ABSTRACT


This study aims to know the translation error in semantic aspects. Some of them are referential, grammatical, and contextual meaning on the translation that is produced by instgram machine translation by using the descriptive-qualitative method according to Sayogie theory. The data, namely, caption are taken from HTI’s instagram account regarding their postings in responding the Islamic defensive action of 2016. The three data are compared to the target language by recognising the translation errors of semantic aspects. As the result, the analyzed data show two translation errors occur to referential meaning, the twenty two translation errors occur to grammatical meaning, while nineteen translation errors occur to contextual meaning. The translation errors that mostly appear of each datum are grammatical and contextual meaning. The all translation errors show that instgram machine translation cannot produce a good translation, and human as a translator still have crucial role in translating. Therefore, as human, we should not expect more to the Instagram machine translation to produce a good translation. The quality of Instagram machine translation cannot translate well of the grammatical and contextual meaning.

Keywords: Translation Error, Instagram Machine Translation, Semantic Aspects
APPROVAL SHEET

SEMANTIC ERROR ANALYSIS OF INSTAGRAM MACHINE TRANSLATION FROM INDONESIAN TO ENGLISH

A Thesis
Submitted to Faculty of Adab and Humanities
In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Strata One

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This Paper Work entitled above has been defended before the Letters and Humanity Faculty’s Examination Committee on June 8th 2017. It has already been accepted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of strata one.

Jakarta, June 8th 2017

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this submission is my own word and that, to the best of my knowledge and belief. It contains no material previously or written by another person nor material which to a substantial extent has been accepted for the award of any other degree or diploma of university or other institute of higher learning, except where due acknowledgment has been made in text.

Jakarta, May 2nd 2017

Elisa M Fadilah
ACKNOWLEDGMENT

In the name of Allah, the most Gracious, and the most Merciful  
May peace and blessing of Allah be upon all of us

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Elisa M Fadilah
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study

To create a good translation is proved the assessment on that. “Translation assessment is an important part in the concept of translation theory” (Sayogie 135). Therefore, criteria/assessment aspects of translation led to the different translations concept and different assessment. But it is expected that assessment given can evaluate translation well to determine the quality of the translation, the assessment is very necessary. A good translation at least contain semantic aspects such as referential meaning, grammatical meaning, and contextual meaning. Therefore, a translation could be understood like meaning of source language (SL). Newmark (82) said that a translator should know the knowledge of literally or non-literally textual criticism, since he has to assess the quality of a text before he decides how to interpret and then translates it.

Recently, translation product is used in many fields such as education and entertainment. Supported by technology advancement, translation also become product of it. Because of the technology advancement, it creates machine translation like nowadays such as Google Translate, B.ing Translator, Sederet.com, and other applications either online or offline. “The term Machine Translation (MT) refers to computerized systems responsible for the production of translations with or without human assistance. The term computer-aided
translation (CAT) is sometimes used to cover all these computer-based translation systems” (Hutchins 501-502).

Even recently, there is a social media application which are trending is Instagram also provide in-app text translation feature. Instagram is a media of information and communication exchange internationally by picture and writing (text/caption). Someone who uploads his photos to Instagram and writes photo caption by using Indonesian could easily know its caption translation into English just by click ”See Translation.”

The condition described above, certainly become the new problem in the field of translation. One of the problems in translating Indonesian to English is the quality of accuracy and a good translation results. The accuracy of the translation is very important in order that there is no misunderstanding in communication on social media. Moreover, Instagram is a social media account used by many people to exchange information, from individuals to individuals, from institutions to institutions, and others through image and text. As described by Arya Febiyan (2015) in website Gudang ilmu komputer states that people are more interested in communicating through visual media such as pictures (photo). One of the social media implemented to maximize his communication by photo (picture) is Instagram. Because of high quality, Instagram translation feature may turn it as favourite social media for most people. The information exchange occurring on Instagram is a cross-nation communication. It is certainly a cross-language.

This study is important to do to find out how the translation quality by using Instagram’s in-app text translation feature is. If there are so many translation
errors, it can cause an misunderstanding of delivering a message of source language (SL). Machine Translation which cannot fulfill the principles of good translation will influence the translation. It causes the translation is not suitable with the original message from source language (SL).

Instagram is popular for all ages. For businessmen, the existence of Instagram is a media of innovation to promote products that they sell. Not only for businessmen, Instagram is more used widely by government institutions, religion, organizations, social activities, education, trade, and others. For instance, in the field of religion, there is an account Instagram of Islamic community organizations belonging to Hizbut Tahrir Indonesia (HTI) namely as “hizbuttahririd.” It is stated in website HTI: tentang kami, “Hizbut Tahrir was established in 1953 in Al-Quds (Baitul Maqdis), Palestine. This organization operated struggle with people around the world to restore the Islamic life through its standing Khilafah Islamiyah was pioneered by Sheikh An-Nabhani Taqiyuddin.”

Instagram account of HTI posts the activities related to the Islamic defensive action of 2016. The first Islamic defensive action was held on October, 14th 2016. The second action was held on November, 4th 2016. Whereas, the third action was held on December, 2nd 2016. According to Sausan Hijab in website Rynoediin.blogspot.co.id explain that the action of Islamic defensive action happened based on issue about religion blasphemy by the suspect, Basuki Tjahaya Purnama or well known as Ahok. The issue begins when a short clip surfaced of Ahok making a speech during a visit to the Seribu Island regency in
September 2016. It went viral on social media. When delivering a speech in front of residents in the Seribu Island regency late last year, Ahok said residents had been tricked by Surah Al Maidah 51.

There are so many opinions blow up on social media. Muslim society, the Islamic scholars (ulama), religion teachers are very offended on that issue. They demanded Ahok to be investigated and condemned for his statement. The first action was held on Friday, October 14th, 2016 followed by hundreds of thousands people.

The second action was held on November 4th, 2016 or also known as the action of 411. Demonstrators who join in the 2nd action are more than the participants of the first action. The injury of muslims have not been treated, GNPF MUI is the pioneer who represent muslim community to demand government in order to immediately pronounce Ahok.

After the agreement was done between the committee of GNPF MUI and the police regarding to the 3rd peace action carried out by the public who demanded that Jakarta Governor immediately detained because of religious insulting, eventually it was decided and was agreed that the action took place on December 2nd, 2016 in National Monument. The concept of the action is different from previous actions. GNPF MUI and police made religious event such as Doa & Zikir together which ended by Friday prayer in the field of National Monument.

When the writer translates of the postings from account instagram of HTI about their responses to the Islamic defensive action by click “See Translation,”
there are so many translation errors which are produced by Instagram machine translation.

Based on the explanation above, the writer chooses the Instagram machine translation on HTI account in responding the Islamic defensive action as corpus of study. Currently, Instagram is widely used by people and has an in-app text translation feature to translate the caption of a photo uploaded on Instagram. In addition, the issue concerning Islamic defensive action is a historical day for Moslem. The writer analyzes the incorrect translation by giving assessment using translation assessment model by Sayogie on page 145. But, the writer just focuses to analyze the translation errors on Instagram machine translation version 10.3.2 with semantic aspects. It divides into three parts. Some of them are referential meaning, grammatical meaning, and contextual meaning.

B. Focus of Study

This study focuses to analyze the translation errors on Instagram machine translation version 10.3.2 with semantic aspects. The writer just focuses to use an instrument/aspect. It because the other instruments such as pragmatic, the level of naturalness, linguistic, and others are inappropriate to be implemented on machine translation. The Instagram version 10.3.2 is the newest one with in-app text translation feature from Indonesian to English.

This study is limited to analyze HTI’s postings on Instagram in responding the Islamic defensive action of 2016. By the address of that account, namely hizbut-tahrir.or.id/, the writer obtains some data.
C. Research Questions

Based on the background of the study and the focus of the study that has been explained above, the writer finds two problems proposed in this study related to the translation result of Instagram’s in-app text translation feature on HTI (Hizbut Tahrir Indonesia) account in responding the Islamic defensive action as follows.

1. What are kinds of translation errors of semantics aspects that are mostly occurred on the translation result of Instagram machine translation?
2. How are the semantic aspects reliable to the translation results?

D. Objective of Study

1. To know the kinds of translation errors in semantic aspects that are mostly occurred on the translation result by Instagram machine translation.
2. To know the semantic aspects reliable to the translation results.

E. Significant of The Study

Theoretically, this study can contribute for the development of translation world. It also analyzes translation error in order to be known the quality of translation by Instagram machine translation. Therefore, this study may be able to become additional reference about machine translation evaluation method. Practically, this study notifies public especially Instagram users about the quality of Instagram machine translation version 10.3.2. This study will explore the
capability of Instagram machine translation in translating the caption (text) of uploaded photos to Instagram.

F. Research Methodology

1. The Method of The Research

According to Farkhan (2) “this study uses the qualitative descriptive method that is designed for collecting information in order to find the conclusion with verbal describing.” It means, the writer explores the analysis result by using words.

Firstly, she analyzes each datum, namely, captions by recognising the incorrect translation in semantic aspects. Secondly, the writer gives comment why a sentence or word indicated as incorrect translation. Then, she makes correction on it. The last, she determines which kind of translation errors that mostly appears by counting down those in each datum.

The theory that used is “translation assessment model” by Sayogie from his book entitled *Teori dan Praktek Penerjemahan*. The writer tries to describe the quality of machine translation version 10.3.2 by doing analysis on translation errors in semantic aspects only.

2. Data Analysis

The data are postings (captions) taken from HTI’s Instagram account which relates to Islamic defensive action as many as 3 data. It means, the writer
takes a datum of each Islamic defensive action. Those will be analyzed in qualitative way through steps as follow:

1. Comparing the translation to the source language (SL).

2. Analysing the translation errors in semantic aspects of Instagram machine translation to the theories.

3. Ellaborating between theories and writer’s opinion or other researchers.

4. Finding out what are kinds of translation errors in semantic aspects that mostly occurs on the translation result using Instagram machine translation.


3. **Instrument of The Research**

   In this study, According to Farkhan (143) states that the writer acts as a research instrument to obtain the data by reading the source text to understand that content of the text, then compare the source text with the translation text to find out the translation accuracy, and marking the terms that are considered as inaccurate translation.” It means, in this study, all the processes of research is done by the writer.

4. **Unit of Analysis**

   The unit of analysis of this study is the translation result on Instagram machine translation version 10.3.2 by analysing the incorrect translation
according to semantic aspects. The unit of analysis of this study focuses to the quality of machine translation version 10.3.2. The writer limits the study on translation errors of Instagram machine translation on HTI (Hizbut Tahrir Indonesia) account regarding to the Islamic defensive action of 2016.
A. Previous Research

Based on previous researchs that have been done, there are some scholars conducted the research related with Machine Translation. Some of them are:

The first, Jesús Giménez and Lluís Márquez conducted the research about “Linguistic measures for automatic machine translation evaluation” in 2011. This previous research explores the method of translation assessment with linguistic term. It describes in detail about machine translation, automatic evaluation methods, linguistic analysis, syntactsic similarity, semantic similarity, and combined measurement.

As the result, the research shows that measurement based on syntactsic and semantic information are able to provide more reliable system rankings than lexical measures, especially when the systems under evaluation are based on different paradigms. At the sentence level, while some linguistic measures perform better than most lexical measures, some others perform substantially worse, mainly due to parsing problems. Their scores are, however, suitable for combination, yielding a substantially improved evaluation quality.

The difference between Jesús Giménez and Lluís Márquez and this research is the instrument to give assessment. They use several instruments from linguistic, semantic, and syntactsic. They also combine the ways among them. Meanwhile, this research just uses an instrument, namely, semantic aspects.
The second, Mariano Felice and Lucia Specia conducted the research on “Investigating the contribution of linguistic information to quality estimation” in 2013. It describes in detail about machine translation, evaluation, and quality estimation. It describes a study on the contribution of linguistically-informed features to the task of quality estimation for machine translation at sentence level. A standard regression algorithm is used to build models using a combination of linguistic and non-linguistic features extracted from the input text and its machine translation.

The research finding of them is discussed by experiments with three English-Spanish translation datasets show that linguistic features on their own are not able to outperform shallower features based on statistics from the input text. As the result, the previous research proves that linguistic information can be useful to produce better results if carefully combined with other features. An in-depth analysis of the results highlights a number of issues related to the use of linguistic features.

The difference between Mariano Felice and Lucia Specia and this research is the focus of classifying the selected data and the corpus of analysis. Their research focuses on three English-Spanish translation datasets. Meanwhile, this research focuses about the Indonesian to English Translation which is produced by Instagram machine translation of HTI’s postings on its Instagram account.

The third, Eleftherios Avramidis conducted the research on “Sentence-level ranking with quality estimation” in 2013. His research describes in detail about quality estimation, ranking, logistic regression, linguistic features, and
The previous research provides a strategy based on machine learning that performs preference ranking on alternative machine translations of the same source, at sentence level. Rankings are decomposed into pairwise comparisons so that they can be learned by binary classifiers, using black-box features derived from linguistic analysis.

This previous research also demonstrates several configurations of successful automatic ranking models. The best configurations achieve a correlation with human judgments measured by Kendall. It presents a method of machine ranking which performs automatic quality ranking of several alternative translation outputs of the same source sentences. Several fluency and adequacy criteria are used to feed the machine learning process.

