy of translation carried out by machine translators, while the research carried out by the researcher focuses on finite changes. Secondly, this research uses *U-Dictionary* as a translation machine, while the research conducted by the researcher uses *Google Translate*. Lastly, this research does not include human translators as one of the variables, whereas the research conducted by the researcher included human translator variable.

In the research conducted by (Munthe et al., 2023) entitled *Comparing the Translation Accuracy between Google Translate and Professional Translator*, there are quite a lot of similarities with research conducted by the researcher. Firstly,

in this research data was collected from literary works. Secondly, this research focuses on sentences. And, lastly, this research uses the *Google Translate* translation machine. The differences between this research and research conducted by the researcher is, among others, that this research translates English texts into Indonesian, while the research carried out by the researcher is translating Indonesian texts into English. Another difference is that this research uses novels as data, while the research conducted by the researcher uses a short story.

In the research conducted by (Repelita et al., 2023) entitled *Technology Trends in Translation: A Comparative Analysis of Machine and Human Translation*, there is a similarity with the research conducted by the researcher, namely that they both comparing the results of translations carried out by *Google Translate* and those carried out by human translator. The difference is that this study measured the accuracy of both *Google Translate* and human translator. Meanwhile, the research carried out by the researcher was to describe the finite changes that exist in translations carried out by *Google Translate* and translations carried out by a human translator.

The research conducted by (Baihaqi & Mulyana, 2021) entitled *Reviewing the Results of Machine Translation: A Case for Indonesian Translation Version by Google Translate and Imtranslator* has a similarity with research conducted by the researcher. The similarity is that this research compares the results of translations carried out by *Google Translate* with those carried out by human translators. Meanwhile, the difference is that this research emphasizes accuracy, consistency, and flexibility both by machine translators and human translators, while the research conducted by the researcher emphasizes finite changes in the translation results of machine translations and a human translator.

The research conducted by (Hasibuan, 2020) entitled *A Comparative Study between Human Translation and Machine Translation as an Interdisciplinary Research* has a similarity with research conducted by the researcher, namely that both describe the results of translation by machine translators in translating literary works. The difference is, among others, that this research focuses on translation from English into Indonesian, while the research carried out by the researcher is translation from Indonesian into English. Another difference is that this research compares texts translated by two types of machine translators, namely *Google Translate* and *IMTranslator*, while the research conducted by the researcher compares the results of translations carried out by machine translator and human translator.

The research conducted by (Sibuea et al., 2023) entitled *The Equivalence Problems Produced by Machine Translation on a Literary Text: A Study on the Indonesian Translation of Harry Potter: the Order of the Phoenix* has some similarities with research conducted by the researcher. Firstly, both of them took data from literary works. Secondly, both focus on

sentence translation. And, lastly, both use *Google Translate* to collect data. The difference is that this research focuses on translating English texts into Indonesian, while the research conducted by researchers focuses on translating from Indonesian into English. Another difference is that this research focuses on translating novels, while the research conducted by the researcher focuses on translating short story.

(Halimah, 2018) conducted research entitled *Comparison of Human Translation with Google Translation of Imperative Sentences in Procedures Text*. This research has a similarity with research conducted by the researcher, namely that both compare the translation of machine translations with human translators. This research is different from research conducted by the researcher, namely, firstly this research focuses on translating procedural texts, while the research conducted by researchers focuses on narrative ones. Secondly, this research emphasizes on imperative sentences, while the research conducted by the researcher emphasizes on all types of sentences.

The research conducted by (Ismailia, 2023) entitled *The Analysis of Machine Translation Performance on Translating Informative Text from English into Indonesian* has a similarity with the research conducted by the researcher, namely that both use machine translation to collect data. The difference with the research conducted by the researcher is that this research uses six translation machines to collect data, while the research conducted by the researcher only uses one type of translation machine. Another difference is that this research focuses on translating news reports that use formal language, while the research conducted by the researcher focuses on translating literary works that use a lot of cultural language.

Changes related to the type of word can be called changes in parts of speech. Of the various types of words (noun, adjective, verb, etc.), the most basic is verb change, especially verbs that are in the finite category. (Miller, 2008) in his book *An Introduction to English Syntax* discusses what finite actually is. Before discussing finites, he discussed the place where finites are located, namely in sentences or more precisely in clauses. The traditional distinction between clause and sentence is still important to notice. A main clause combines with one or more subordinate clauses to form a sentence. Where different clauses occur in sentences can be described, as can where phrases occur inside clauses (Miller, 2008).

Furthermore, he explained what finite verbs are, as follows:
a. Wickham eloped with Lydia.
b. Miss Bates chattered on for hours.
Examples (a, b) are sentences. Examples (a, b) are also instances of main clauses. Each clause contains a finite verb; that is, a verb marked for tense. Finite verbs are traditionally said to be marked for tense, person and number. (Miller, 2008)

The verb itself is divided into finite and non-finite verbs, both of which are discussed in the clause discussion. In fact, this sentence is called the main clause.

