

SEMANTIC TRANSLATION ERRORS AS A RESULT OF GOOGLE TRANSLATE

(A Case of Error Translation on Homonymous And
Polysemous Words In Bahasa Indonesia)



**ENGLISH EDUCATION DEPARTEMENT
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UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH MAKASSAR
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MOTTO

***“Bukan Tentang Siapa, Tapi
Bagaimana Menjalannya”***

***“If You Don't Like The Road You're
Walking. Start Paving Another One”***

“Dolly Parton”



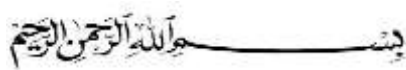
ABSTRACT

Ummi Uswatun Khasanah Rahman, 2019. This final project is about *Semantic Translation Errors As A Result Of Google Translate (A Case Of Error Translation On Homonymous And Polysemous Words In Bahasa Indonesia)*. A thesis of English Education Department, the Faculty of Teachers Training and Education, Makassar Muhammadiyah University, supervisionally by Nunung Anugrahwati and Maharida.

This research aimed to analyze the translation of the words homonymous and polysemous in Indonesian (SL) into English (TL) through the Google Translate program. This research focused on observing general semantic errors, especially semantic errors caused by this Google Translate program. The scope of this research is semantics, translation, homonymous, polysemous, and ambiguity. This research used descriptive qualitative method. The result of research about Semantic Translation Errors As A Result of Google Translate A Case of Error Translation On Homonymous And Polysemous Words In Bahasa Indonesia. Based on the analysis The Google Translate program tends to be literal rather than contextual. This is causes ambiguity. The errors that caused by lexical factors, the use of the word in different context, the use in different environment, word metaphors, and grammatical factors the lexeme are given affix, the word structured in different part of speech. In conclusion, The Google Translate program can not be able to translated a hundred homonymous word and polysemous word. The significant errors occur of the lack of ability by the Google translate translating the homonymous word and polysemous word in contextually meaning and also make the lexical ambiguity. The Google Translate program can not produce a good translation and can make ambiguity.

Keywords: Semantic, Homonymous, Polysemous, Translation, Google Translate

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Finally this graduating paper is expected to be able to provide useful knowledge and information to the reader. And the writer is pleased to accept more suggestion and contribution from the reader for the improvement of the thesis.