The difference between previous research and this research is the focus of research. It focuses to analyze quality with ranking sentences-level. Meanwhile, this research focuses to analyze the translation errors on data based on semantic aspects.

Based on those previous researches, the writer expects to fulfill the gap or the deficiency of previous researches in order to improve the research relates to machine translation quality assessment.

B. Translation Quality Assessment

An understanding of general concept of translation theory is an essential thing that is needed for a translator to make a decision in translating. It also becomes a successful factor to provide good quality of translation. Here are some
general concepts of translation assessment theory that must be needed for translation as a general guideline:

1. **Translation Principle**

   In the field of translation, there are some principles that have to be considered by the translator to be able to bridge the transferring linguistically and extra linguistically, because every language has its system.

   Duff stated the translation principles that cited in Choliludin (41-44) as follows.

   1. The translation should reflect accurately the meaning of the original text. Nothing should be arbitrarily added or removed, though sometimes part of meaning can be transposed.

   2. The ordering of the words and ideas in translation should match the original as closely as possible. This is particularly important in translating legal documents, guarantees, contracts, etc. However, differences in the language structure often require changes in the form and order of words. When in doubt, underline in the original text the words on which the main stress falls.

   3. Languages often differ greatly in their levels of formality in a given context, for example in the business letter. To resolve these differences, the translator must distinguish between formal and fixed expression, and personal expression in which the writer or speaker sets the tone.

   4. It will be better if the translator does not change the style of the original. But if it is needed, for example because the text is full of repetitions or mistakes in writing, the translator may change it.
5. Idiomatic expressions including similes, metaphors, proverbs, and sayings, jargon, slang, and colloquialisms and phrasal verbs are often untranslatable. The safest way in translating idioms as if they do not work in the target language is not to force it into the translation.

On the other hand, Savory (54) also gives 12 translation principles relating to the type of translation in order to obtain a good quality of translation. Those principles are:

1. A translation must give the words of the original,
2. A translation must give the ideas of the original,
3. A translation should read like an original work,
4. A translation should read like a translation,
5. A translation should reflect the style of the original,
6. A translation should possess the style of the translator,
7. A translation should read as a contemporary of the original,
8. A translation should read as a contemporary of the translator,
9. A translation may add to or omit the original,
10. A translation may never add to or omit from the original,
11. A translation of verse should be in prose, and
12. A translation of verse should be in verse

According to Savory, those principles distinguishes the literal translation or faithful translation with idiomatic translation or free translation, so the translator needs to choose the right principle for the translation. Savory also gives statement that citied in Choliludin’s book (6) which the truth is that there are no
universally accepted principles of translation, because only people who are qualified to formulate them have agreed among themselves, but so often and for so long contradicted each other that they have bequeathed a volume of confused thought which must be hard to parallel in other field of literature. That statement indicates that there are no specific translation principles that can be applied in all the type of translations.

Sayogie (138-139) clarifies that the good principles of translation were: (1) not deviate from the content of source language, (2) easily understood by the readers, (3) using the sentences that follow the rule of target language and not strange for readers, (4) it concerns more with the disclosure of the content than the semblance of speech, (5) it does not seem as a translation, but as an original work.

The writer concludes that translator should implement the translation principle when she/he is doing translation based on type of translation and type of translation object to create a good translation.

2. The Quality of Good Translation

Talking about good translation, certainly it closely relates with quality. House (254) explains that judgements of the quality of a translation depend on a large variety of factors that enter into any social evaluative statement.

Barnwell (15) also states that the three most important qualities needed in good translation are:

1. Accuracy; Correct exegesis of the source message and transfer of the meaning of that message as exactly as possible into receptor language.
2. Clarity; There may be several different ways of expressing an idea, choose the way which communicative most clearly; the way which ordinary people will understand.

3. Naturalness; It is important to use the natural form of the receptor language if the translation is to be effective and acceptable. A translation should not sound foreign.

Nababan (86) also states that the research about quality of translation is focus on three points.

1. The accuracy in transferring message
2. The clarity of expressing the message in target language
3. The naturalness of translation language.

The writer concludes that become a translator should consider those aspects such as accuracy, clarity, and naturalness in translating in order that the translation result which is produced can accept well to reader. Beside that, translation which is produced can transfer the message from source language (SL).

3. Translation Assessment Model

Assess a translation is quite difficult work, because it must be objective in order that to know how is the quality of translation. Here’s the translation assessment model by Sayogie (145).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assessment Aspects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Linguistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Transposition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Modulation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Adaptation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Semantics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Referential meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Grammatical meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Contextual meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Pragmatics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Writer’s goal of source language agreement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Textual meaning agreement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. The Level of Naturalness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. Particular Terminology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. Spelling Use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. The Textual Level</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The instruments consist of seven aspects.

1. Linguistics.

   Sayogie divides it into three parts. The first is "transposition." "Transposition is translation procedure involving a change in the grammar from source language (SL) to target language (TL). While, the Modulation is a variation through a change of viewpoint, of perspective and very often of category of thought. Meaning shift or modulation can occur together with structure shift (transposition). The last part is adaptatation. According to Newmark (85-91) “Adaptation is used for a recognised equivalence between two situations.”

2. Semantic

   In the context of semantic, Sayogie divides them into three parts. Some of them are referential meaning, contextual meaning, and grammatical meaning. According to Kridalaksana (120) “Grammatical meaning is the relationship
between the language elements in the larger unit such as the relationship of a word with another word in the phrase or clause.” Nababan (49) give examples such as the word “can” be mean *dapat, cans, or mengalengkan*, depending on the position of the word in a sentence. The word “can” in a sentence, “they can fish,” serves as the predicate in the form of the verb, whereas the word “can” in a sentence, “He kicked the can hard,” serves as the object of the sentence.

Based on the explanation from Kridalaksana (120) states that contextual meaning is the relationship between utterance and situation where that the utterance was used. On the other hand, Nababan (49) states that contextual meaning is the meaning of a word which is associated with language use situations. Whereas, The referential meaning according to Larson (26) is something that is referenced or referenced directly which may take the form of objects, events, attribute, or particular relation that can be seen or imagined by words or sentences.” In addition, According to Hurford, Heasley, and Michael B. Smith (37) “a referring expression is any expression used in an utterance to refer to something or someone (or a clearly delimited collection of things or people). i.e. used with a particular referent in mind.”

3. Pragmatics

According to Machali (111) pragmatic is translation aspect that connects a translator to contextual factsors of the texts outside. On the other hand, based on the explanation from Potts, “pragmatics is the study of the ways we enrich the conventionalized meanings of the things we say and hear into their fuller intended meanings.”
4. The level of naturalness

Based on the explanation from Newmark (26-29) states that naturalness is easily defined, not easy to be concrete about. Natural usage comprises a variety of idioms or styles or registers determined primarily by the ‘setting’ put of the text. There is no universal naturalness. Naturalness depends on the relationship between the writer and the readership and the topic or situation. It means, the level of naturalness can be assessed if there is a sentence which has an idiomatic expression.

5. Particular terminology

According to Machali (113) “The aspect that is no less important in translation is terminology, which is obvious or not, whether formal or informal. An example is the term of the Non-aligned Movement (NAM), which has generally been understood clearly when translated to Gerakan Nonblok (GNB), developed country into a developed country. If this aspect is not heeded, a term that is informal can interfere to target language (TL) text understanding.”

6. Spelling Use

According to Machali (114) “the aspect of terminology is close to spelling. Errors in spelling can also interfere understanding.”

7. The textual level

Newmark (22) explains “the textual level of the literal translation of the source language into the target language, the level of the translation you have to eliminate, but it also acts as a corrective of paraphrase and the review of synonyms.”
In addition, there are so many theories that relate to grammatical meaning.

1. Singular and Plural

According to Betty Azzar (197) says that in the term of singular and plural, add final with -s/-es is necessary.

| (a) NOUN + -S : Friends are important. | A final –s or –es is added to a noun to make a noun plural |
| NOUN + -ES : I like my classes friend = a singular noun |
| friends = a plural noun |

| (b) VERB + -S : John works at the bank. | A final –s or –es is added to a simple present verb when the subject is a singular pronoun. |
| VERB + -ES : She watches birds. John works = singular |
| The student work = plural |

| SPELLING : FINAL –S vs. –ES | For most words (whether a verb or a noun), simply a final –s is added to spell the word correctly. |
| (c) sing → sings song → songs |
| (d) Wash → washes Watch → watches Class → classes Buzz → buzzes Box → boxes Final –es is added to words that end in –sh, -ch, -s, -z, and –x. |
| (e) Toy → toys Buy → buys (f) Baby → babies Cry → cries For words that end in –y : In (e) : if –y is preceded by a vowel, only –s is added. |
| In (f) : if –y is preceded by a consonant, the -y is changed to –i and –es is added. |
2. Using the Passive

According to Azzar (120) states that this is the forming of the passive:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACTSIVE :</th>
<th>Form of the passive : be + past participle.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) Marry helped the boy.</td>
<td>In the passive, the object of an active verb becomes the subject of the passive verb. “the boy” in (a) becomes the subject of the passive verb in (b). (a) and (b) have the same meaning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PASSIVE :</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) The boy was helped by Mary.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACTSIVE :</th>
<th>Only transitive verbs (verbs that are followed by an object) are used in the passive. It is not possible to use verbs such as happen, sleep, come, and seem (intransitive verbs) in the passive.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(c) An accident happened</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PASSIVE :</td>
<td>(d) (none)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Noun Clause

According to Frank (286) “In a noun clause, the full subject and predicate are retained, but the structure is changed by the addition of a special introductory word, by a special word order, or by both. These changes permit the noun clause to fill the same positions and to serve the same functions as nouns.” While, according to Azzar (263) “a noun clause is used as a subject or an object. In other words, a noun clause is used in the same ways as a noun.”

| A noun is used as a subject or an object. |
| A noun clause is used as a subject or an object. In other words, a noun clause is used in the same ways as a noun. |
| (a) His story was interesting | In (a) : story is a noun. It is used as the |
(b) What he said was interesting subject of the sentence.
In (b) : what he said is a noun clause. It is used as the subject of the sentence. The noun clause has its own subject (he) and verb (said).

(c) I heard his story In (c) : story is a noun. It is used as the object of the verb heard.
(d) I heard what he said In (d) : what he said is a noun clause. It is used as the object of the verb heard.

### WORDS USED TO INTRODUCE NOUN CLAUSE

(1) Question words:  
(2) whether  
(3) that

- When
- Where
- Why
- How
- Who
- Whom
- What
- Which
- Whose

4. Simple Present

Azzar (11) give the example and meaning of simple present

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) Water consists of hydrogen and oxygen.</td>
<td>The simple present says that something was true in the past, is true in the present and will be true in the future. It can be said for general</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The simple present is used to express habitual or everyday activity.

| (d) I study for two hours every night. | statement. |
| (e) My classes begin at nine. | |
| (f) He always eats a sandwich for lunch. | |

Certain verbs are not used in the progressive tenses. With these verbs, the simple present may indicate a situation that exist right now, at the moment of speaking.

| (g) I have only a dollar right now. | |
| (h) I don’t recognize that man. | |
| (i) He needs a pen right now. | |

5. Simple past

Here are the examples and the meanings of simple past according to Azzar (24).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Examples</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) I walked to school yesterday.</td>
<td>The simple past indicates that an activity or situation began and ended at a particular time in the past.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) He lived in Paris for ten years, but now he is living in Rome.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) I bought a new car three days ago.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) I stood under a tree when it began to rain.</td>
<td>If a sentence contains when and has the simple past in both clauses, the action in the “when clause” happens first. In (d) 1st : the rain began. 2nd : I stood under a tree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e) When she heard a strange noise, she got up to investigate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(f) When I dropped my cup, the coffee spilled on my lap.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6. Articles

According to Frank (125) said that there are two articles. Some of them are “the” and “a.” “The” may be used with a singular or a plural noun, while “a” is generally used with a singular countable noun.

7. Preposition

Frank (164) also says that there are so many types of preposition. One of them is extend time. Extend time is starting at one point and ending at another (duration).

since → Since give the beginning point. If it used with the present perfect tense, the end point is now.

by → by implies no later than, at any time up to this this point.

from – to (or until.till) → a beginning point with from generally requires an end point with to.

8. Using Gerund As The Objects of Preposition

Azzar (151) explains that a gerund is frequently used as the object of a preposition. He also give examples.

(a) I'm interested in learning more about your work.

(b) We talk about going to Canada for our vacation.

9. Adverb

Frank (141) says that the manner adverb has the most characteristic adverbial form (an-ly ending added to a descriptive adjective).

10. Modal Auxiliaries
Based on the explanation from Frank (68) “The modal auxiliaries in English are: can, could, had better, may, might, must, ought to, shall, should, will, and would. Modal auxiliaries generally express a speaker’s attitudes, or moods. For example, modals can express that a speaker feels something is necessary, advisable, permissible, possible, or probable; and, in addition, they can convey the strength of these attitudes. Modals are followed immediately by the simple form of a verb.”

C. Machine Translation

1. Definition

Nowadays, the technology advancement help human to do their duties easily and faster. One of the product of technology advancement in translation term is “machine translation.” We can get both online and offline machine translation easily by internet connection. It has been circulated and widely used by humans.