Thus, if the finite undergoes changes, the possibility of communication experiencing disruption is very likely. That interference can cause what is called miscommunication.

Based on the theory of the finite, of all the clauses in *Crying Cuckoos over the Kahayan*, finite can be found. Furthermore, the number of finite changes can be presented in the table below.
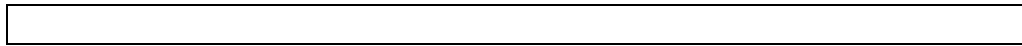
Table 6:
Table Format

Number of linguistic changes		
Parts of speech	Finite changes	Percentages
297	213	71.72%

The sentences found in the short story *Crying Cuckoos over the Kahayan* can consist of several clauses. Thus, the main idea can be captured clearly. The presence of a finite is indicated in the sentence. To clarify the problem, we will include examples of sentences from original Indonesian short stories, short story that have been translated by *Google Translate* into English, and short story that have been translated by human translator into English. The following table can clarify the explanation above.

Table 7:
Finite Changes in Human Translator

Examples of Finite Changes		
Source Language	Target Language 1	Target Language 2
[0]	[1]	[2]
[0] Setelah berkuliah selama lima tahun di Yogyakarta, Mawinei baru bisa pulang kampung ke desanya yang terletak jauh di pedalaman Kalimantan Tengah.		
[1] After studying for five years in Yogyakarta, Mawinei <u>was</u> only able to return home to his village which <u>is</u> located deep in the interior of Central Kalimantan.		
[2] Mawinei <u>had</u> just finished her studies in Yogyakarta and, after five years away from home, she <u>yearned</u> to return to her remote village in Central Kalimantan.		
[0] Dia menyimpan kerinduan yang amat sangat pada keluarga dan kawan-kawan masa kecilnya yang mengajaknya berkumpul kembali.		
[1] He <u>has</u> a very longing for his family and childhood friends who <u>invite</u> him to reunite.		
[2] She <u>felt</u> a deep longing for family and childhood friends who <u>were</u> urging her to come home.		
⇓		

From the table above it can be seen that changes not only involve changes in parts of speech but also changes in tenses. Apart from that, changes in word order in sentences also occur which, if simplified, are related to writing effective sentences in the target language. Thus, it can be said that effective sentences in the source language can change their structure if they are to be translated into effective sentences in the target language.

To simplify the discussion, the table above can be changed into the table below.

Table 8:
Comparing *Google Translate* Text and Human Translator

***Google Translate*'s Work**	**Human Translator's Work**
After studying for five years in Yogyakarta, Mawinei <u>was</u> only able to return home to his village which <u>is</u> located deep in the interior of Central Kalimantan.	Mawinei <u>had</u> just finished her studies in Yogyakarta and, after five years away from home, she <u>yearned</u> to return to her remote village in Central Kalimantan.
He <u>has</u> a very longing for his family and childhood friends who <u>invite</u> him to reunite.	She <u>felt</u> a deep longing for family and childhood friends who <u>were</u> urging her to come home.
⇓	⇓

To prove that the short story used for obtaining data is reliable one, especially which is written in English, it is also necessary to describe a bit about the publisher. The following picture is the profile of the publisher where the short story entitled *Pekik Burung Kedasi di Tepi Kahayan* and its English version *Crying Cuckoos over the Kahayan* can be found. From the homepage of this publisher, the readers can see that this publisher specializes in translating short stories and novels in Indonesian and then publishing them.

Picture 1:
Publisher Publishing the Short Story

Welcome

Dalang is the Indonesian word for *master storyteller*. The dalang typically tells stories by using shadow puppets in a show called *wayang kulit*. The inspiration for our logo is known as the *kekayon* or *gunungan*, the spade-shaped shield used by the dalang to separate scenes. The images on the shield depict the tree of life and its elements.

Our goal is to give Indonesian writers an international platform from which to tell their stories, introduce them to new readers, and make Indonesian literature more available to the international community. Dalang Publishing is not commited to any political partisanship, ethnicity, or religion.

Dalang Publishing books are distributed to the trade by Ingram Book Company as well as Baker & Taylor, and also available from our website www.dalangpublishing.com, IndieBound Bookstores, Barnes & Noble, Brodart and Amazon. E-books editions are available from Amazon.

About Us

The purchase of the Indonesian translation and publishing rights of *Only a Girl* (originally released by Publish America, 2009, and later by Dalang Publishing in 2011) by PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama in April 2010 brought me home in October of the same year.

While on a book tour across Java to launch the translation of *Only a Girl* as *Menantang Phoenix* (PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama, 2010 ISBN: 978-979-22-6233-9), I was stunned by the infiltration of English into the Indonesian language. The use of English on billboards as well as book covers and newspaper headlines showed that the wellbeing of the Indonesian language was at serious risk. I returned to America with a deep concern for Bahasa Indonesia.