Makassar, Januari 2019

The Writer

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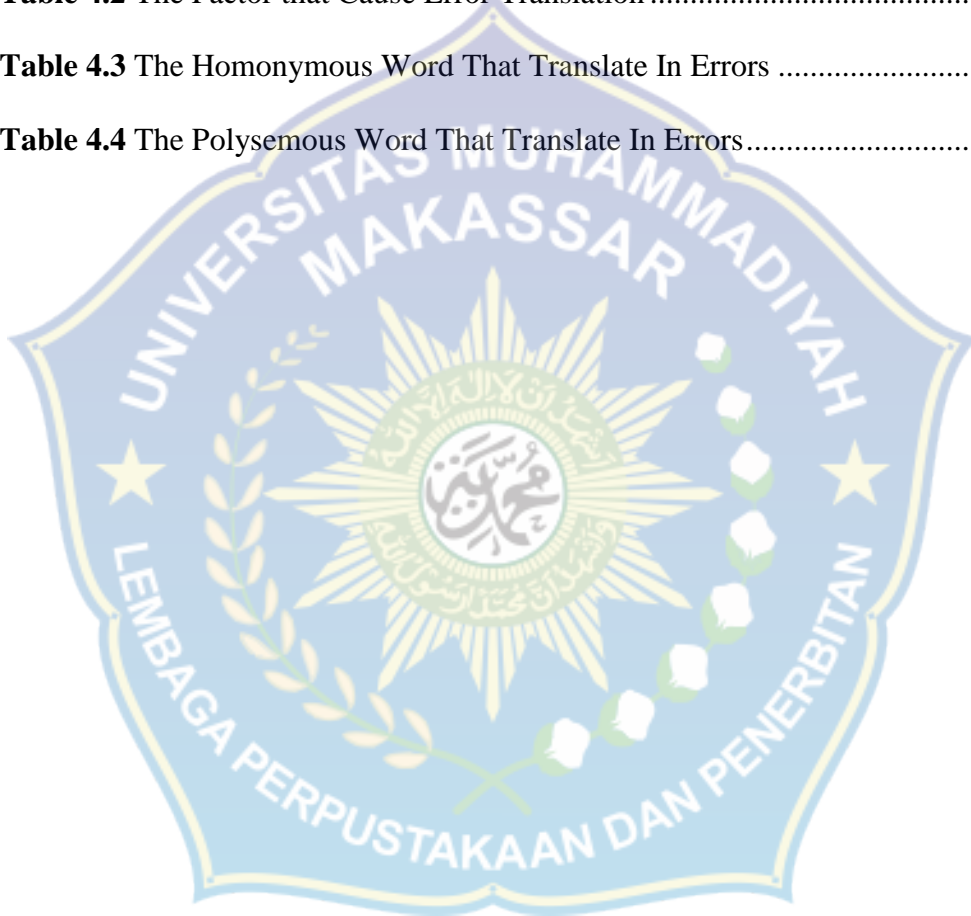
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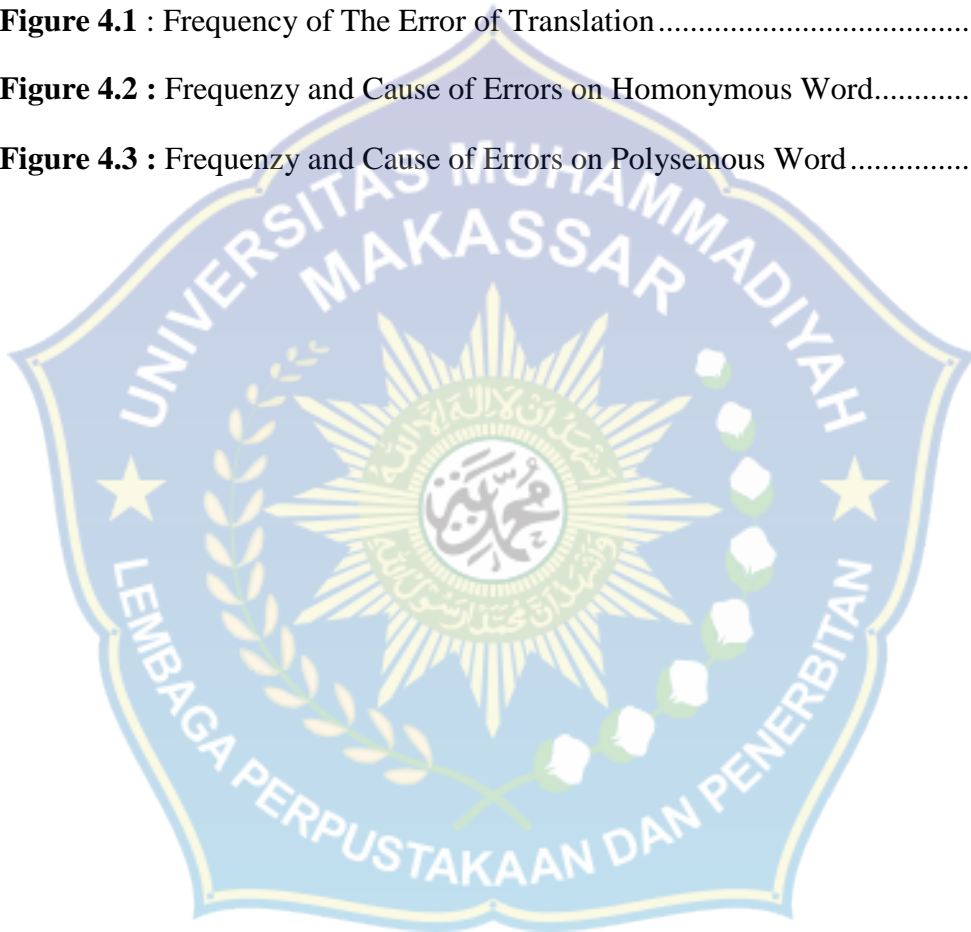
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Appendix B. A hundred of homonymous words chosen from Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia., and the result of Google Translate translation on homonymous words constructed in sentences into English



CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background

Language is a fundamental part of our lives, we speak it, write in it and think in it. The words we use are combined in order to create utterances that convey meaning. As explained by Ullman (1962), meaning is the most ambiguous term in the theory of language as well as being the most controversial one. Language itself is ambiguous and words often possess more than one meaning; it is up to the language user to decide which meaning to choose based on the context of utterances.

Polysemy and homonymy are two representatives of ambiguity in language and are part of everyday language. The way people understand words spoken by others reflects their understanding of the senses expressed by these words. This paper will provide an overview of the approach used by dictionaries in order to determine whether a word represents an example of polysemy or homonymy, based on shared/different etymology as well as shared/different core meaning. Polysemy and homonymy cannot be separated based on their etymology and possession of central or core meaning as this approach is arbitrary, and it is impossible to draw clear boundaries between these two semantic items.

Some translation problems arise at the word level; especially when it comes to translation from Indonesia to English. Thus, for students to understand the

message of the Indonesia text clearly which is in this case the source text, they need to understand the meaning of words especially key words so to translate them successfully to produce a coherent target text in English. In other words, students sometimes find difficulty in getting the meaning of some Indonesian words. Therefore, they fail most of the time in transmitting the message clearly. Most English words are foreign so they create a kind of ambiguity for which results in misunderstanding of the sentence. Indonesian words Homonymous and Polysemous words are a special type of Indonesian words that create ambiguity at two levels: At the sentence level when cannot get the exact meaning and at the translation level when students are not sure of the meaning to translate.

Ambiguity in language is an essential part of language, it is often an obstacle to be ignored or a problem to be solved for people to understand each other. This paper concerns with the result of Google translate towards homonymous and polysemous words in Bahasa Indonesia. The focus is on the semantic translation errors occur in translation process.

B. Problem Statements

Based on the background of study above, the problem of the study is as follows:

1. What kind of translation errors occurs in Indonesian - English translation through Google Translate program?

2. What are the causes of semantic errors of google translate translation on homonymous words?
3. What are the causes of semantic errors of google translate translation on polysemous words?

C. Objective of the Research

The objectives of the research can be stated as follows:

1. To analyze the translation errors occurs in Indonesian - English through Google Translate program.
2. To Observe of general semantic error which is caused by Google Translate program in homonymous.
3. To Observe of general semantic error which is caused by Google Translate program in polysemous.

D. Significance of the Research

1. The result of this study is expected to be useful for the people who has using Google Translate program that is not able yet to translate a hundred of homonymous and polysemous words, so it is suggested to the language users not to rely only on Google Translate in translating any Source Language. In positive way the users will more know the meaning of words by find be self in dictionary.
2. The result of this study can be useful for computer programmer to create new advanced programs in order to minimize errors.

E. Scope of the Research

To simplify the study, the writer limits the research on the Semantic Translation Errors As A Result Of Google Translate, A Case Of Errors Of Translation On Homonymous And Polysemous Words In Bahasa Indonesia.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A. Previous of Related Literature

This research has been reviewed some previous research such as journals which relevant to the study.

The first, Fadillah (2017) in her thesis tries to analyse translation errors by the semantic aspect using features in instagram as machine translation. This research describe about translation, error analysis, semantic translation, machine traslation and Instagram features.