Hutchin (501-502) states that the term machine translation (MT) refers to computerized systems responsible for the production of translations with or without human assistance. A distinction is commonly made between human-aided MT (HAMT) and machine-aided human translation (MAHT). The term computer-aided translation (CAT) is sometimes used to cover all these computer-based translation systems.

2. Principal Approaches and Methodologies

Based on the explanation from Hutchin (502) “In overall system design, there have been three basic types. The first (and historically oldest) type is
generally referred to as the direct translation (or ‘binary translation’) approach. The second basic design strategy is the interlingua approach, which assumes that it is possible to convert SL texts into semantico-syntactic representations which are common to more than one language (but not necessarily ‘universal’ in any sense). The third basic strategy is the less ambitious transfer approach. Rather than operating in two stages via a single interlingual representation, there are three stages involving underlying (abstracts) representations for both SL and TL texts.”

3. Rule-Based Systems

Hutchin (505) also explains that the major problem for translation systems, whatever the particular strategy and methodology, concerns the resolution of lexical and structural ambiguities, both within languages (monolingual ambiguity) and between languages (bilingual ambiguity).

Historically, rule-based MT systems have progressively introduced ‘deeper’ levels of analysis and transfer. Early word-for-word systems were restricted to bilingual dictionaries and simple morphology. Later ‘direct’ systems introduced syntactic analysis and synthesis. Phrase-structure and dependency analyses provided the basis for simple transfer systems with little semantic analysis (‘syntactic transfer’). The addition of semantic features and case relations has led to the now more common type of ‘semantico-syntactic’ transfer system.

The characteristic feature of rule-based systems is the transformation (‘transduction’) of labelled tree representations, e.g. from a morphological tree into a syntactic tree, from a syntactic tree into a semantic tree, etc. Transduction
rules require the satisfaction of precise conditions: a tree must have a specific structure and contain particular lexical items or particular (syntactic or semantic) features. In addition, every tree is tested by a ‘grammar’ for the acceptability of its structure at the level in question: morphological, syntactic, semantic, etc. Grammars and transduction rules specify the ‘constraints’ determining transfer from one level to another and hence, in the end, the transfer of a source language text to a target language text. Failure at any stage means failure of the whole process.

4. Translation Tools

According to Hutchin (509) says that MT systems are not suitable for use by professional translators, who do not like to have to correct the irritatingly ‘naive’ mistakes made by computer programs. They prefer computer aids that are under their full control. Since the 1960 and 1970 translators have been using programs for accessing approved translations of subject terminology and for managing their own glossaries. An early computer-based aid was the provision of ‘text-related glossaries’, produced by matching individual words of a particular text against an existing bilingual terminology database. Next came facilities for on-line access to multilingual termbanks, and programs for terminology management by individual translators, essential with rapidly changing terminology in many scientific and technical fields and with the need for consistency in the translation of company and technical documentation.
5. CAT (Computer Assisted Translation)

According to Somers (2003) “Computer-aided translation (CAT) systems based on translation memory (TM) are the translation technology of choice for most professional translators, especially when translation tasks are very repetitive and effective recycling of previous translations is feasible. As most translation practitioners would confirm, practically all modern-day professional translation is carried out by means of various kinds of computer software such as CAT (Computer Aided Translation).”

Meanwhile, based on the explanation from Bundgaard, Kristine, Tina Paulsen Christensen and Anne Schjoldager (91) state that responses from 591 freelancers, just under half of the respondents were not really familiar with CAT tools at all back in 2005. 28% of the respondents stated that they use TM technology and 5% that they use MT technology. Interestingly, 75% of the respondents were not familiar with MT systems at all.

Based on the explanation above, the writer concludes that there was difference between Machine translation and CAT (Computer Assisted Translation). Machine translation means all translation processes are done by machine translation totally, while, CAT process obtained the human creation. In addition, the first translation process are done by machine translation, and second step or correction are done by human (professional translation).
D. Instagram

1. Definition

According to Dan frommer in website Business Insider.com states that Instagram is one of the new social media which is started and existed in 2010. It is a simple photo-taking and photo-sharing app that has taken over Silicon Valley and is filling our twitter feed with fun, cute photographs. In the beginning of the launching, it designed just for Apple android that can be downloaded for free by Apple’s Application Store. However, as fast as the growing of the technology in the world many others brand which also launch their android and of course they also can access the Instagram application, such as Samsung, Asus, and many others.

2. The Function of Instagram

Dan Former in website Business Insider Indonesia.com also states that firstly, Instagram is not only for taking pictures but also adding filters to make them look retro, and then for sharing them with sites like Twitter, Flickr, Tumblr, and Facebook. Secondly, it is a simple social network of other people’s photos. You can “like” or comment on the photos, and see what’s new. It’s easy and doesn’t take much time or effort. This is one of the reason it has become so popular so quickly.

Instagram has become a community where you can capture and share the world’s moments simply and beautifully. Some moments, however, need more than a static image to come to life. Until now these stories have been missing from Instagram.
3. The Percentage of Instagram User in the World

Dan Former in website Business Insider Indonesia.com explain that the Instagram team announce excitedly that the Instagram community has grown to over 80 million registered users who have shared nearly 4 billion photos! Since the launching of Instagram in October 2010, they expanded from one platform to two, bringing Instagram to Android users.

As the community has grown, we’ve seen people sharing photos from all around the world, from south Korea to Bolivia, and even underwater. They were humbled by the amazing photos from people’s lives that can be seen every day on Instagram, and they give a lot thank for being part of this growing community.

4. The newest Instagram version 10.3.2

Tim Hardwick in website Dumet Development : Web and Mobile Development explain that Instagram announced that there was a text translation feature development for its flagship app that will roll out in the coming month. Once live, users will see a new “See Translation” button beneath photos and user profiles which will automatically translate comments, captions, and bios into the language settings. The machine translation feature will support 24 languages to begin with, but the option won’t show on older comments of those it doesn’t recognize the language of.

Twitter and Facebook have offered automatic translation features for a while now, so the introduction of the feature brought the service in line with the other big social networks.
Instagram which was owned by Facebook has been busy tweaking its platform recently, with a new logo and a redesign app among the changes. Earlier this week, it announced that the photo-based social network is now used by over 500 million people, with 300 million using the app every day and 80 percent of users living outside the U.S.
CHAPTER III

SEMANTIC ERROR ANALYSIS

A. Data Description

As the writer mentioned on Chapter I, this study focuses to give assessment on Instagram machine translation version 10.3.2 by analysing the translation errors in semantic aspects in order that people know how the quality of it. This study analyzes HTI’s posting on Instagram in responding Islamic defensive action of 2016. By the address of that account, The writer collects some data. The data are obtained from hizbut-tahrir.or.id/ on HTI’s Instagram account namely hizbuttahirid.

The writer describes three samples data containing translation error from semantic aspects such as referential meaning, grammatical meaning, and referential meaning. The first table is taken from captions on the first Islamic defensive action. The second table is taken from caption on the second Islamic defensive action. While, the third table is taken from the caption on the third Islamic defensive action. The classification strengthens that the data contains translation error in semantic aspects. The data description is tabulated as follows:
## 1. First Datum

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Source Language (SL)</th>
<th>Target Language (TL)</th>
<th>Translation Errors of Semantic Aspects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Referential Meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>tiga sikap</td>
<td>three attitude</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>KPU DKI Jakarta diminta</td>
<td>Kpu, dki Jakarta, asked</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>dia menyebut apa yang ada dalam Al-Qur’an mutlak kebenarannya</td>
<td>he mentioned, what is in the Qur’an absolute truth.</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>al-Qur’an adalah acuan kehidupan umat Muslim</td>
<td>Qur’an is in the life of the Muslim Ummah</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Menunjukan</td>
<td>shows</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>ICMII menilai perbuatan Ahok jelas-jelas tercela</td>
<td>Icmi assess what ahok are clearly to blame</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>menegakkan keadilan secara tertib dan damai</td>
<td>for justice and peace in all</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>seadil-adilnya</td>
<td>the greatest of judges</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Menegaskan</td>
<td>has</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>penyelesaian masalah hukum Ahok</td>
<td>troubleshooting ahok law</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>pernyataan yang dengan terang dan jelas</td>
<td>with the light of the statement and clearly</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>perundang-undangan</td>
<td>law-invites</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Ikatan Cendikiawan Muslim Indonesia (ICMI)</td>
<td>bond Muslim scholars se- Indonesia (Icmi)</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>kitab suci</td>
<td>book</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>iman umat Muslim tak akan menolak isi kandungannya.</td>
<td>muslim’s faith won’t resist the contents of the child.</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. Second Datum

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Source Language (SL)</th>
<th>Target Language (TL)</th>
<th>Translation Errors of Semantic Aspects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Referential Meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>seorang peserta</td>
<td>a participants</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>massa bergerak dari</td>
<td>Mass move of Istiqlal mosque</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Masjid Istiqlal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>mobil polisi mulai</td>
<td>police car start push to participants</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>merangsek ke peserta</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>peserta bertahan dengan cara duduk</td>
<td>Participant survive by sat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>massa dari arah dalam masjid pun terus bertambah ke jalan</td>
<td>the mass of the mosque in the direction of any way to increase</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>ujar seorang peserta aksi</td>
<td>says a participants</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Sampaikan</td>
<td>tell</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Jebol</td>
<td>box</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Source Language (SL)</td>
<td>Target Language (TL)</td>
<td>Translation Errors of Semantic Aspects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Referential Meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Massa</td>
<td>smirks</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>massa sholat ashar</td>
<td>massa punishment ashar prayer</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>massa disuruh mundur</td>
<td>back to mass</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Third Datum

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Source Language (SL)</th>
<th>Target Language (TL)</th>
<th>Translation Errors of Semantic Aspects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Referential Meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>bisa bersatu</td>
<td>can united</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>satu kepentingan</td>
<td>one’s interest</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Anarkis</td>
<td>SYMBOLISM</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Kehinaan</td>
<td>honour</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>syari’ah</td>
<td>banks</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Monas</td>
<td>EARTH RADIO</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
B. Data Analysis

From the data above, the writer tries to analyze the translation errors in semantic aspects of the selected data by using related theories. The writer also uses dictionary. It is *The Second Edition of A Comprehensive Indonesian-English Dictionary By Alan M. Stevens A. Ed. Schmidgall-Tellings*. The data can be analyzed as follows:

1. First Datum

   1. SL : tiga sikap
      
      TL : three attitude

   This datum does not contain translation error in referential meaning, because “tiga sikap” is translated directly to “three attitude”. It is not a reference from someone or something. It is an original meaning from source language. As said by Hurford, Heasley, and Michael B. Smith (37) “the referential expression is any expression used in an utterance to refer to something or someone (or a clearly delimited collection of things or people)”. Beside that, it is also proved with full sentence that states “*ada tiga sikap ICMI terhadap kasus ini*”. This sentence supports that “*tiga sikap* (three attitudes)” is not a reference on something or someone. Based on the explanation above, this datum does not contain translation error in referential meaning.

   Furthermore, based on the analysis, this datum contains translation error in grammatical meaning, because source language (SL) was written in the plural form, but Instagram machine translation translated it into singular (three attitude-- three attitudes). Azar (189) says that in the term of singular and plural, it is
necessary to add –s/-es in the end. A final –s or –es is added to a noun to make a noun plural. *tiga* is a noun, while *sikap* is also a noun.

According to the contextual meaning, this datum does not contain translation error, because based on the context of the text, Instagram machine translation translated source language (SL) “*sikap*” into “*attitude*” correctly. Beside that, it is proved by full text that was posted by HTI states “*ada tiga sikap ICMI terhadap kasus ini.*” In this context, *sikap* means the way you think and feel about someone or something. While, “*something*” in this context is a case that happen to Ahok. Beside that, According to Merriam Webster Dictionary, “*attitude*” means the way you think and feel about someone or something, a feeling or way of thinking that affect a person’s behavior, and a way of thinking and behaving that people regard as unfriendly, rude, etc.

Based on the explanation above, this datum does not contain translation error in referential and contextual meaning, but this datum contains translation error in grammatical meaning. The source language (SL) should be translated into “three attitudes.” Therefore, we can conclude that the translation error in this datum significantly occur to the grammatical meaning. Beside that, the writer can conclude that this translation result cannot help Instagram users to translate target language (TL) well in the grammatical meaning term.

2. **SL :** KPU DKI Jakarta diminta

**TL :** Kpu, dki Jakarta, asked
According to the referential meaning, in this datum are not found translation error. Source language (SL) “KPU DKI Jakarta diminta” is an original meaning, it is not a reference from something or someone. As said by Larson (26) states that referential meaning is something that is referenced or referenced directly which may take the form of objects, events, attribute, or particular relation that can be seen or imagined by words or sentences.

Furthermore, this datum contains incorrect translation in grammatical meaning, because source language (SL) is written in the passive form, but in the TL is translated into active form “Kpu, dki Jakarta, asked.” There was missing auxiliary verb “was.” As said by Azar (120) states that here is the forming the passive = be + past participle. In the passive, the object of an active verb becomes the subject of the passive verb. “KPU DKI Jakarta” becomes the subject of passive verb, but in the target language (TL), there is missing “auxiliary verb.” It is “was.” In this context, KPU DKI Jakarta as an object of a verb “ask,” but in the passive form, the position of object should be changed into subject. The active form said that “ICMI meminta KPU DKI Jakarta mempertimbangkan,” while, in the passive form should become “KPU DKI Jakarta diminta oleh ICMI untuk mempertimbangkan.” Therefore, Instagram machine translation should translate it as passive form.

