



## The Accuracy and Acceptability of Students' Post Editing of Idiomatic Expression Translation from English into Indonesia by Using U Dictionary

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### Abstract

*This study aim to identify the accuracy and the acceptability of students' post editing of idiomatic expression translation from english into indonesia by using u dictionary. In this study, researchers used English students at Padang State University who had taken translation courses. Researchers use the translation test as a research instrument. This research method is descriptive qualitative. To analyze the data, the researcher identified the accuracy and acceptability of the students' post-editing results against the results of the U Dictionary. Then, the researcher calculates the average accuracy and acceptability. The researcher found that the accuracy and acceptability of post-editing for English students who had taken a translation course in translating idiomatic expressions were at an "almost accurate and almost acceptable" level. The number of students whose translations were accurate was 4 people, 16 students with almost accurate levels, and no students who had inaccurate assessment ranges. Meanwhile, for the acceptability level, there were 6 students who received a rating at the acceptable level, 14 students in the almost acceptable rating range, and none of the students received an unacceptable rating. The average accuracy level for the accuracy level is 2.3107. While the average acceptance rate is 2.3764.*

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## INTRODUCTION

Translation is the activity of translating the meaning of a text from the source language to the target language. According to Nida & Taber (1982), translation

involves duplicating the most natural translation of the source language message in the target language, first in terms of meaning and then in terms of style.

Developments in technology and information produce various applications that can facilitate humans to overcome a problem, one of which is in terms of communication. Not everyone communicates in the same language, hence the need for a dictionary or translation. Using a printed dictionary to look up the meaning of words tends to be inefficient because users have to search for words one by one, flip through the dictionary pages, and search carefully. This is what encourages various companies to create digital dictionary applications to make word searches faster and easier.

The digital dictionary can be categorized as machine translation. machine function language translator to make it easier for someone to translate from one language to another wanted. There are several translation tools that can be used by translators in the digital era. Including Google Translate (GT), Yandex Translator (YT), U Dictionary (U-Dict), Collin Translator (CT), Bing Translator (BT), Systran Translate (ST), and IBM translator (IT) (Ardi et al., 2022; Fitria, 2021).

One of the digital dictionaries/MT that can be utilized with a smartphone is called U-Dictionary. The learners found it simpler to help them with their English study. It can also be utilized anytime, anywhere (Ally, 2009; Hashim et al., 2017). This application was released on March 24th, 2016, and offered by Youdao, Hong Kong. Juwita et al., (2020) stated that the U-Dictionary has advantages that are free, unique, and simple to use. This dictionary can translate into 39 different languages. This includes a user-friendly display so that it allows users not to bother and be confused in operating it. The U-dictionary is also equipped with phonetic symbols and pronunciation. And next, equipped with OCR translate where this feature can take photos of text then this dictionary will automatically translate in a flash in a few seconds. Then, this application can check grammar, and the most interesting thing is this dictionary is equipped with many interesting menus such as writing clubs, virtual videos to games so that we don't get bored. All words, phrases, clauses, sentences, and paragraphs can be translated using the U dictionary. The U dictionary is also equipped with a microphone icon so that the translator does not need to type again to find the meaning of the word but can pronounce it. With the help of the internet network, translation is very fast.

However, some researchers in machine translation have studied how errors can appear with various MT errors in several categories. MT errors are defined from two perspectives: “adequacy includes deletions, additions, mistranslations, and shifts in meaning; acceptance includes grammar, syntax, lexicon, coherence, style, register, and spelling” Daems et al (2017). In addition, various errors are also categorized as grammatical, lexical-semantic, and syntactic errors divided into three types Sycz-Opoń & Gałuskina (2017). Furthermore, MT errors are divided into six groups, including “linguistic, terminological, referential, stylistic, syntactic, and typological” Sin-wai (2016).