As a result, the research show that the translation errors that mostly appear are grammatical and contextual meaning. Instagram machine translation cannot translate well, especially in the term “grammatical and contextual meaning.” Some semantic aspect that measure the quality of instagram feature as a machine translation is referential, grammatical, and contextualmeaning.

The diffrence of Fadillah (2017) thesis with this research is the semantic focus and media that using to translated. In this research, the reseracher tries to analyse the semantic translation errors on homonymous and polysemous caused of google translate. Meanwhile, her research focus of features of instagram as a machinetranslation.

The second, Amanah (2017) conducted the research focuses on identifying errors made by Google Translate in vocative and informativetexts(notices and pamphlets) and how human translators rectify the errors. Based on the answers from the questionnaire provided, they believed that any text that was translated by machine translation needed to be edited by human. This is to ensure the target text is accurate from the smallest unit of meaning to the whole purpose of the text.

The result of the research in short, based on the findings and human translator perceptions on using machine translation, it is clear that the use of google translate can aid or assist students or language practitioners to obtain a general idea of the text despite some of the sentences produced by google translate requires editing. The same patterns of errors identified by both from the research and human translators prove that these are the weaknesses of google translate when translating a text from BM into English. A practical outcome of this study is to make Google Translate aware of these problems and to urge them to improve their machine translations by identifying potential linguistic features and thus, produce more accurate translation outputs.

The differences between Amanah(2017) and this research is the classifying the errors made by google translate using vocative and informative texts (notices and pamphlets) and how human translators rectify the errors. Meanwhile, this research using words that classifying words polysemous and homonymous errorscauses of googletranslate.

Third, Mohammed (2008) conducted the research and concluded that translators, whose task is to produce a TL text that bears a close resemblance to the SL text, should be aware of polysemic words when translating from English into Arabic or vice-versa. Therefore, it is not enough for the translators to know only the core meaning of the words but they must choose other meaning variants that match with co-text and they must give a great attention to co-text, text type, and the collocational relations as well, since they play an important role in determining the meaning of the polysemic words.

The differences of Mohammed (2008) and this research is its focusing problem, in Essam's research the focusing problem is polysemous translation on English to Arabic. Meanwhile, this research focuses on the focusing problem in polysemous and homonymous translation on Bahasa Indonesia to English.

B. Literature Review

1. The View of Translation

Translation is the replacement of textual material in one language by equivalent textual material in another (Catford, 1965). There are also some methods in translation, as Newmark (1988) mentioned and explained them as: Word for word Translation, in this method, the words are translated singly by their most common meaning; Literal Translation, the source language grammatical constructions are translated literally, out of context; Faithful Translation, attempts to reproduce the precise

contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the target language grammatical structures; Semantic Translation, it takes more account of the aesthetic value (the beautiful and natural sound) of the source language text; Free Translation, It is a paraphrase much longer than its original and not translation at all; Idiomatic Translation, reproduces the messages of the original but tends to distort nuances of meaning; Communicative Translation, attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the original in such away that both content and language.

a. Definition of Translation

House, J. (1977) states that translation can be defined as the result of a linguistic-textual operation in which a text in one language is re-contextualized in another language. As a linguistic-textual operation, translation is, however, subject to, and substantially influenced by, a variety of extra-linguistic factors and conditions. Munday (2008) Translation is also defined based on three bases of knowledge which are general subject field, the product and the process. Meanwhile, Jakobson (1959) in Venuti (2000) categorises translation into intralingual (rewording), interlingual (proper translation) and intersemiotic. In other words, translation deals with the process of translating that involves the changing of an original text to the product of the source text.

Nida & Taber (1964) agree that translating is producing the receptor language or text that has equivalent meaning as the source language or text. Furthermore, Catford (1965) states that translation may be defined as the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL).. Moreover, Larson (1984) defines translation as the act of translating the source text into the target text in a natural form in meaning. Bell (1991) adds a new dimension of translation by looking at it as a process of transforming the source text meaning into the target text that is related to psycholinguistic and sociolinguistic factors.