According to contextual meaning, KPU in this context of the text is short form of Komisi Pemilihan Umum. According to KBBI (Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia) fifth edition, KPU acts as nation institution who held general election in Indonesia. In this context of the text, KPU that mentioned is KPU DKI Jakarta.
ICMI wants KPU DKI jakarta consider the legalization on one of the candidates of Jakarta Governor, namely, Basuki Tjahaya Purnama.

Based on the explanation above, this datum does not contain the translation error in referential and contextual meaning, but it contains translation error in grammatical meaning. The source language (SL) should be translated as “KPU DKI was asked.” Therefore, translation error in this datum significantly occur to the grammatical meaning. Beside that, the writer can conclude that this translation result cannot help instagram users to translate target language (TL) well in the grammatical meaning.

3. **SL**: dia menyebut apa yang ada dalam Al-Qur’an mutlak kebenaran

**TL**: He mentioned, what is in the Qur’an absolute truth.

In this datum is found the translation error in referential meaning. Because it can be seen from the source language (SL) states “dia menyebut apa yang ada dalam Al-Qur’an mutlak kebenaran.” In the source language (SL) *dia* is a reference from “Sri Astuti Buchori.” She is a vice of public chairmain of ICMI. She is a woman, but Instagram machine translation translated it into “he” not “she.” Supported by the statement from Hurford, Heasley, and Michael B. Smith (37) “the referential expression is any expression used in an utterance to refer to something or someone (or a clearly delimited collection of things or people).”

Beside that, this sentence contains the translation error in grammatical meaning. “He mentioned” as *S + V*, while “what is in the Qur’an absolute truth” is
the noun clause that is used as an object of verb “mentioned.” There is missing auxiliary verb “is” as second verb after word al-Qur’an.

In the contextual meaning, here is not found translation error. Instagram machine translation translated correctly the source language (SL) in the contextual meaning. It can be proved that according to KBBI (Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia) fifth edition says that al-Quran is holy book of Moslem that contain God’s Firman given to prophet Muhammad Saw through Jibril to be read, understood, and practiced as human life’s guidance. Therefore, Icmi believes that there’s no lie in al-Qur’an, what is in the Qur’an is an absolute truth.

Based on the explanation above, this datum contains the translation error in the referential and grammatical meaning. The source language (SL) should be translated as “she mentioned, what is in the Qur’an is an absolute truth.” Therefore, translation error significantly occur to referential and grammatical meaning. Furthermore, the writer can conclude that this translation result cannot help Instagram users to translate target language (TL) well in the referential and grammatical meaning, but at least, this translation result can help Instagram user translate TL in the contextual meaning well.

4. **SL**: al-Qur’an adalah acuan kehidupan umat Muslim

**TL**: Qur’an is in the life of the Muslim Ummah

In this datum is not found translation error in referential meaning. It can be seen in the source language (SL) does not contain referring expression from someone, something, event, or others. This sentence is a direct statement that was
posted by HTI Instagram account. As said by Hurford, Heasley, and Michael B. Smith (37) “The referential expression is any expression used in an utterance to refer to something or someone (or a clearly delimited collection of things or people).”

Furthermore, this datum contains incorrect translation in grammatical meaning, because there’s no object of a verb. “Qur’an” as subject, “is” as verb, “in” as preposition, while, “the life of the Muslim Ummah” should be object of preposition. In facts, in that sentence is not found object of a verb. Object of a verb must be written as “reference.” This sentence is simple present. According to Azzar (11) “the simple present says something is true in the past, is true in the present and will be true in the future. It can be said for general statement.”

Beside that, this datum also does not contain translation error in contextual meaning. Instagram machine translation translate correctly this datum in the contextual meaning. It can be seen on the target language (TL). According to KBBI (Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia) fifth edition says that al-Quran is holy book of moslem that contain God’s Firman given to prophet Muhammad Saw through Jibril to be read, understood, and practised as human life’s guidance. Meanwhile, ummat according to KBBI is follower of a religion. In this context, umat that mentioned is ummat islam. It means, a group of people who follow all of the Islamic laws.

Based on the explanation above, there is found translation error only in grammatical meaning. Source language (SL) should be translated into “al-Qur’an is life’s reference of Moslem.” Therefore, translation error significantly occur to
the grammatical meaning. Beside that, the writer can conclude that this translation result cannot help Instagram users to translate target language (TL) well in the grammatical meaning.

5. **SL**: menunjukan  
**TL**: shows

In this datum is not found a reference. Source language (SL) “menunjukan” acts as “verb.” Therefore, there is certainly not found translation error in referential meaning. Source language (SL) is not a reference from something, someone, event, or others. As said by Larson (26) “referential meaning is something that is referenced or referenced directly which may take the form of objects, events, attribute, or particular relation that can be seen or imagined by words or sentences.”

In the term of grammatical meaning, actually, target language (TL) should be written in simple past, because that event happened in the past. Ahok declared that statement in Seribu Island, on March 2016. As said by Aazzar (24) “the simple past indicates that an activity or situation began and ended at a particular time in the past.” Therefore, “show” must be written in the past form “showed.”

Based on the contextual meaning, this datum does not contain error. In this context of the text, source language (SL) “menunjukan” is explanation (proof) on speech that Ahok deliver his speech in Seribu Island. From his speech with the clear statement, people claim that he has insulted Islam. It is same with what said by KBBI (Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia) fifth edition explain that
“menunjukkan” is a verb. It is usually used to clarify and strengthen by providing proof and others.

Based on the explanation above, this datum contains translation error only in grammatical meaning. The source language (SL) menunjukkan should be translated into “showed.” Therefore, translation error significantly occur to the grammatical meaning. Beside that, the writer can conclude that this translation result cannot help Instagram users to translate target language (TL) well in the grammatical meaning.

6. SL : ICMI menilai perbuatan Ahok jelas-jelas tercela

TL : Icmi assess what ahok are clearly to blame

In the term of referential meaning, this datum does not contain translation error, because there is not found word, clause, or sentence that be a reference from something, someone, event, or others. As said by Larson (26) “referential meaning is something that is referenced or referenced directly which may take the form of objects, events, attribute, or particular relation that can be seen or imagined by words or sentences.”

This datum contain translation error in grammatical meaning. Actually, there is translation error on verb (are) and incorrect translation in adjective (tercela). The target language (TL) should be translated as “is” not “are,” because the noun (perbuatan) is singular. In the SL tercela was written in adjective, but TL translated it into verb. There is also missing noun (perbuatan). Beside that, it also contains translation errors in writing “ICMI.” ICMI in the source language
written using capital letters, because it is an acronym. It was short form “Ikatan Cendikiawan Muslim Indonesia.” In the context of translation, it known as “acronyms.” Newmark (148) states that Acronyms are an increasingly common feature of all non-literary texts, for reason of brevity or euphony, and often to give the referent an artificial prestige to rouse people to find out what the letters stand for. He also gives some examples acronyms for international institutions such as UNESCO, UNICEF, OPEC, ASEAN, and others. It can be seen clearly that Instagram in-app text translation feature translate it as “Icmi.”

In the term of contextual meaning, there also found translation error. Source language (SL) tercela translated into “blame”. In facts, “blame” according to Kamusku Dicitonary means “jahanam/terkutuk”. Therefore, if the source language is translated into “blame,” it is inappropriate with the context of the source language. In this context “tercela” means “buruk/tidak baik.” “Tercela” according to A comprehensive Indonesian-English Dictionary by Allan M. Stevens A. Ed Schmidgall-Tellings and Kamusku Dictionary translate it into “condemnable.”

Based on the explanation above, source language (SL) should be translated into “ICMI assesses that Ahok’s deed is clearly condemnable.” In this datum contains translation error in grammatical and contextual meaning. Therefore, in this datum, translation error significantly occur to grammatical and contextual meaning. Beside that, the writer can conclude this translation result cannot help Instagram users to translate target language (TL) well in the grammatical and contextual meaning.
7. **SL**: menegakkan keadilan secara tertib dan damai

**TL**: for justice and peace in all

In the term of referential meaning, this datum is not found a reference on something, someone, events, or others. It can be seen in the source language “menegakkan keadilan secara tertib dan damai.” In the context of the text, source language has an original meaning, it has not a reference. As said by Hurford, Heasley, and Michael B. Smith (37) “the referential expression is any expression used in an utterance to refer to something or someone (or a clearly delimited collection of things or people). i.e. used with a particular referent in mind.”

Beside that, this datum contains translation error in grammatical meaning. It can be seen in the source language (SL) *menegakkan* is verb, but in the target language (TL), it is translated as “for.” Whereas, *secara tertib dan damai* was written as adverb of manner, but in the TL translated it as noun “peace in all.” It does not fulfill the meaning of SL.

Meanwhile, In this context of text, Sri Atuti Buchori, the vice of public chairmain of ICMI ask to Indonesian to demand justice on that case. She hopes that case will end orderly and peacefully. As said by KBBI (Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia) fifth edition *menegakkan* means defend for the law context. It means to try in order to still stand (nation, justice, beliefs, and others). While, *tertib* means “orderly.” *Damai* means a situation that there’s no battle or enemies. According to the explanation above, this datum does not contain translation error in contextual meaning.
According to the explanation above, source language should be translated into “enforce justice orderly and peacefully.” Therefore, this datum contains translation error only in grammatical meaning. In this datum, translation error significantly occur to grammatical meaning. Beside that, the writer can conclude that this translation result cannot help Instagram users to translate target language (TL) well in the grammatical meaning.

8. SL : seadil-adilnya
TL : the greatest of judges

In the term of referential meaning, in this datum is not found a reference, it means, this datum does not contain the translation error in referential meaning. It can be seen on source language (SL) “seadil-adilnya” acts as “adverb of manner”. It also can be seen with full sentence states “penyelesaian masalah hukum Ahok oleh penegak hukum harus dilakukan secara transparan, akuntabel serta seadil-adilnya.” As said by Hurford, Heasley, and Michael B. Smith (37) “the referential expression is any expression used in an utterance to refer to something or someone (or a clearly delimited collection of things or people). i.e. used with a particular referent in mind.”

According to grammatical meaning, this datum is classified as incorrect translation. It because source language (SL) “seadil-adilnya” is written in the form of adverb of manner, while Instagram machine translation translate it into “the greatest of judges.” The original form of seadil-adilnya is adil. Adil is an adjective. In this context, adjective (fair) + ly become adverb of manner. In this
context, Adil acts as adverb of a verb with the full sentence “penegak hukum harus dilakukan secara transparan, akuntabel serta seadil-adilnya.” Seadil-adilnya is an adverb of a verb “dilakukan.”

Furthermore, this datum also contains translation error in contextual meaning. It can be seen on the source language (SL) “adil” is translated as “judges.” Actually according to A comprehensive Indonesian-English Dictionary by Allan M. Stevens A. Ed Schmidgall-Tellings on Page 8 translated it become “fair/just.” While, “seadil-adilnya” is translated into “as fairly /justly as possible.” Supported by KBBI (Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia) fifth edition adil means take sides to truth. It defend to truth. Meanwhile, according to Merriam Webster Dictionary “fairly” means to some degree or extent but not very or extremely, to a reasonable or moderate extent, in a way that is right or proper, in a fair way, and used for emphasis before a verb that is being used figuratively.

Based on the explanation above, the source language (SL) should be translated as “as fairly as possible.” Therefore, this datum contains translation error in grammatical and contextual meaning. In this datum, translation error significantly occur to grammatical and contextual meaning. Beside that, the writer can conclude that this translation result cannot help Instagram users to translate target language (TL) well in the grammatical and contextual meaning.

9. **SL** : menegaskan

**TL** : has
In the term of referential meaning, in this datum is not found a reference, it means, this datum does not contain the translation error in referential meaning. It can be seen on the source language (SL) “mengeaskan” acts as verb. It is not a reference from something, someone, event, or others. Beside it, we can see full sentence on the SL that states “*Sri menegaskan, ICMI sebagai organisasi yang terdiri dari para cendikiawan pastilah membela al-Qur’an.*” From this full sentence can be seen clearly that “mengaskan” is not a reference. It is a verb. As said by Larson (26) “referential meaning is something that is referenced or referenced directly which may take the form of objects, events, attribute, or particular relation that can be seen or imagined by words or sentences.”

In the term of grammatical meaning, this datum does not contain translation error. It can be seen on the SL “mengaskan” that acts as “verb” is translated in the TL into “has” acts as “verb” also, but the meaning of TL does not fulfill the meaning of SL.

Based on this datum, it can be seen that this datum contains translation error in contextual meaning. It because SL “menegaskan” is translated into “has,” it certainly does not fulfill the meaning of SL. In this context, *menegaskan* means clarify. It likes giving clarification. In the A comprehensive Indonesian-English Dictionary by Allan M. Stevens A. Ed Schmidgall-Tellings translated it become “clarify/explain.” In this context with the full sentence says “*Sri menegaskan, ICMI sebagai organisasi yang terdiri dari para cendikiawan pastilah membela al-Qur’an.*” Therefore, in this context, *menegaskan* means “clarify” or “strengthen” by providing facts or proofs.
As said by KBBI (Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia) fifth edition menegaskan means telling something clearly, there’s no doubt, explain, and make sure. While, according to Merriam Webster Dictionary explain that menegaskan means to make (something) clear or easy to understand, to tell, show, or be the reason for or cause of something. Beside that, “clarify” means to make (something) easiers to see through.