In relation to the above MT error categories. Where in a certain context, students as human translators (HTs) are essential in the post-editing machine translation process (PEMT). The PEMT process aims to achieve the specified quality

of target text through analysis and correction of various errors found in the MT output (Koglin & Cunha, 2019; Screen, 2019).

MT is one of the tools used to help in idiom translation into the target language. Idiomatic expressions are commonly used meaning is not related to the literal meaning of the words. Idiomatic expressions are a part of every language. There are idiomatic idioms in every language. Native speakers often use idiomatic expressions without considering their figurative meanings. Foreign speakers often find it difficult to understand idioms because they are unable to determine the foundational idea upon which the expression is founded. Idioms must be learned by foreign English speakers in order to acclimate them. However, there are situations when idioms are translated literally by machine translation. This frequently happens out of context and does not accurately reflect the specific expression that was intended.

In addition, the translation of idioms with machine translation is difficult to reach, because the message conveyed is not exactly the same as the actual meaning. For example:

Source language: The rocket hurtles upward higher and higher. And Woody says :  
Ahh!! This is the part where we blow up!!

Target language: Roket meluncur ke atas lebih tinggi dan lebih tinggi. Dan Woody berkata: Ahh!! Ini adalah bagian di mana kita meledak!!  
(Using Google Translate)

Target language: Roket melontarkan ke atas lebih tinggi dan lebih tinggi.  
Woody berkata: ini bagian dimana kita akan meledak! (Using U Dictionary)

(Source: Angraini, A. (2014) .The Analysis of Idioms in the Film Toy Story. Thesis. English Education Department. Tarbiyah dan keguruan.)

The results of the translation of idioms by Google translate and the U Dictionary above can be categorized as inaccurate. The above translation, is not accurate, because the meaning of the idiom is mistranslated into the target language sentence so the message is not conveyed accurately in the translation result. In the above translation the idiom is not translated correctly. Because Google Translate and U Dictionary translated literally. Therefore, the message to be conveyed is not appropriate. Idioms *blew up* after being translated by the U Dictionary and google is translated into *Meledak*. While the exact meaning of the idiom is getting mad or get angry. Therefore, post editing is required to improve the result of MT.

As a result, the researcher is interested in using Dictionary U to translate idiomatic expressions requiring students to use post-editing techniques in order to obtain an understanding that is in accordance with the context because as previously mentioned, there are still many translations made by machine translation that do not fit the context. This study aims to investigate whether students are able to develop their analytical skills regarding idiom translation and determine whether it is accurate considering the context of the idiom or whether they only accept the literal translation of idiomatic expressions provided by U Dictionary rather than the intended meaning of the idiom. As discussed earlier, idiomatic expressions cannot be

taken literally. It takes the experience of students who have taken several courses such as semantics and pragmatics.

## **METHOD**

This study used descriptive qualitative approach. This aim to identify the accuracy and the acceptability of students' post editing of idiomatic expression translation from english into indonesia by using u dictionary. The researcher collected several examples of idiomatic expressions and carried out the translation using U Dictionary. After that the researcher gave a translation test to the students in the form of a soft file in the form of Microsoft word which the researcher had a stack. By activating the track changes mode, students carry out tests by correcting the translation results from the U Dictionary by carrying out post-editing techniques. After that, students were asked to collect their translation results. Then the researcher will analyze the accuracy and acceptability of whether the translation results are acceptable or not in accordance with the meaning of the idiomatic expression. The purpose of the test is to identify the accuracy and the acceptability of students' post editing of idiomatic expression translation from english into indonesia by using u dictionary.

Researchers adapted data analysis from Nababan et al (2012). the researcher identifies the accuracy and acceptability of the post-editing results of idiomatic expressions with a range of 1 to 3. 1 means the translation is inaccurate and not accepted, 2 means almost accurate and less acceptable, and 3 means the translation is accurate and acceptable. After identifying students' translations of idiomatic expressions by students by post-editing the results of the translation of U Dictionary . the students' translation results were assessed by researchers and also one of the lecturers in the English department.