From the notions above it can be concluded that translating includes the act of transferring message from the source text to the target text. The aim of translation is to find the equivalent meaning of the source language expression in the target language. Thus, meaning is important in translation and it must be held constant. Furthermore, translating a literary work into another language is creating a new literary work in another language.

b. Types of Translation

According to Larson (1984) translation is classified into two main types, namely *form-based translation* and *meaning-based translation*.

- 1) Forms-based translation attempts to follow the form of the source language (SL) and it is known as literal translation.

- 2) Meaning-based translation makes every effort to communicate the meaning of the SL text in the natural forms of the receptor language. Such translation is called idiomatic translation.

A literal translation sounds like nonsense and has little communication value (Larson, 1984). The literal translation can be understood if the general grammatical form of the two languages is similar. Larson (1984) says that idiomatic translations use the natural forms of the receptor language both in the grammatical constructions and in the choices of lexical items. A truly idiomatic translation does not sound like translation. It sounds like it was written originally in the receptor language. Therefore, a good translator will try to translate idiomatically. This is his/her goal. Catford (1965) divides the three aspects of translation differently, those are: extent, level, and ranks.

Based on the extent, the types of translation are:

- 1) Full translation, it is a type of translation in which the entire SL text is reproduced by the TL text materials.
- 2) Partial translation, there are only some parts of the SL text to be translated into the TL text.

In terms of level, the types of translation are:

- 1) Total translation, the TL material replaces all levels of the SL text.
- 2) Restricted translation, it is the replacement of SL textual

material with equivalent TL material at only one level; whether at the phonological level, graphological level, or at the level of grammar and lexis.

In terms of rank, translation is divided into:

- 1) Rank-bound translation, it means that the selection of TL text equivalent is limited at only one rank, such as word-for-word equivalence, morpheme-for-morpheme equivalence, etc.
- 2) Unbounded translation, it can move freely up and down the rank-scale.

Based on the purposes of translation, Brislin (1976) categorizes translation into four types, namely:

- 1) Pragmatic translation: it refers to the translation of a message with an interest in accuracy of the information that was meant to be conveyed in the SL form and it is not conveyed with other aspects of the original language version. Example: the translation of the information about repairing a machine.
- 2) Aesthetic-poetic translation: it refers to translation in which the translator takes into account the affect, emotion, and feeling of an original version, the aesthetic form used by the original author, as well as any information in the message. Example: the translation of sonnet, rhyme, heroic couplet, dramatic

dialogue, and novel.

3) Ethnographic translation: its purpose is to explicate the cultural context of the SL and TL versions. Translators have to be sensitive to the way words are used and must know how the word fits into cultures. Example: the use of the word 'yes' versus 'yeah' in America.

4) Linguistic translation: is concerned with equivalent meanings of the constituent morphemes of the SL and grammatical form. Example: language in a computer program and translation machine.

In his famous essay, *On Linguistic Aspect of Translation*, Jacobson (1959) identifies three kinds of translation: intralingual translation (monolingual translation), interlingual translation (bilingual or multilingual translation), and intersemiotic translation (verbal sign into non-verbal sign). Intralingual translation refers to a translation in which verbal signs are interpreted by means of other signs of the same language. It happens within the same language (monolingual). Interlingual translation is the one which refers to different languages whether it is bilingual or multilingual. Intersemiotic translation refers to an interpretation of verbal signs by means of other signs of non-verbal sign systems.

c. Process of Translation

According to Larson (1984) when translating a text, the translator's goal is an idiomatic translation which makes every effort to communicate their meaning of the SL text into the natural forms of the receptor language. Furthermore, he states that translation is concerned with a study of the lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation, and cultural context of the SL text, which is analyzed in order to determine its meaning. The discovered meaning is then re-expressed or reconstructed using the lexicon and grammatical structure which are appropriate in the receptor language and its cultural context. The following diagram is presented by Larson as the translation process.