From the explanation above, menegaskan should be translated into “explain.” Therefore this datum contains translation error only in contextual meaning. So, the translation error significantly occur to contextual meaning. The writer can conclude that this translation result cannot help instagram users to translate target language (TL) well in the contextual meaning.

10. SL : pengesahan

   TL : endorsement

   In the term of referential meaning, in this datum is not found a reference, it means, this datum does not contain the translation error in referential meaning. It can be seen on the source language (SL) “pengesahan” is a noun that is not reference from something, someone, event, or others. Beside it, we can see full sentence on the SL that states ” KPU DKI Jakarta diminta mempertimbangkan pengesahan salah seorang calon gubernur DKI.” From this full sentence can be seen clearly that “pengesahan” is not a reference. It is an object of a verb “mempertimbangkan”. As said by Larson (26) “referential meaning is something that is referenced or referenced directly which may take the form of objects,
events, attribute, or particular relation that can be seen or imagined by words or sentences.”

In the term of grammatical meaning, this datum does not contain translation error. It can be seen on the SL “pengesahan” that acts as “noun” is translated in the TL into “endorsement” acts as “noun” also, but the meaning of TL does not fulfill the meaning of SL.

Based on the analysis, this datum contains translation error in contextual meaning. It because SL “pengesahan” is translated into “endorsement.” It certainly does not fulfill the meaning of SL. In this context, pengesahan should be translated in law term like the explanation with full sentence “KPU DKI Jakarta diminta mempertimbangkan pengesahan salah seorang calon gubernur DKI.” In this context, pengesahan can happen if the requirements to be governor have been completed. According to KBBI (Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia) fifth edition pengesahan acts as noun. Pengesahan means as process, way, admission, based on law, and others. According to the A comprehensive Indonesian-English Dictionary by Allan M. Stevens A. Ed Schmidgall-Tellings translated it as confirmation, approval, authorization, ratification, legalization, and etc. In this datum, we talk pengesahan in the context of law. Therefore, pengesahan should be translated as “legalization.” Meanwhile, Merriam Webster Dictionary said that “endorsement” is a public or official statement of support or approval, the acts of publicy saying that you like or use a product or service in exchange for money, and the acts or result of writing your name on the back of a check. Beside that, legalization is to make (something) legal, to allow (something) by law.
According to the explanation above, *pengesahan* should be translated into “legalization.” Therefore this datum contain translation error only in contextual meaning. So, the translation error significantly occur to contextual meaning. The writer can conclude that this translation result cannot help instagram users to translate target language (TL) well in the contextual meaning.

11. **SL**: pernyataan yang dengan terang dan jelas

**TL**: with the light of the statement and clearly

In the term of referential meaning, in this datum is not found a reference, it means, this datum does not contain the translation error in referential meaning. It can be seen on the source language (SL) “*pernyataan yang dengan terang dan jelas*.” It is an original meaning that was posted by HTI. It is not a reference from someone, something, event, or others. As said by Larson (26) “referential meaning is something that is referenced or referenced directly which may take the form of objects, events, attribute, or particular relation that can be seen or imagined by words or sentences.”

In the term of grammatical meaning, this datum is classified as incorrect translation. In this contex, SL “*dengan terang dan jelas*” acts as adjective of noun (*pernyataan*). “Pernyataan dengan terang dan jelas” classified as “non phrase,” but TL translated it as adverb “clearly.” Beside it, SL “*terang*” in this context acts as “adjective,” but TL translated it into “light” that acts as “noun”.

Furthermore, in the term of contextual meaning, this datum contains translation error. It can be seen in the source language (SL) “*terang*” is translated
as “light.” It is clearly incorrect meaning, because in this context, we talk about clear statement. It was not about light from a lamp. In this context, *Pernyataan* acts as noun. While, *terang and jelas* is an adjective. According to KBBI (Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia) fifth edition said that *pernyataan* is to explain action, announcement, notice, and others. While, according to Merriam Webster Dictionary, “statement” means something that you say or write in a formal or official way, something that is stated, an opinion, attitude, etc, that you express through the things you do, the way you dress, a document which shows amounts of money that you have received, spent, and a brief record of a financial account.

Based on the explanation above, source language (SL) should be translated into “by the clear and obvious statement.” Therefore this datum contains translation error in grammatical and contextual meaning. So, the translation error significantly occur to grammatical and contextual meaning. The writer can conclude that this translation result cannot help Instagram users to translate target language (TL) well in the grammatical and contextual meaning.

12. SL : perundang-undangan

TL : law-invites

In the term of referential meaning, in this datum is not found a reference, it means, this datum does not contain the translation error in referential meaning. It can be seen on the source language (SL) “*pernyataan yang dengan terang dan jelas menunjukkan bahwa pejabat negara tersebut telah melakukan pelanggaran terhadap beberapa peraturan perundang-undangan di Indonesia.” It is an
original meaning that was posted by HTI. It is not a reference from someone, something, event, or others. As said by Larson (26) “referential meaning is something that is referenced or referenced directly which may take the form of objects, events, attribute, or particular relation that can be seen or imagined by words or sentences.”

In the term of grammatical meaning, this datum does not contain translation error. It can be seen on the SL “perundang-undangan” that acts as “noun” is translated in the TL into “law-invites” that acts as “noun” also, but the meaning of TL does not fulfill the meaning of SL.

Furthermore, in term of contextual meaning, this datum contains translation error. In this context, SL “perundang-undangan” is talked in the law terminology. It can be seen clearly in SL “pernyataan yang dengan terang dan jelas menunjukkan bahwa pejabat negara tersebut telah melakukan pelanggaran terhadap beberapa peraturan perundang-undangan di Indonesia.” KBBI (Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia) fifth edition explain that perundang-undangan is something that ralate to law (legislation). According to A comprehensive Indonesian-English Dictionary by Allan M. Stevens A. Ed Schmidgall-Tellings on Page 1071 translated it into “legislation.”

Based on the explanation above, perundang-undangan should be translated into “legislation.” Therefore this datum contains translation error only in contextual meaning. So, the translation error significantly occur to contextual meaning. The writer can conclude that this translation result cannot help instagram users to translate target language (TL) well in the contextual meaning.
13. SL : Ikatan Cendikiawan Muslim Indonesia (ICMI)

TL : bond Muslim scholars se-Indonesia (Icmi)

In the term of referential meaning, in this datum is not found a reference, it means, this datum does not contain the translation error in referential meaning. It can be seen on the source language (SL). It is an original meaning that was posted by HTI. It is not a reference from someone, something, event, or others. ICMI is acronym from Ikatan Cendekiawan Muslim Indonesia. As said by Larson (26) “referential meaning is something that is referenced or referenced directly which may take the form of objects, events, attribute, or particular relation that can be seen or imagined by words or sentences.”

Furthermore, in the term of grammatical meaning, this datum also does not contain translation error. It can be seen in the SL “ikatan” that acts as noun is translated into “bond” that acts as noun also, but the meaning of TL does not fulfill the meaning of SL. Beside that, SL “Cendikiawan Muslim” that acts as “noun” is translated into “Muslim scholars” that acts as noun also.

In the term of contextual meaning, this datum contains translation error. SL “Ikatan” translated incorrectly become “bond.” Actually, ikatan in this context means that a group of people who have the same goal (mission) in an organization or an institution. While, according to KBBI, in this context, ikatan means association, organization, and others. According to A comprehensive Indonesian-English Dictionary by Allan M. Stevens A. Ed Schmidgall-Tellings ikatan should be translated as “association.” It also gives an example such a Ikatan Dokter Indonesia (IDI) translated as “Indonesian Medical Association.”
Based on the explanation above, “Ikatan Cendekiawan Muslim Indonesia” should be translated as “Indonesian Muslim Scholar Association.” Therefore this datum contains translation error only in contextual meaning. So, the translation error significantly occurs to contextual meaning. The writer can conclude that this translation result cannot help Instagram users to translate target language (TL) well in the contextual meaning.

14. SL : kitab suci

TL : book

In the term of referential meaning, in this datum is not found a reference, it means, this datum does not contain the translation error in referential meaning. It can be seen on the source language (SL) “kitab suci”. It is an original meaning that was posted by HTI. It is not a reference from someone, something, event, or others. As said by Larson (26) “referential meaning is something that is referenced or referenced directly which may take the form of objects, events, attribute, or particular relation that can be seen or imagined by words or sentences.”

Furthermore, in the term of grammatical meaning, this datum also does not contain translation error. It can be seen in the SL “kitab suci” that acts as noun is translated into “book” that acts as noun also, but the meaning of TL does not fulfill the meaning of SL.

In the term of contextual meaning, this datum contains translation error. In this context, kitab suci means the holy book of Moslem. A comprehensive
Indonesian-English Dictionary by Allan M. Stevens A. Ed Schmidgall-Tellings on page 505 translated it as “holy book.” In this context, it does not talk about only ordinary book. It refers to al-Qur’an as holy book and reference for Moslem. Therefore, to fulfill the meaning of source language (SL), it should be translated as “holy book.” According to KBBI (Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia) fifth edition says that al-Quran is holy book of Moslem that contain God’s Firman given to prophet Muhammad Saw through Jibril to be read, understood, and practsiced as human life’s guidance.

Based on the explanation above, SL “kitab suci” should be translated into “holy book.” Therefore this datum contains translation error only in contextual meaning. So, the translation error significantly occur to contextual meaning. The writer can conclude that this translation result cannot help instagram users to translate target language (TL) well in the contextual meaning.

15. SL : iman umat Muslim tak akan menolak isi kandungannya.

TL : Muslim’s faith won’t resist the content of the child.

In the term of referential meaning, this datum contains translation error. Actually, “nya” refer to the holy book (al-Qur’an), but Instagram machine translation cannot recognise it. It can be seen clearly in SL that states “kandungannya” means “content of al-Qur’an,” but TL is translated as “the content of the child.” As said by Hurford, Heasley, and Michael B. Smith (37) “a referring expression is any expression used in an utterance to refer to something
or someone (or a clearly delimited collection of things or people). i.e. used with a particular referent in mind.”

In the term of grammatical meaning, in this datum is not found translation error. It can be seen in SL “iman umat Muslim” translated correctly into Muslim’s faith.” Beside that, in SL “tak akan menolak” that acts as verb is translated into “won’t resist” that acts as verb also.

In the term of contextual meaning, this datum contains translation error. In this context, kandungan means “content of al-Qur’an,” not “content of the child.” As said by KBBI (Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia) fifth edition says that alquran is holy book of Moslem that contain God’s Firman given to prophet Muhammad Saw through Jibril to be read, understood, and practsiced as human life’s guidance. While, “the child” based on Merriam Webster Dictionary means young person, a son or daughter, an adult who acts like a child, a childish person.

From the explanation above, the source language (SL) should be translated as “the muslim’s faith will not resist the content of al-Qur’an.” Therefore this datum contain translation error in referential and contextual meaning. So, the translation error significantly occur to referential and contextual meaning. The writer can conclude that this translation result cannot help instagram users to translate target language (TL) well in the referential and contextual meaning.
Second Datum

1. SL : seorang peserta
   TL : a participants

According to Hurford, Heasley, and Michael B. Smith (37) states that a
referring expression is any expression used in an utterance to refer to something
or someone (or a clearly delimited collection of things or people). i.e. used with a
particular referent in mind, this datum does not contains translation error in
referential meaning. It can be seen in SL “seorang peserta” has the original
meaning from this text that was posted by HTI. It is not a reference from
something, someone, event, or others.

In the term of grammatical meaning, this datum contains translation error.
It can be seen in SL “seorang peserta” was written in the singular form. the word
“seorang” shows the noun (peserta) is written in the singular form, but Instagram
machine translation translate it into plural form “a participants.” Actually, Article
“a” shows “singular form,” but the noun “participants” is written in plural way by
adding “s” in the end. “Participant” is a noun countable. As said by Macmillan
Dictionary that “participant” is noun (countable). It also explain that “participant”
is someone who takes part in something. It contains Article (a) + S disagreement.
According to Frank (125) says that there are two articles. Some of them are
“the” and “a.” “The” may be used with a singular or a plural noun, while, “a” is
generally used with a singular countable noun.

In the term of contextual meaning, this datum does not contain translation
error. It can be seen in SL “peserta” that acts as “noun” is translated into
“participant” that acts as noun also, but TL cannot fulfill the meaning of SL. In this context, “participant” is someone who join and participate from the the first to third of Islamic Defensive Action. KBBI (Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia) fifth edition explain that peserta is someone who participate and takes part (for example in seminar, congress, workshop, and competition). Beside that, based on Merriam Webster Dictionary explain that “participant” is a person who is involved in an activity or event, a person who participates in activity or event.

Based on the explanation above, source language (SL) “seorang peserta” should be translated into “a participant.” Therefore this datum contains translation error only in grammatical meaning. So, the translation error significantly occur to grammatical meaning. The writer can conclude that this translation result cannot help Instagram users to translate target language (TL) well in the grammatical meaning.