Second, calculate the average accuracy and acceptability using percentage level

Third, after calculating the average, the researcher grouped students based on the average obtained with the level of accuracy and acceptability using the range of assessments from Nababan et al. (2012).

## **RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

After distributed 35 Idiomatic expression, the product of the translation test were score by the reseacher and the second rater as inter-reliability to avoid the subjectivity. Max score per student is 150 and max score per question is 60. There were 20 students participating.

Accuracy

The product of accuracy can be shown as follows:

Student's accurate translation

Based on Nababan et al (2012) Accuracy is a term used in evaluating translations to refer to whether the source language text and target language text are appropriate or not. The concept of equivalence leads to the convenience of content or messages between the two. A text can be called a translation, if the text has the same meaning or message as the source language text.

The following are example of Idiomatic expression that are accurately translated by students:

Student 5

SL: I'm as blind as a bad without my glasses

TL: Aku buta seperti kelelawar tanpa kacamataku. (MT)

PE: Aku benar-benar buta seperti kelelawar tanpa kacamataku.  
(Student PE)

The idiomatic expression in SL is "as blind as a bat." Where the meaning of the idiom "as blind as a bat" is "very blind," In TL, using a translation machine, namely the U Dictionary, is translated "buta seperti kelelawar." In TL, there are still sentences that are left behind, and in PE Student 5, the translation made by U Dictionary was edited into "Benar-benar buta seperti kelelawar," which produced an accurate translation.

Student 17

SL: People have been coming down with flu left,right and centre

TL ( U-Dict): Orang-orang terkena flu dari kiri, kanan dan tengah. (MT)

PE: Orang-orang terkena flu dimana-mana. (Student PE)

The idiomatic expression above is a trinomial idiom in which there are three words: "left, right, and center." Idiom means "happening in many places or with many people." Translations by MT are translated literally or as just words, but their meanings are very different. On PE, Student 17 edited the translation made by U Dictionary into "dimana-mana," which produced an accurate translation. where the idiomatic expression message is the same as SL.

Student 6

SL: You're an adult now; you have to learn to *stand on your own two feet*.

TL (U-Dict): Kau sudah dewasa sekarang; Kau harus belajar *berdiri dengan kedua kakimu sendiri*.

PE: Kau sudah dewasa sekarang; Kau harus belajar *mandiri*. (PE Student)

The idiomatic expression "stand on your own feet" means "be independent." Machine translation translates inaccurately and differs from the actual meaning. In PE, student 6 edited the translation made by U Dictionary into "mandiri," which produced an accurate translation where the message of the idiom was conveyed correctly.

b.) Student's Almost accurate translation

Based on Nababan et al (2012), the translation is almost accurate, such as most of the meanings of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences or source language texts have been accurately transferred to the target language. However, there are still distortions of meaning or double meaning translations (taxa) or omitted meanings which disturb the integrity of the message.

The following are example of Idiomatic expression that are almost accurate translated by students:

Student 8

SL: The neighbours' loud music every night is *driving me up the wall*.

TL (U-Dict): Para tetangga musik keras setiap malam adalah *mengemudi saya ke dinding*. (MT)

PE: Para tetangga 'musik keras setiap malam membuat *saya terganggu*. (Student PE)

The idiomatic expression above means "make someone very angry." where the translation machine translates literally and differs from the meaning of the idiom. On student 8's translation, he edited it into "saya terganggu." that produce almost accurate translation with the meaning of the idiom, and there are also missing words, so the message is not conveyed in its entirety.

Student 13

SL: The manager threw us a curveball when he told us that our budget would be cut next year.

TL (U-Dict): Manajer melemparkan kami sebuah curveball ketika dia mengatakan kepada kami bahwa anggaran kami akan dipotong tahun depan.

PE: Manajer memberitahukan sebuah masalah ketika dia mengatakan kepada kami bahwa anggaran kami akan dipotong tahun depan.