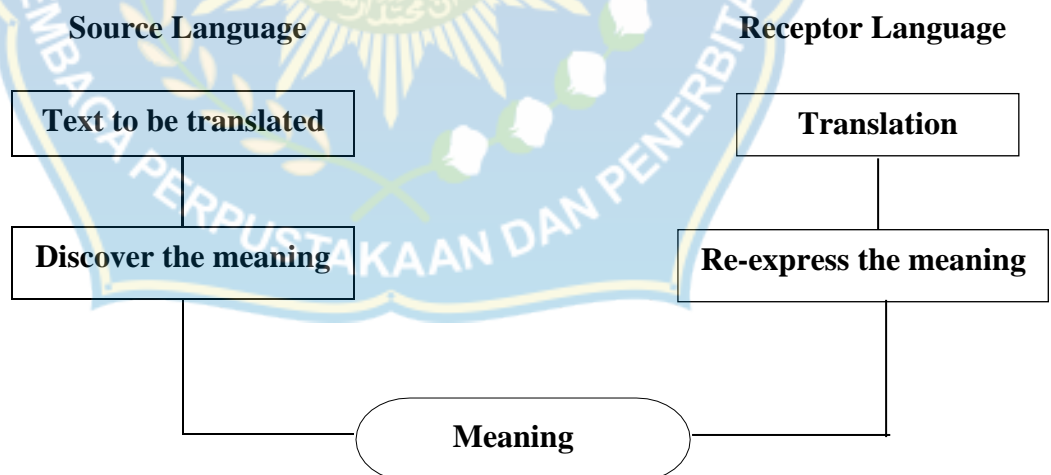


Figure 2.1. Translation process by Larson (1984)

Nida and Taber (1982) distinguish translation process into three

stages:(1) analysis, in which the surface structure is analyzed in terms of (a) the grammatical relationships and (b) the meaning of the words and combinations of words, (2) transfer, in which the analyzed material is transferred in the mind of the translator from language A to language B, and (3) restructuring, in which the transferred material is restructured in order to make the final message fully acceptable in the receptor language.

The translation process can be illustrated in the following diagram.