2. SL : Massa bergerak dari Masjid Istiqlal

   TL : Mass move of istiqlal mosque

   In the term of referential meaning, in this datum is not found a reference of something, someone, event, or others. It means, this datum does not contain translation error in referential meaning. It can be seen on the source language (SL) “Massa bergerak dari Masjid Istiqlal.” It is an original meaning that was posted by HTI. It is not a reference from someone, something, event, or others. As said by Larson (26) “referential meaning is something that is referenced or referenced
directly which may take the form of objects, events, attribute, or particular relation that can be seen or imagined by words or sentences.”

According to grammatical meaning, here is found translation error. It is classified as incorrect translation in preposition. It can be seen in SL, preposition “dari” is translated into “of.” The correct preposition is “from” not “of.” It because in this context, that sentence shows movement which is done by people from a place to another place. According to Macmillan Dictionary, there are so many definitions and functions from preposition “of.” Some of them are preposition used for saying who or what has a particular feature, aspect, or quality, saying which specific thing, saying who or what does something, used for saying who something belongs to, concerning or showing someone or something, used for saying what something is part of, containing or consisting of something, and others. Based on the explanation above, this datum contain preposition “used for saying what something is part of.”

In the term of contextual meaning, this datum does not contain translation error. It can be seen in SL “massa” is translated correctly into “mass,” while “bergerak” is also translated correctly into “move.” This sentence explain that demonstrators start their action from Istiqlal Mosque to the Presiden Palace to deliver their aspirations. They start (move) from Istiqlal Mosque to Presiden Palace by walking on foot. According to KBBI bergerak means move from a place or a position, start to do an effort, and others.

Based on the explanation above, source language (SL) should be translated into “Mass move from Istiqlal Mosque.” Therefore this datum contains translation
error only in grammatical meaning. So, the translation error significantly occur to grammatical meaning. The writer can conclude that this translation result cannot help Instagram users to translate target language (TL) well in the grammatical meaning.

3. SL : Mobil polisi mulai merangsek ke peserta
   
   TL : Police car start push to participants
   
   In the term of referential meaning, in this datum is not found a reference of something, someone, event, or others. It means, this datum does not contain the translation error in referential meaning. It can be seen on the source language (SL) “Mobil polisi mulai merangsek ke peserta.” It is an original meaning that was posted by HTI. It is not a reference from someone, something, event, or others. As said by Larson (26) “referential meaning is something that is referenced or referenced directly which may take the form of objects, events, attribute, or particular relation that can be seen or imagined by words or sentences.”

   In the term of grammatical meaning, this datum contains translation error. Actually, there are two verbs. Two of them are “start and push.” It should be separated with conjunction “to,” because there are found two verbs “star and push”. According to Macmillan Dictionary, “start” functioned as a verb, and merangsek (push) functioned as “verb” too.

   In the term of contextual meaning, this datum does not contain translation error. It can be seen in SL “mobil polisi” is translated correctly into “police car,” while “merangsek” is also translated correctly into “push.” Beside that, SL
“peserta” is also translated correctly into “participant.” KBBI (Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia) fifth edition explain the meaning of merangsek is a verb (kata kerja) “mendesak, menyerbu, or menyerang”. Kamusku Dictionary translated it into “push (verb).” While, Merriam Webster Dictionary explain the definitions of “push.” Some of them are “push” used to force to move (someone or something) forward or away from you, to go forward while using your hands, arm, to force or try to force or persuade (someone) to do something.

From the explanation above, the source language (SL) should be translated into “Police car started to push to the participants.” Therefore, this datum contains translation error only in grammatical meaning. So, the translation error significantly occur to grammatical meaning. The writer can conclude that this translation result cannot help Instagram users to translate target language (TL) well in the grammatical meaning.

4. **SL:** Peserta bertahan dengan cara duduk  
**TL:** Participant survive by sat

In the term of referential meaning, in this datum not found a reference of something, someone, event, or others. It means, this datum does not contain the translation error in referential meaning. It can be seen on the source language (SL) “Peserta bertahan dengan cara duduk.” It has an original meaning that was posted by HTI. It is not a reference from someone, something, event, or others. As said by Larson (26) “referential meaning is something that is referenced or referenced
directly which may take the form of objects, events, attribute, or particular relation that can be seen or imagined by words or sentences.”

Actually, according to grammatical meaning, this datum contains translation error. In facts, the followed word “by” must be in gerunding form by adding +ing in the end. “By” as preposition, while, “sat” functioned as object of preposition. As said by Azzar (151) expalained that a gerund is frequently used as the object of a preposition. “Sat” should be written in simple form, “sit.” The structure of this sentence is active form. there is S+V+prep+ object of preposition.

In the term of contextual meaning, this datum does not contain translation error. It can be seen in SL “peserta” is translated correctly into “participant,” while “bertahan” is also translated correctly into “survive.” This sentence explain that one of the participants, namely, Kholid told that demostrators need to take a rest. Some of them survive by sitting down. KBBI explain that bertahan means tetap pada tempatnya, mempertahankan diri(terhadap serangan, godaan, dan sebagainya), tidak mau menyerah, berteguh hati, and others. While, according to Merriam Webster Dictionary “survive” is a verb that have several meanings. Some of them are to remain alive, to continue to live, to continue to exist, to remain alive after the death of (someone), and others.

From the explantion above, source language (SL) should be translated as “Participant survive by sitting down.” Therefore, this datum contains translation error only in grammatical meaning. So, the translation error significantly occur to grammatical meaning. The writer can conclude that this translation result cannot
help Instagram users to translate target language (TL) well in the grammatical meaning.

5. **SL**: Massa dari arah dalam masjid pun terus bertambah ke jalan  

**TL**: the mass of the mosque in the direction of any way to increase

According to Hurford, Heasley, and Michael B. Smith (37) state that a referring expression is any expression used in an utterance to refer to something or someone (or a clearly delimited collection of things or people). i.e. used with a particular referent in mind, this datum does not contain translation error in referential meaning. It can be seen in SL “Massa dari arah dalam masjid pun terus bertambah ke jalan” has the original meaning from this text that was posted by HTI. It is not a reference from something, someone, event, or others.

In the term of grammatical meaning, this datum contains translation error. In facts, SL *Massa* is a subject, *dari* is preposition, *arah dalam masjid* is object of preposition, *terus bertambah* is verb, *ke* is preposition, and *jalan* is object of preposition. Beside that, there is found error in preposition. The correct preposition is “from” not “of,” because that sentence shows movement which is done by people from a place to another place.

This datum does not contain translation error in the term of contextual meaning. It can be seen in SL “masa” is translated correctly into “mass.” This sentence explain that the condition which happen in that time is the number of the demonstrators were keep growing to the street. According to KBBI *massa* means *jumlah yang banyak sekali, sekumpulan orang yang banyak sekali (berkumpul di*
suatu tempat atau tersebar), kelompok manusia yang bersatu karena dasar atau pegangan tertentu. While, according to Macmillan Dictionary, “mass” have several functions. “Mass” is a noun countable. “Mass” in singular form means a large crowd of people. Beside that, “mass” in countable form means a large quantity or number.

Based on the explanation above, the source language (SL) should be translated as “the mass from Mosque side were keep swarming to the street.” Therefore, this datum contains translation error only in grammatical meaning. So, the translation error significantly occur to grammatical meaning. The writer can conclude that this translation result cannot help Instagram users to translate target language (TL) well in the grammatical meaning.

6. **SL**: ujar seorang peserta aksi

**TL**: says a participants

According to Hurford, Heasley, and Michael B. Smith (37) state that a referring expression is any expression used in an utterance to refer to something or someone (or a clearly delimited collection of things or people). i.e. used with a particular referent in mind, this datum does not contain translation error in referential meaning. It can be seen in SL “ujar seorang peserta aksi” has the original meaning from this text that was posted by HTI. It is not a reference from something, someone, event, or others.

In the term of grammatical meaning, this datum contains translation error. In the source Language (SL) explained that interview was held on the november,
4th 2016, while the HTI’s account wrote it on the 5th November 2016. It means the verb “says” should be written in simple past “said” not in the (Verb1) “says.” Beside that, it can be seen in SL “seorang peserta” was written in the singular form. The word “seorang” shows the noun (peserta) is written in the singular form, but Instagram machine translation translated it into plural form “a participants.” Actually, Article “a” shows “singular form,” but the noun “participants” is written in plural way by adding “s” in the end. “Participant” is a noun countable. As said by Macmillan Dictionary that “participant” is noun (countable). It also explains that “participant” is someone who takes part in something. It contains Article (a) + S disagreement. According to Frank (125) says that there are two articles. Some of them are “the” and “a.” “The” may be used with a singular or a plural noun, while, “a” is generally used with a singular countable noun.

According to term of contextual meaning, this datum does not contain translation error. It can be seen in SL “ujar” is translated correctly into “says,” while, “peserta” is also translated correctly into “participant.” KBBI (Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia) fifth edition explain that peserta is someone who participate and takes part (for example in seminar, congress, workshop, and competition). Beside that, based on Merriam Webster Dictionary explain that “participant” is a person who is involved in an activity or event, a person who participates in an activity or event.

From the explanation above, the source language (SL) should be translated into “said a participant.” Therefore, this datum contains translation error only in
grammatical meaning. So, the translation error significantly occur to grammatical meaning. The writer can conclude that this translation result cannot help Instagram users to translate target language (TL) well in the grammatical meaning.

7. **SL**: sampaikan

**TL**: tell

In the term of referential meaning, in this datum is not found a reference, it means, this datum does not contain the translation error in referential meaning. It can be seen on the source language (SL) “sampaikan” acts as verb. It is not a reference from something, someone, event, or others. Beside it, we can see full sentence on the SL that states “massa ingin sampaikan aspirasinya ke Istana Presiden.” From this full sentence can be seen clearly that “sampaikan” is not a reference. It is a verb. As said by Larson (26) “referential meaning is something that is referenced or referenced directly which may take the form of objects, events, attribute, or particular relation that can be seen or imagined by words or sentences.”

In the term of grammatical meaning, this datum does not contain translation error. It can be seen on the SL “sampaikan” that acts as “verb” is translated into “tell” that acts as “verb” too, but the meaning of TL “tell” cannot fulfill the meaning of SL “sampaikan.”

In the term of contextual meaning, this datum contains translation error. This datum tell that the mass (demonstrators) want to deliver their aspirations to
the Presiden Palace. In delivering aspirations, it certainly take long time and not only to tell but to deliver. If sampaikan translated as “tell,” it does not fulfill the meaning of source language (SL) sampaikan. It should be translated as “deliver.” KBBI said that “sampaikakan/menyampaikan” is a verb that have several meanings. Some of them are memberikan, mengantarkan, memenuhi kewajiban, mencukupkan, mengabulkan, and others. While, according to Merriam Wenster Dictionary explain that “tell” is to say or write (something) to (someone), to say (a word or words) to someone, to give information to (someone) by speaking or writing. Beside that, it also explain the meaning of “deliver.” Deliver have several meanings. Some of them are to take (something) to a person or place, to say (something) officially or publicly, to present (a speech, statement, etc.) to a group of people, to do what you say you will do or what people expect you to do, to produce the promised, wanted, or expected results.

Based on this context of the text and the explanation above, source language (SL) “sampaikan” should be translated as “deliver.” Therefore, this datum contains translation error only in contextual meaning. So, the translation error significantly occur to contextual meaning. The writer can conclude that this translation result cannot help instagram users to translate target language (TL) well in the contextual meaning.

8. SL : Jebol

TL : box
In the term of referential meaning, in this datum is not found a reference, it means, this datum does not contain the translation error in referential meaning. It can be seen on the source language (SL) “jebol” acts as verb according to KBBI fifth edition. It is not a reference from something, someone, event, or others. This datum tell with full sentence that “Massa ingin sampiakan Aspirasinya Ke Istana, Salah Satu Blokade Polisi Jebol!.” From this full sentence can be seen clearly that “jebol” is not a reference. It is a verb. As said by Larson (26) “referential meaning is something that is referenced or referenced directly which may take the form of objects, events, attribute, or particular relation that can be seen or imagined by words or sentences.”

In the term of grammatical meaning, this datum contains translation error. In this context, according to Merriam Webster Dictionary, SL “jebol” acts as verb, but Instagram machine translation translated it into “box” that acts as “noun”. Beside that, TL “box” cannot fulfil the meaning of SL “jebol.”

In the term of contextual meaning, this datum contains translation error. In this context, jebol means devides into several parts or groups. The illustration is like police line that has form like a blockade. It has purpose in order that participants could not enter to the prohibited area that are kept by police blockade. Based on Merriam Webster Dictionary, “box” is a noun that meaning are an evergreen shrub or small tree with opposite entire leaves and capsular fruits, especially, a widely cultivated shrub used for headges, borders, and topiary figures. Beside that, Macmillan Dictionary also explain about “box.” It is a container with straight sides, a flat base, and sometimes a lid. According to A
A comprehensive Indonesian-English Dictionary by Allan M. Stevens A. Ed Schmidgall-Tellings on Page 414 states that *jebol* means ”break down/fall apart.” Merriam Webster Dictionary tell that “break down” means as to cause to fall or collapse by breaking or shattering, to make ineffective, to divide into parts or categories, to separate, and others.