Dalang Publishing is an expression of my desire to contribute to a change for the better in the landscape of Indonesian literature. With the hope to rekindle the fire of unity and pride of Indonesia during the early days of independence, I reach out to my fellow Indonesian writers and publishers, as well as those in leading positions in education and the media. Let us protect and honor our language by careful, unadulterated use.

Gemah Rahardjo brings to Dalang a deep sense of nationalism and love for the arts, as well as his experience as a freelance journalist in Indonesia. With the founding of Dalang Publishing, it is our intent to obtain nonprofit status and create a scholarship for deprived Indonesian youth.

We hope you will use Dalang Publishing as a vehicle to spread the history, culture, and beauty of Indonesia through writing.

Lian Gouw, publisher

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English Indonesian

The researcher took one of the short stories that had been translated and published by Dalang Publishing. The short story writer and translator are the researcher's object of consideration, besides the themes and settings contained in this short story. This short story writer has had a long experience in writing literary works especially novels and short stories. His novels have been published by major national publishers. In fact, one of his novel has already been adapted to the big screen. Meanwhile, the translator of this short story is a lecturer who studied to obtain a Ph.D degree in the United States. Apart from being a translator, he is also a short story and novel writer. The setting of this short story, with the theme of saving the environment, is Kalimantan Island. It is important because the country's capital will possibly soon be moved from the island of Java (namely Jakarta) to the island of Kalimantan.

Picture 2:
The Author and the Translator

Pekik Burung Kedasi di Tepi Kahayan

Born in Ponorogo, East Java, on October 21, 1977, widely-published author **Han Gagas** is an alumnus of the Faculty of Geodesy at Universitas Gadjah Mada in Yogyakarta. His short stories have appeared in mass media such as Horison, Kompas, Tempo, Republika, and Suara Merdeka. His novel *Orang-orang Gila* was published by Buku Mojok in 2018. In June 2021, Interlude Publishers published his latest work, *Sepasang Mata Gagak di Yerusalem,* a short story collection. *Balada Sepasang Kekasih Gila* was the winner of the 2020 Falcon Script Hunt competition, and Falcon Pictures has signed to turn the novel into a movie. Gagas's travel journal, titled *Adzan di Israel,* will be published by Ivory Publishers at the end of 2021.

Han Gagas currently lives in Solo, Central Java. Aside from working on his own writing, he also manages an online publication **Nongkrong.co** He can be reached at han.gagas@gmail.com

Crying Cuckoos over the Kahayan

In 2005, **Umar Thamrin** received a Fulbright grant and a Catherine and William L. Magistretti Graduate Fellowship for his graduate studies in the United States. He completed his Ph.D. in Southeast Asian Studies with the designated emphasis in Critical Theory at the University of California, Berkeley, in 2016. Before returning to Indonesia in 2017, he received a one-year appointment as a research and teaching fellow at the University of Oregon.

Back in his home country, Umar became disturbed by several social conditions he encountered there, and is saddened that the common people have remained marginalized while society ignores the lessons of its history. These conditions have prompted him to think, to remember, and to write. He is currently teaching linguistics at Alauddin State Islamic University.

Umar can be reached at: **umar2x.umar@gmail.com**

After considering the change of finite which implies the change of sentences' meaning or sense that prove that the translation done by Google Translate quite different from the translation done by human translator, we need to consider such changes in some philosophical views. (Stolze, 2012) stated that Translation should enable readers to look beyond the text structures into the socio-cultural background, making it possible for them to enter a literary world created by a novel, or to continue a specialist communication initiated by the original text. Another philosophical view related to dynamic equivalence (D-E), (Thomas, 1964) stated that in view of the close parallel between D-E and hermeneutics, three questions need to be faced: a linguistic one, an ethical one, and a practical one. Furthermore, (Piecychna, 2012)(Piecychna, 2012) stated that the development of the field concerned with the study of the phenomenon of translation was strongly influenced by philosophical hermeneutics … as hermeneutics, in all its forms and configurations, revolves around such topics as language, understanding, meaning, text, interpretation, and, consequently, translation

CONCLUSION

In comparing the translation works carried out by machine translation with human translator, the researcher focuses on the finite changes between the works of machine translation and human translator. It is found that 71.72% finites changed. It means that related to the meaning or sense of the *Google Translate* works in translating the short story was culturally under threat. In the discussion, the researcher showed the linguistic change by comparing both the number of words and of sentences. Related to the cultural change, he compared the number of finite changes. If about ten years ago, to make Indonesian literary works going globally, we waited for the help of people from English speaking countries who were experts in Indonesian, such as Harry Aveling or John H. McGlynn, now Indonesians who are fluent in English can hold that job. Of course, Indonesians need the help of an editor from English speaking countries to harmonize English culturally. This

research proves that alignment is important and cannot be done by machine translation. Further research can be carried out on literary prose in the form of novels with the same characteristics, namely the source language is Indonesian, translated by Indonesians who are fluent in English and edited by editors from English speaking countries. In this case machine translation, for example *Google Translate*, can be used to analyse differences.

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