The idiomatic expression above means "to surprise us with an unexpected problem." where the machine translator translates literally and differs from the meaning of the idiom. Student 13 was edited into "memberitahukan sebuah masalah." The meaning does not match the meaning of the idiom, and there is also the use of words that are different from the meaning of the idiom, such as "mengejutkan," which is changed to "memberitahukan," so the message is not conveyed in its entirety.

c.) Student's inaccurate translation

According to Nababan et al (2012) Inaccurate translation is when the meaning of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences or text of the source language is transferred inaccurately into the target language or deleted.

The following are example of Idiomatic expression that are inaccurate translated by students:

Student 1

SL: I felt *like a fish out of water* with my electric guitar among all those classical musicians

TL (U-Dict): Aku merasa seperti *ikan keluar dari air* dengan gitar listrik saya di antara semua orang musicians klasik.

PE: Aku merasa *tersisihkan* dengan gitar listrik saya di antara semua orang musisi klasik.

In the idiom, the expression "like a fish out of water" has a meaning that is "uncomfortable." U Dictionary's translation of each word is different from the actual meaning of the idiom. and in PE Student 1, he edited the translation made by U Dictionary into "tersisihkan," which produced an inaccurate translation that did not match the meaning of the idiom in the source text.

Student 7

SL: He wasn't supposed to know about it, but someone let *the cat out of the bag*.

TL (U-Dict): Dia tidak seharusnya tahu tentang hal itu, tapi seseorang membiarkan *kucing keluar dari tas*.

PE: Dia tidak seharusnya tahu tentang hal itu, tapi seseorang *membiarkannya saja*.

on the idiomatic expression above the actual meaning is "inform before hand". U Dictionary is translated word for word which is very different from the actual meaning of the idiom. while at student 7's post editing, he edited it into "membiarkannya saja" where he changed the actual meaning and that produce inaccurate translation.

Student 15

SL: The accomodation was a bit *rougt and ready*.

TL: Akomodasi sudah *siap dan siap*. (MT)

PE: Akomodasi sudah *siap dan siap sederhana*. (Student)

Rough and ready is a binomial idiom that consists of two words that have real meaning, namely "crude and lacking sophistication." On PE Student 15, he edited it into "siap dan siap sederhana." There is a change in meaning so that the meaning of the idiom cannot be conveyed, which produces an inaccurate translation.

Student 4

SL: I never would've dreamed I would eat lobster *morning, noon, and night*, for free.

TL: Aku tidak akan pernah bermimpi makan lobster *pagi, siang, dan malam*, gratis. (MT)

PE: Aku tidak akan pernah bermimpi makan lobster *sekalipun secara gratis*. (Student)

The meaning of the idiom above is "all of the time," where the student who edited the translation made by U Dictionary is inaccurate because he changed the translation to "sekalipun," where the meaning is inaccurate and changes the message of the source text.

Acceptability



Based on Nababan et al (2012) acceptability is the translation feels natural, the technical terms used are commonly used and familiar to readers; phrases, clauses, and sentences used in accordance with the rules of the Indonesian language.

The product of acceptability can be shown as follows:

a.) Acceptable product made by student

The following are example of acceptable translation product made by student:

Student 16

SL: Telling him not to smoke in here is *like a red rag to a bull*.

TL: Menyuruhnya untuk tidak merokok di sini *seperti lap merah untuk banteng*. (MT)

PE: Menyuruhnya untuk tidak merokok di sini *akan membuatnya marah*.

The idiomatic expression above means "*will make him extremely angry*". MT translate word for word. The results of the student post-editing above are natural in language and the sentences used are in accordance with Indonesian language rules and can be understood.

Student 16

SL: When I set off around of world, I felt *as free as a bird*.

TL: Saat aku berkeliling dunia, aku merasa *sebebas burung*.(MT)

PE: Saat aku berkeliling dunia, aku merasa *sangat bebas*. (Student)

Idiom "as free as a bird" means "very free". The post editing results of the students above are acceptable and natural. Conveying the meaning of the source language to the target language can be accepted by the reader and the meaning can be understood.