Based on the context of the text and the explanation above, *jebol* should be translated as “break down.” Therefore, this datum contains translation error in grammatical and contextual meaning. So, the translation error significantly occur to grammatical and contextual meaning. The writer can conclude that this translation result cannot help Instagram users to translate target language (TL) well in the grammatical and contextual meaning.

9. **SL**: Massa  
**TL**: Smirks

In the term of referential meaning, in this datum is not found a reference, it means, this datum does not contain the translation error in referential meaning. It can be seen on the source language (SL) “massa” acts as noun according to KBBI fifth edition. It is not a reference from something, someone, event, or others. This datum tell with full sentence that “Massa ingin sampiakan Aspirasinya Ke Istana, Salah Satu Blokade Polisi Jebol!” From this full sentence can be seen clearly that “massa” is not a reference. It is a noun. As said by Larson (26) “referential meaning is something that is referenced or referenced directly which may take the
form of objects, events, attribute, or particular relation that can be seen or imagined by words or sentences.”

In the term of grammatical meaning, this datum contains translation error. It can be seen in SL “masa” that acts as “noun” according to Merriam Webster Dictionary is translated into “smirk” that acts as “verb.” According to Merriam Webster Dictionary, “smirks” acts as verb which has meaning as “to smile in unpleasant way because you are pleased with yourself, glad about someone else’s trouble, and others.”

Furthermore, in the term of contextual meaning, this datum contains translation error. Target language (TL) cannot deliver the message from source language (SL) well. It can cause the misunderstanding of communication. Massa in this context is participants/demonstrators who join the action. According to KBBI massa is a noun means jumlah yang banyak sekali; sekumpulan orang yang banyak sekali (berkumpul di suatu tempat atau tersebar), kelompok manusia yang bersatu karena dasar atau pegangan tertentu. While, according to Macmillan Dictionary, “mass” have several functions. “Mass” is a noun countable. “Mass” in singular form means a large crowd of people. Beside that, “mass” in countable form means a large quantity or number. Meanwhile, “smirks” according to Macmillan Dictionary is verb transitive means to smile in an unpleasant way because something bad has happened to someone else, or because you think you have achieved an advantage over them. While, according to Merriam Webster Dictionary, “smirks” is verb means to smile in an unpleasant way because you are pleased with yourself, glad about someone else’s trouble, etc
Based on the context of the text and the explanation above, source language (SL) massa should be translated as “mass.” Therefore, this datum contains translation error in grammatical and contextual meaning. So, the translation error significantly occur to grammatical and contextual meaning. The writer can conclude that this translation result cannot help Instagram users to translate target language (TL) well in the grammatical and contextual meaning.

10. SL : massa sholat ashar berjama’ah
   TL : massa punishment ashar prayer

According to Hurford, Heasley, and Michael B. Smith (37) state that a referring expression is any expression used in an utterance to refer to something or someone (or a clearly delimited collection of things or people). i.e. used with a particular referent in mind, this datum does not contain translation error in referential meaning. It can be seen in SL “massa sholat ashar berjama’ah” has the original meaning from this text that was posted by HTI. It is not a reference from something, someone, event, or others.

In the term of grammatical meaning, this datum contains translation error. It can be seen in SL “sholat ashar berjama’ah” is translated into “punishment ashar prayer.” Actually, SL “berjamaah” that acts as adverb is translated into “punishment” that acts as “noun” according to Merriam Webster Dictionary. Beside that, the meaning of “punishment” is really not suitable with the meaning of SL “berjama’ah.”
In the term of contextual meaning, this datum contains translation error. Target language (TL) changes the meaning of source language (SL) significantly. It can cause the misunderstanding in communication if the target language (TL) cannot fulfill the meaning of source language (SL). *Massa* is subject, *sholat ashar* is verb. While, *berjamaah* is adverb of a verb. Beside that, there’s missing adverb of a verb *berjamaah*. Instagram machine translation cannot translate it. KBBI explain that *sholat* is *rukun islam kedua, berupa ibadah kepada Allah Swt., wajib dilakukan oleh setiap muslim mukallaf, dengan syarat, rukun, dan bacaan tertentu, dimulai dengan takbir dan diakhiri dengan salam*. While, *berjama’ah* means *bersama-sama (shalat dan sebagainya)*. “Punishment” according to Merriam Webster Dictionary means the acts of punishing someone or a way of punishing someone, the state of being punished, rough physical treatment, and others.

Based on the context of the text and the explanation above, the source language (SL) should be translated as “the mass was doing ashar prayer together.” Therefore, this datum contains translation error in grammatical and contextual meaning. So, the translation error significantly occur to grammatical and contextual meaning. The writer can conclude that this translation result cannot help Instagram users to translate target language (TL) well in the grammatical and contextual meaning.
11. **SL**: Massa disuruh mundur  

**TL**: back to mass

According to Hurford, Heasley, and Michael B. Smith (37) state that a referring expression is any expression used in an utterance to refer to something or someone (or a clearly delimited collection of things or people). i.e. used with a particular referent in mind, this datum does not contain translation error in referential meaning. It can be seen in SL “Massa disuruh mundur” has the original meaning from this text that was posted by HTI. It is not a reference from something, someone, event, or others.

In the term of grammatical meaning, this datum contains translation error. It can be seen in SL “Massa disuruh mundur” is translated into “back to mass.” Actually, *Massa* as subject, *disuruh* is verb (passive verb), while *mundur* is adverb of a verb *disuruh*. This sentence has passive verb form. Instagram machine translation cannot translate passive verb “disuruh”. Therefore, this datum is missing the passive verb (disuruh).

In the term of contextual meaning, this datum contains error translation. It also explain that *disuruh* means *perintah* (*supaya mengerjakan sesuatu*), while *mundur* means berjalan (bergerak) ke belakang. While, Merriam Webster Dictionary explain that “back” is the rear part of the body, the part of the body that is opposite to the stomach and chest and that goes from the neck to the top of the legs, the side or surface of something that is opposite the front or face, and others.
Based on the explanation above, source language (SL) should be translated as “the mass were ordered to go back.” Therefore, this datum contains translation error in grammatical and contextual meaning. So, the translation error significantly occur to grammatical and contextual meaning. The writer can conclude that this translation result cannot help Instagram users to translate target language (TL) well in the grammatical and contextual meaning.

Third Datum

1. SL : bisa bersatu

TL : can united

In the term of referential meaning, in this datum is not found a reference, it means, this datum does not contain the translation error in referential meaning. It can be seen on the source language (SL) “bisa bersatu” acts as modal (can) + verb. It is not a reference from something, someone, event, or others. This datum tell with full sentence that “umat dengan beragam warna bisa bersatu untuk satu kepentingan.” From this full sentence can be seen clearly that “bisa bersatu” is not a reference. It acts as modal (can)+ verb. As said by Larson (26) “referential meaning is something that is referenced or referenced directly which may take the form of objects, events, attribute, or particular relation that can be seen or imagined by words or sentences.”

In the term of grammatical meaning, there is found translation error. Actually, “can” is modal, so the followed verb should be written in simple form (Verb1). As said by Azzar (68) “modals are followed immediately by the simple
form of a verb.” Beside that, As said by Macmillan Dictionary, “can” is modal verb. “Can” is usually followed by an infinitive without “to.” Therefore, SL “bersatu” should be translated into “unite,” without adding “ed” in the end of word.

According to the term of contextual meaning, this datum does not contain translation error. It can be seen in SL “dapat” is translated correctly into “can,” while, “bersatu” is also translated correctly into “unite.” Macmillan Dictionary also explain that “can” have several meanings. Some of them are have the ability or means to do something, use for saying what is possible, used when only one opinion, meaning, or decisison is possible, and others. While, “unite” according to Merriam-Webster Dictionary is a verb that have several meanings. Some of them are to join together to do or achieve something, to cause (two or more people or things) to be joined together and become one thing, and to become joined together as one thing.

Based on the explanation above, source language (SL) “bisa bersatu” should be translated as “can unite.” Therefore, this datum contains translation error only in grammatical meaning. So, the translation error significantly occur to grammatical meaning. The writer can conclude that this translation result cannot help instagram users to translate target language (TL) well in the grammatical meaning.

2. SL : satu kepentingan

TL : one’s interest
According to Hurford, Heasley, and Michael B. Smith (37) state that a referring expression is any expression used in an utterance to refer to something or someone (or a clearly delimited collection of things or people). i.e. used with a particular referent in mind, this datum does not contain translation error in referential meaning. It can be seen in SL “satu kepentingan” has the original meaning from this text that was posted by HTI. It is not a reference from something, someone, event, or others.

In the term of grammatical meaning, this datum is classified as incorrect translation. It can be seen in SL “satu kepentingan” that acts as noun is translated into “one’s interest.” In the TL, word “one’s” contain apostrophe(‘s). Actually TL does not fulfill the meaning of SL “satu kepentingan.”

According to contextual meaning, this datum contains translation error. In the context of this text with full sentence said “umat dengan beragam warna bisa bersatu untuk satu kepentingan.” Kepentingan in this context means the same goal (mission) to do demonstration (action) in the event of Islamic defensive action. All of Moslems has the same goal in doing that action. Moslem demand justice on case that happen to Ahok. According to KBBI kepentingan means keperluan, and kebutuhan. A comprehensive Indonesian-English Dictionary by Allan M. Stevens A. Ed Schmidgall-Tellings page 733 translated it to “purpose”. While, Merriam-Webster Dictionary explain that “purpose” means the aim or goal of a person, what a person is trying to do, the feeling of being determined to do achieve something, the reason why something is done or used, the aim or intention of something.
Based on the explanation above, source language (SL) *satu kepentingan* should be translated as “a purpose.” Therefore, this datum contains translation error in grammatical and contextual meaning. So, the translation error significantly occur to grammatical and contextual meaning. The writer can conclude that this translation result cannot help Instagram users to translate target language (TL) well in the grammatical and contextual meaning.

3. **SL** : anarkis  
**TL** : SYMBOLISM

In the term of referential meaning, in this datum is not found a reference, it means, this datum does not contain the translation error in referential meaning. It can be seen on the source language (SL) “anarkis” acts as noun according to KBBI fifth edition. It is not a reference from something, someone, event, or others. This datum tell with full sentence that “Aksi Umat Islam anarkis.” From this full sentence can be seen clearly that “anarkis” is not a reference. It acts as noun. As said by Larson (26) “referential meaning is something that is referenced or referenced directly which may take the form of objects, events, attribute, or particular relation that can be seen or imagined by words or sentences.”

In the term of grammatical meaning, this datum does not contain translation error. It can be seen in SL “anarkis” that acts as noun is translated into “symbolism” that acts also as noun, but TL “symbolism” cannot fulfill the meaning of SL “anarkis.”
In the term of contextual meaning, this datum certainly contains translation error. If SL “anarkis” is translated as “symbolism,” it cannot fulfill the meaning of SL. According to KBBI, “anarkis” has two meanings. Some of them are penganjur (penganut) paham anarkisme, and orang yang melakukan tindakan anarki. In this context with full sentence says that Aksi Umat Islam anarkis. According to Macmillan Dictionary “anarchist” is a non countable. “Anarchist” is someone who believes that there should be no government or laws. A comprehensive Indonesian-English Dictionary by Allan M. Stevens A. Ed Schmidgall-Tellings on page 35 translated it to “anarchist.” In addition, “symbolism” according to Merriam-Webster Dictionary is the use of symbols to express or represent ideas or qualities in literature, art, etc, the particular idea or quality that is expressed by a symbol.

Based on the context of the text and the explanation above, source language (SL) anarkis should be translated as “anarchist.” Therefore, this datum contains translation error only in contextual meaning. So, the translation error significantly occur to contextual meaning. The writer can conclude that this translation result cannot help Instagram users to translate target language (TL) well in the contextual meaning.

4. **SL** : kehinaan

   **TL** : honour

   In the term of referential meaning, in this datum is not found a reference, it means, this datum does not contain the translation error in referential meaning. It
can be seen on the source language (SL) “kehinaan” acts as noun according to KBBI fifth edition. It is not a reference from something, someone, event, or others. This datum tells with full sentence that “ketiga hal itu seharusnya menjadikan optimisme muncul dalam diri umat islam untuk bangkit dari keterpurukan dan kehinaan menuju kejayaan.” From this full sentence can be seen clearly that “kehinaan” is not a reference. It acts as noun. As said by Larson (26) “referential meaning is something that is referenced or referenced directly which may take the form of objects, events, attribute, or particular relation that can be seen or imagined by words or sentences.”

In the term of grammatical meaning, this datum does not contain translation error. It can be seen in SL “kehinaan” that acts as noun is translated into “honour” that acts also as noun, but TL “honour” is inappropriate with meaning of SL “kehinaan.”

Furthermore, in the term of contextual meaning, this datum certainly contains translation error. In this context of the text with full sentence said that ketiga hal itu seharusnya menjadikan optimisme muncul dalam diri umat islam untuk bangkit dari keterpurukan dan kehinaan menuju kejayaan. If the Instagram machine translation translated “kehinaan” as “honour,” certainly, it is inappropriate with source language (SL) “kehinaan.” According to KBBI kehinaan is a noun. It means sifat yang hina (rendah, buruk, aib, keji, dan sebainya). While, according to Kamusku Dictionary, “honour” means penghargaan, not kehinaan. According to A comprehensive Indonesian-English Dictionary by Allan M. Stevens A. Ed Schmidgall-Tellings “honour” means penghargaan. Meanwhile,
according to Macmillan Dictionary, “honour” means the respect that people have for someone who achieves something great, is very powerful, or behaves in a way that is morally right. *Kehinaan* according to Kamusku Dictionary translates it as “insult,” while, According to A comprehensive Indonesian-English Dictionary by Allan M. Stevens A. Ed Schmidgall-Tellings translates it as “dishonour.” “Dishonour” according to Macmillan Dictionary is a state in which people no longer respect you because of something bad that you have done.

Based on the context of the text and the explanation above, the source language (SL) *kehinaan* should be translated as “insult/dishonour.” Therefore, this datum contains translation error only in contextual meaning. So, the translation error significantly occur to contextual meaning. The writer can conclude that this translation result cannot help Instagram users to translate target language (TL) well in the contextual meaning.

5. **SL : syari’ah**

**TL : banks**

In the term of referential meaning, in this datum is not found a reference, it means, this datum does not contain the translation error in referential meaning. It can be seen on the source language (SL) “syari’ah” acts as noun according to KBBI fifth edition. It is not a reference from something, someone, event, or others. This datum tells with full sentence that “*dengan tegaknya Syariah & Khilafah.*” From this full sentence can be seen clearly that “syari’ah” is not a reference. It acts as noun. As said by Larson (26) “referential meaning is
something that is referenced or referenced directly which may take the form of objects, events, attribute, or particular relation that can be seen or imagined by words or sentences.”

In the term of grammatical meaning, this datum does not contain translation error. It can be seen in SL “syari’ah” that acts as noun is translated into “banks” that acts also as noun, but TL “banks” is inappropriate to the meaning of SL “syari’ah.”

Furthermore, in the term of contextual meaning, this datum contains translation error. Actually, the writer’s goal of source language (SL) means syariah in the context of Islamic. It can be proved with full sentence says that “dengan tegaknya Syariah & Khilafah.” In facts, this context of the text, syariah relate to Islamic law. As said by KBBI syariah is hukum agama yang menetapkan peraturan hidup manusia, hubungan manusia dengan Allah Swt., hubungan manusia dengan manusia dan alam sekitar berdasarkan al-Quran dan Hadis. Meanwhile, “banks” according to Merriam Webster Dictionary is a mound, pile, or ridge raised above the surrounding level, the rising ground bordering a lake, river, or sea or forming the edge of a cut or hollow. Beside that, supported by A comprehensive Indonesian-English Dictionary by Allan M. Stevens A. Ed Schmidgall-Tellings on page 979 translates it as “Islamic Law.”

Based on the explanation above, the source language (SL) syariah should be translated as “Islamic law.” Therefore, this datum contains translation error only in contextual meaning. So, the translation error significantly occur to contextual meaning. The writer can conclude that this translation result cannot
help Instagram users to translate target language (TL) well in the contextual meaning.

6. **SL**: Monas

**TL**: EARTH RADIO

In the term of referential meaning, in this datum is not found a reference, it means, this datum does not contain the translation error in referential meaning. It is not a reference from something, someone, event, or others. As said by Larson (26) “referential meaning is something that is referenced or referenced directly which may take the form of objects, events, attribute, or particular relation that can be seen or imagined by words or sentences.”

In the term of grammatical meaning, this datum contains translation error. It can be seen in SL “Monas” that acts as noun is translated into “Earth Radio.” In facts, “Earth Radio” consists of two words are “earth” and “radio.” According to Merriam Webster Dictionary “earth” acts as “noun,” while, “radio” have several functions. It can be adjective, noun, and verb, beside that, TL “earth radio” cannot fulfill the meaning of SL “Monas.”

Furthermore, in the term of contextual meaning, this datum certainly contains translation error. Actually, Monas is a short form of Monumen Nasional. In this context, Monas is place where Moslem was doing the action. The third Islamic defensive action was held on december, 2nd 2016 in Monas (Monumen Nasional), Jakarta. Merriam webster Dictionary define “National Monument” as a place (such as an old building or an area of land) that is owned and protected by a
national government because of its natural beauty or its importance to history or science. Meanwhile, “Earth Radio” consists of two words are “earth” and “radio.” According to Macmillan Dictionary, “earth” means the planet on which human live, the earth the land on which we live, a hole in the ground where an animal such a fox lives, and others. While, “radio” is a system of broadcasting information and programmes that people can listen to, a piece of equipment that you use for listening to radio programmes, and others. According A comprehensive Indonesian-English Dictionary by Allan M. Stevens A. Ed Schmidgall-Tellings page 641 translates it into “National Monument.” So, the source language (SL) Monumen Nasional should be translated as “National Monument”. Therefore, this datum contains translation error in grammatical and contextual meaning. So, the translation error significantly occur to grammatical and contextual meaning. The writer can conclude that this translation result cannot helpinstagram users to translate target language (TL) well in the grammatical and contextual meaning.

C. Discussion

Instagram in-app text translation feature providesinstagram’s users to translate caption automatically by clicking “see translation.” It means all translation processes are worked by machine translation (MT). Human did not take role in translation process at all. Different with CAT (Computer Assisted Translation), human has big role in doing translation. Computer just assist translator in translating. So the quality of its translation is based on the translator’s
competence. The writer did discussion with the informant, namely Ridho, the Information System student of UIN Jakarta.

Ridho explains that actually, information about the new translator feature on instagram has not been widely publicized to the community because the presence of the new feature was only present few months ago. This is one of the causes that is not yet known what type of computer system that is used by instagram translation feature in more detail. If an application is not yet known what the computer systems he uses, then it is not yet known how it works and also a matter of complex algorithms that work on that machine.

He revealed that Facebook has 2 derivative applications including Instagram and Twitter. Much earlier, Facebook was also have translation feature as same as Instagram by providing the button “See Translation,” then the user would easily find out the translation of foreign language on the status. Facebook cooperated with the online translation engines, namely, Bingg Translator in the translation process. Then, when someone wants to know the translation on a status by clicking on the "see translation,” facebook would send (connect) to Bingg Translator. So overall the translation process is performed by Bingg Translator. Therefore, it can be concluded that overall service is a machine translation.

Another case with twitter, it also has translator feature. Informant explains that twitter translation feature is better than facebook if seen from the translation result which is produced. This is because all the translation process is not done entirely by machine translation, but twitter account has a group of translator (human). If someone wants to know the translation of a tweet (status), then he
can click on the button “see translation.” When those users were not satisfied about the translation results generated by twitter machine translation and found any discrepancy or doubt, he can click on the button “laporkan (report).” This means the machine translations of the tweeter will correct the translation which produced by that machine translation. But the next translation correcting process is done by translator (Human) who works for twitter. From that statement, it can be inferred that the system used by the twitter machine translation is a CAT (Computer-assisted translation). The translation process is not entirely done by machine translation, because the correcting process subsequently made by human performance (translator).

On the contrary to the twitter, on Instagram has no button that provide you the option to do correcting like the button “laporkan (report)” against the translation result if translation is considered unnatural. There is only the option button "see translation.” This condition indicates that new translation feature on instagram uses machine translation totally without human performance (translator) like twitter. It was clear that the translation process is entirely done by automatic translation machine by clicking on “see translation.”
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

From the data, it can be known the translation errors that mostly appear are grammatical and contextual meaning. Instagram machine translation cannot translate well the postings from HTI’s Instagram account in responding Islamic defensive action of 2016, especially in the term “grammatical and contextual meaning.” This quality can be known after doing analysis on translation errors of semantic aspects. Some of them are referential, grammatical, and contextual meaning.

Based on the analysis by recognising the translation error in each datum, semantic aspects are reliable to the translation results. It can be known that in the first datum, there are found two translation errors in referential meaning. The nine translation errors occur to the grammatical meaning, while, nine translation errors also occur to contextual meaning. In the second datum, there is none translation error in referential meaning, the ten translation errors occur to the grammatical meaning, while, the five translation errors occur to contextual meaning. In the third datum, there are found none incorrect translation in referential meaning, the three translation errors in grammatical meaning, while the five translation errors occur to the contextual meaning.

In addition, the all errors show that Instagram machine translation cannot produce a good translation, and human as a translator still have crucial role in
translating. Therefore, as human, we should not expect more to the instagram machine translation to produce a good translation.

B. Suggestion

Translation field becomes one of the technology advancements product. By development product created the machine translation, but everything comes with positive and negative point. One of the new problems of machine translation is the result of translation quality.

The writer recommends to instagram creator to evaluate and improve the quality of in-app text translation feature such as by applying the “correction” button. The writer suggests to always do upgrading for better instagram machine translation.

In addition, HTI’s account admin should write their postings regarding the Islamic defensive action by English if they wanted their postings was seen by society globally (foreign readers). Beside that, Official account of HTI also should pay attention to their grammatical structure and contextual meaning before post their captions.

This suggestion is also addressed to the people who have instagram application, especially for foreign readers. The writer suggests them to be selective when using instagram’s in-app text translation feature.

For foreign readers who would like to know about the Islamic defensive action according Hti’s responses through HTI’s instagram account is suggested to see the original text, and translate those captions by human (professional translator) or
by other machine translation which has good qualification. It because based on this research, Instagram machine translation cannot translate text (caption) well, especially in the grammatical and contextual meaning.

In addition, for the next researcher who will explore about translation assessment, she/he should formulate translation assessment model before doing analysis.
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KELAPA, “masarakat khususnya umat Islam dimohon untuk bersikap secara terbuka dan tidak melakukan penghinaan terhadap pihak apa pun yang ada dalam Al Qur’an maupun haralom. Bahkan, Al Qur’an perlu menjadi pedoman yang diturunkan kepada Nabi Muhammad (SAW).”

Salah satu alasan yang diberikan adalah agar umat Muslim tidak menjadi hamba konflik. Al Qur’an menjadi pedoman yang diturunkan kepada Nabi Muhammad (S).

Bisanya, para yang ada dalam Al Qur’an mulai keberanian, tidak perlu dikhawatirkan oleh pelaksana umat Muslim dan diturunkan kepada Nabi Muhammad (S).

Hidayatullah, Istri Ahok: ‘Istiadat Islam di Jakarta, Tantang Anies, Kritik soal Korupsi’

Hidayatullah, istri Bupati Klapanunggal, juga menyebut pihak Jakarta Barat yang memang memaparkan soal korupsi. Sejumlah alat bukti telah diserahkan ke pihak berwenang.

Ketua Umum Golkar, Arief Yahya, menyebutkan, ‘pemimpin harus tetap bertanggung jawab terhadap rakyat yang memilihnya. Ini tidak melibatkan politik, melainkan pihak-pihak yang memang memaparkan soal korupsi yang juga diungkapkan oleh Golkar.’

Dalam hal ini, Golkar di Jakarta Barat yang memaparkan soal korupsi yang sebagian besar diungkapkan oleh Golkar.

Hidayatullah, istri Bupati Klapanunggal, juga menyebut pihak Jakarta Barat yang memang memaparkan soal korupsi. Sejumlah alat bukti telah diserahkan ke pihak berwenang.

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Hidayatullah, istri Bupati Klapanunggal, juga menyebut pihak Jakarta Barat yang memang memaparkan soal korupsi. Sejumlah alat bukti telah diserahkan ke pihak berwenang.
Massa dari arah dalam majelis pun tenang bersama ke jalan. Massa tidak beraa Balaikota juga tidak beraa ke Istana, akhirnya jatuh yang ke arah istana.

Walaupun massa mendekam di sebuah blokade lalu di terobosan di Depan Gedung Mahkamah Agung.

"Mohon diperlihatkan cara kembali, dan polisi berhenti dari membuka blokade," panglimanya.

Update 14.00 WIB:
Massa masih mundur. Mobil polisi mulai merangkak ke peserta.
"Perhatikan terkait dengan cara dukuh" beberapa kali.
Update 16.00 WIB:

Di tengah kobosan, massa shafat sita berjemaah.

@BellaOtam @queerTangkapAfok @cokokotakula2 @NusratAmran11
@hidjahbrid
View all 6 comments

Saving screenshot

@hidjahbrid Want to tell garam karina mass to the palace, one of the blockade police box Mass move of istal moke to the presidential palace be dared. To president javan asprajana ordered police men to block the entrance, blockades are in front of the palace. Originally the mass was to be taken by the police. Blockades to blockades, finally the police requisitioned. All participants of the action of the city Khalil

In order to maintain order (9/1/2016) the mass of the mosque in the direction of any way to Istana. The result: The clash is not understood. This finally a box in the direction of the palace. But now themass diobkade again and on the floor of the building of the supreme court. The police have captured the police, and the police is coming again. Finally the police requisitioned. The mass are now in the lower part of the building. Pengekalan ake part of the police.

@BellaOtam @queerTangkapAfok @cokokotakula2 @NusratAmran11 @hidjahbrid
View all 4 comments

We are now in the lower part of the building. Pengekalan ake part of the police.
mitos yang merupakan pada diri ummat Islam:


2. Akan umat Islam aneklas


#alumni12
#makkaoplastra\n
#memimpin\n
#Makkaoplastra

#membangun

#independen

#Makkaoplastra

#membangun

#independen

#Makkaoplastra