Student 2

SL: The restaurant was just *a hop, skip, and a jump* from our hotel.

TL: Restoran hanya *hop, loncat, dan melompat* dari hotel kami.

PE: Restoran hanya *sejengkal* dari hotel kami.

The idiom above means "short distance". The PE results of the students above can be accepted by Indonesian society where the word "Sejengkal" means "sangat dekat". The meaning of the idiom is acceptable and does not change from the original meaning.

Student 9

SL: John had a furious argument with his supervisor, but he managed to *stand his ground*.

TL: John bertengkar sengit dengan atasannya, tetapi ia *tetap bisa berdiri*.

PE: John bertengkar sengit dengan atasannya, tetapi ia tetap *bertahan dengan pendapatnya*.

The idiom "stand his ground" means "to refuse to change your mind about something despite the pressure to change it". so in Post editing students can be accepted and the results become more understandable and acceptable.

b. Almost Acceptable

Based on Nababan et al (2012) less acceptable in general the translation already feels scientific but there are a few problems with the use of terms or there are slight errors in the grammar.

The product of less acceptable can be shown as follows:

Student 1

SL: I've been looking for you *here, there, and everywhere*.

TL: Aku sudah mencarimu *di sini, di sana, dan di mana-mana*. (U-D)

PE: Aku sudah *berkeliling dunia* mencarimu. (student)

The idiom "*here, there, and everywhere*" means "*in many different places; all over*." In the PE results of student 1, he edited this into "berkeliling dunia," where this is a term that can be interpreted as "segala tempat." But not everyone understands the use of the phrase "berkeliling dunia," so sometimes it is different, which causes a few mistakes.

Student 5

SL: More people in Britain are on the breadline now than thirty years ago.

TL: Lebih banyak orang di Inggris yang bekerja di bidang roti sekarang daripada tiga puluh tahun yang lalu.

PE: Lebih banyak orang di Inggris yang *bekerja berpendapatan rendah* sekarang daripada tiga puluh tahun yang lalu

The idiom above means "very poor". PE results from students edited into "*bekerja berpendapatan rendah*" can be understood but the meaning is slightly less in accordance with the meaning of the SL.

c. Unacceptable product made by student

Student 20

SL: Taxi driving is his *bread and butter* though he also writes music.

TL: Sopir taksi adalah *roti dan menteganya* meskipun dia juga menulis musik. (MT)

PE: Sopir taksi adalah *roti dan menteganya* meskipun dia juga menulis musik. (Student)

The idiom above means "*be an activity/ job you do to get the money you need*". MT and PE students both translate into "roti dan mentega" which is only translated word by word. So, that the meaning of the idiom from SL cannot be accepted

Student 19

SL: The restaurant was just *a hop, skip, and a jump* from our hotel.

TL: Restoran hanya *hop, loncat, dan melompat* dari hotel kami.

PE: Restoran hanya *hop, loncat, dan melompat* dari hotel kami.

The idiom above means "a short distance". MT and PE students both translate into "*hop, loncat, dan melompat*" which is only translated word for word. So, that the meaning of the idiom from SL cannot be accepted.

## Finding

### 1. Accuracy Score

Level of accuracy

Range	Level Accuracy	Student
1-1,45	Inaccurate	-
1,5-2,45	Almost Accurate	16
2,5-3	Accurate	4

At the level of accuracy, found 4 students with an accuracy range of 2.5-3. Students reach an accurate level. 16 students with an accuracy range of 1.5 – 2.45. The levels reached by these students were almost accurate. And none of the students got an inaccurate average.

Table Data Processing (Accuracy)

Sample	Accuracy				
	Total R1	AVERAGE R2	Total R2	AVERAGE R2	AVERAGE 3
Student 1	83	2,371428571	79	2,257142857	2,314285714
Student 2	79	2,257142857	80	2,285714286	2,271428571
Student 3	87	2,485714286	78	2,228571429	2,357142857
Student 4	79	2,257142857	80	2,285714286	2,271428571
Student 5	85	2,428571429	91	2,6	2,514285714
Student 6	80	2,285714286	80	2,285714286	2,285714286
Student 7	82	2,342857143	76	2,171428571	2,257142857
Student 8	79	2,257142857	80	2,285714286	2,271428571
Student 9	86	2,457142857	86	2,457142857	2,457142857
Student 10	84	2,4	84	2,4	2,4
Student 11	93	2,657142857	90	2,571428571	2,614285714
Student 12	76	2,171428571	88	2,514285714	2,342857143
Student 13	79	2,257142857	84	2,4	2,328571429

Student 14	84	2,4	88	2,514285714	2,457142857
Student 15	78	2,228571429	82	2,342857143	2,285714286
Student 16	79	2,257142857	82	2,342857143	2,3
Student 17	77	2,2	83	2,371428571	2,285714286
Student 18	81	2,314285714	79	2,257142857	2,285714286
Student 19	61	1,742857143	79	2,257142857	2
Student 20	55	1,571428571	79	2,257142857	1,914285714
AVERAGE	79,35	2,267142857	82,4	2,354285714	
Finall Score					2,310714286

The level of accuracy according to rater 1 is 79.35 with an average of 2.267. where the accuracy level is almost accurate. and the level of accuracy according to rater 2 is 82.4 with an average of 2.354. where the accuracy level is almost accurate. The combined average of the results of rater 1 and rater 2 is 2.3107. Where the level of accuracy is almost accurate. So, the students' post-editing ability on the results of the translation machine in translating idiomatic expressions is at an almost accurate level with a percentage of 2.3107

## 2. Acceptability Score

### Level Acceptable

Range	Level Acceptability	Students
1-1,45	Inacceptable	-
1,5-2,45	Almost Acceptable	14
2,5-3	Acceptable	6

At the level of acceptability, found 6 students with an acceptable range of 2.5 - 3. Students reach an acceptable level. 14 students with an acceptable range of 1.5 –

2.45. The levels reached by these students were almost acceptable. And none of the students got an unacceptable average.

Tabel Data Processing (Acceptability)

Sample	Acceptability		Total R2	AVERAGE R2	AVERAGE 3
	Total R1	AVERAGE R2			
Student 1	92	2,628571429	83	2,371428571	2,5
Student 2	89	2,542857143	78	2,228571429	2,38571429
Student 3	91	2,6	79	2,257142857	2,42857143
Student 4	88	2,514285714	79	2,257142857	2,38571429
Student 5	92	2,628571429	86	2,457142857	2,54285714
Student 6	90	2,571428571	79	2,257142857	2,41428571
Student 7	85	2,428571429	70	2	2,21428571
Student 8	89	2,542857143	82	2,342857143	2,44285714
Student 9	93	2,657142857	84	2,4	2,52857143
Student 10	94	2,685714286	84	2,4	2,54285714
Student 11	98	2,8	91	2,6	2,7
Student 12	84	2,4	82	2,342857143	2,37142857
Student 13	89	2,542857143	79	2,257142857	2,4
Student 14	91	2,6	87	2,485714286	2,54285714
Student 15	90	2,571428571	77	2,2	2,38571429
Student 16	86	2,457142857	78	2,228571429	2,34285714
Student 17	84	2,4	83	2,371428571	2,38571429
Student 18	86	2,457142857	73	2,085714286	2,27142857
Student 19	67	1,914285714	66	1,885714286	1,9

Student 20	62	1,771428571	67	1,914285714	1,84285714
AVERAGE	87	2,485714286	79,35	2,267142857	
Final Score					2,37642857

According to rater 1, the acceptable level is 87 with an average of 2,485. where the level is acceptable. and the acceptable level according to rater 2 is 79.35 with an average of 2.267. where the acceptance rate is almost. The combined average of rater 1 and rater 2 results is 2.3764. Where the level of acceptance is almost. There are still some errors where the meaning is not quite right. So, the students' post-editing ability on machine translation results in translating idiomatic expressions is at an almost acceptable level with a percentage of 2.3764.

## DISCUSSION

The results of data analysis on the accuracy of student post editing of idiomatic expression Translation from English into Indonesia by using U Dictionary is 2.3107, which includes the accuracy level range of 1.5-2.45 at an almost accurate level. The results of data analysis on the acceptability of student post editing of idiomatic expression Translation from English into Indonesia by using U Dictionary is 2.3764 which includes the acceptability level range of 1.5-2.45 at the almost accepted level.

Average score of the accuracy and acceptability of student post editing on the translation of idiomatic expressions from English to Indonesian using the U dictionary shows some similarities with findings from other studies that analyze the proportion of post editing in translating expressive texts and informative texts using Google Translate by Aliurridha & Tanjung (2019). According to the findings of their research on informative texts that have been prepared by students there are post-editing results from English to Indonesian 5% at the accuracy level and 22% at the acceptability level. Whereas for expressive text the proportion of post editing of translating English to Indonesia using Google Translate is 28% at the accuracy level and 47% at the acceptability level. This study suggests that people do not use GT in translating text expressions directly and must pay attention to culture-specific items, especially metaphorical expressions because more than 50% of the metaphorical texts in this study are wrong. And another problem with GT in translating expressive texts is that the translation results are literal, so GT does not convey food pragmatically and contextually. the results of the above research are the same as the

results of research in this study. Where U Dictionary is in translating idiomatic expressions that are also translated literally, so post editing is required from students.

In addition, according to Ayuningtyas et al (2018) in their studies about difficulties in translating idiomatic expressions. Where the research found that 15% of students' translations were really inadequate, 23% inadequate, 10% sufficient, 14% almost successful, and 38% successful. The fact that the number of inaccurate translation results is greater than the accurate translation results indicates that students experience difficulties during the idiom translation process. This is different from the findings in this study. Where the level of accuracy and acceptability is at 2.3107 and 2.3764 which are included in the almost accurate and less acceptable category.

Based on the results of the researcher's research, the researcher found results where students immediately received the translation results from the U Dictionary without changing or modifying them. As previously explained, this idiomatic expression requires correction because of cultural differences from the source language to the target language. Not everyone understands the meaning of the idiom. U Dictionary only translates literally, so the meaning of the source text is not conveyed. Based on this, it is necessary to increase student learning. By reading the source text first so that students can understand the content and intent of the text to be translated, as stated by Basnett (2002), translating is not just transferring the language from the source text to the target text but also carrying out the decoding process by reading the source text repeatedly. This indicates that the task of the translator is not only to translate the text but also to interpret the message. In addition, according to Coldiron (2016), the intuition of the target language reader is very much needed in the translation process, apart from looking at the culture of the source text. Translation is a complex process.

Post-editing techniques need to be mastered by students. Based on the results of research from Wardana et al. (2022) regarding students' ability to post-edit Google Translate translation results, this study shows that students' post-edit results on GT are sufficient to provide good language in the target language, with evidence that students can change and rearrange sentences to make them more compact without losing the meaning of the message contained in the text. This is similar to what the researcher found in this study: some students were able to change the idiomatic translation of U Dictionary into the appropriate language and understand the meaning. To achieve the best results, one must have extensive experience in continuous translation. The researcher feels that the students' abilities are sufficient to do post-editing, although the results are still not perfect.



## CONCLUSION

Based on the findings in this study, it can be concluded that the level of accuracy and acceptability of post editing for English students who have taken translation courses in translating idiomatic expressions is at the "almost accurate and less acceptable" level. With an average accuracy level of 2.3107. As for the level of acceptance, it is at an average of 2.3764.

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