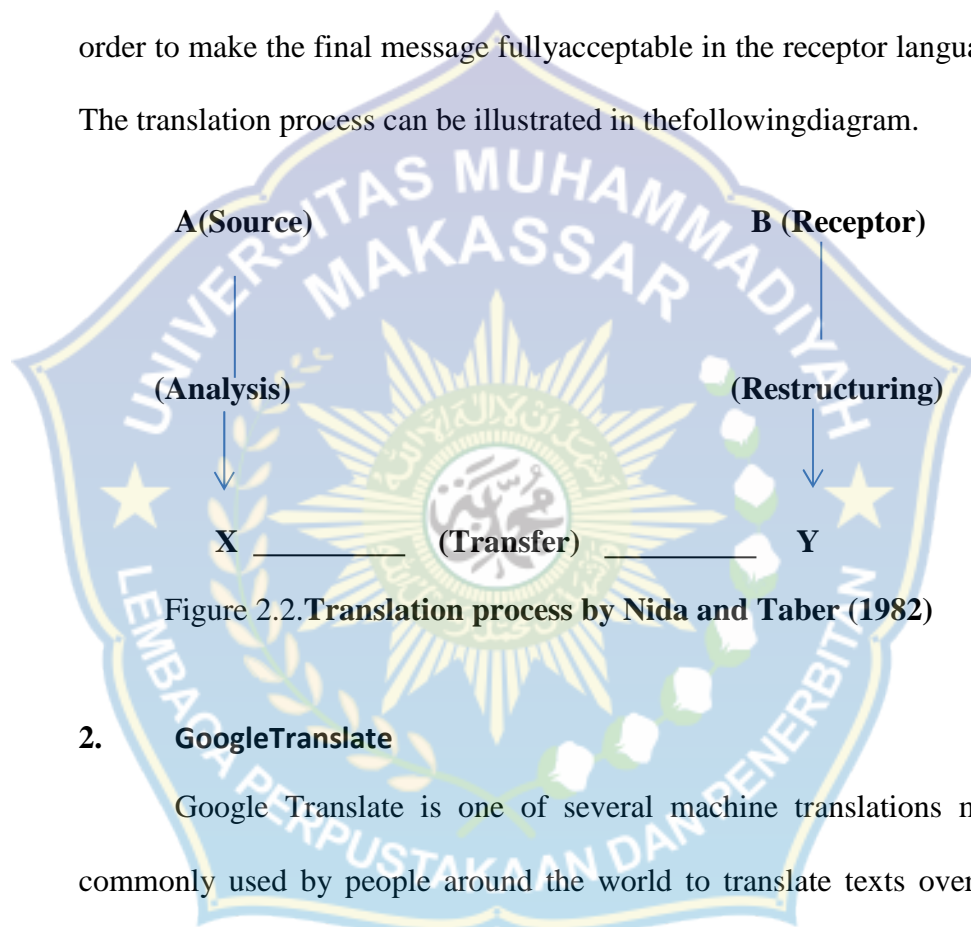


Figure 2.2. Translation process by Nida and Taber (1982)

2. Google Translate

Google Translate is one of several machine translations most commonly used by people around the world to translate texts over 90 different languages. Not only can it translate words, but also phrases, sections of a text, or a web page. To translate a text, Google Translate searches different documentaries to find the best appropriate translation pattern between translated texts by human. This pattern searching is called Statistical Machine Translation. Since the number of translated texts varies from users to users, consequently, the quality of Google

Translate depends on the number of human translated texts searched by Google Translate (Karami, 2014). Quite recently, another assessment to the study of Google Translate has been proposed by Bozorgian and Azadmanesh (2015). In case of subject-verb agreement, they considered both Google Translate and human translators and finally they concluded that Google Translate does not handle subject-verb agreement very well while translating English sentences into Persian compared to human translators.

3. Error Analysis

Error Analysis (EA), a fundamental branch of applied linguistics, emerged in the sixties to address students' performance (Shrestha, 1979). According to Longman Dictionary of Language Teaching & Applied Linguistics (2010), (EA) is manifested in order to (1) describe strategies used by the learners in language teaching, (2) spot causes of errors, and finally (3) gain information on common difficulties in language learning to develop materials and strategies to help the learners avoid their errors.

Error analysis is a type of linguistic analysis that focuses on the errors learners make. It consists of a comparison between the errors made in the Target Language (TL) and that TL itself (Corder, 1981). According to Richards (1992), "error analysis may be carried out in order to: a) find out how well someone knows the language, b) find out how a person learns a language, and c) obtain information on common

difficulties in language learning”. Moreover, error analysis explores analytically the actual errors which are produced by foreign language learners and tries to describe the causes of errors. Moreover, error analysis helps to identify the weaknesses, with a variety of techniques, for identifying, classifying and systematically interpreting the language learners’ errors.

In terms of errors made by students of English, errors appear when the learner’s knowledge of the rules of the target language is incomplete. Errors are considered to be systematic, governed by rule and also regarded as rule-governed when they follow the rules of the learner’s interlanguage (Keshavarz, 2011). According to Abbasi and Karimnia (2011) it is essential that teachers be able to adjust their teaching plan to make their teaching work more effectively by identifying learners’ errors. Moreover, recognizing errors can provide valuable information for teachers about how much the learner has learned and what kind of problems s/he has in the study of language. As Conde (2011) puts it, “error detection has been the traditional basis for translation evaluation”. Gass and Selinker (1994) identified six steps followed in conducting an error analysis. These included ‘collecting data’, ‘identifying errors’, ‘classifying errors’, ‘quantifying errors’, ‘analyzing sources of error’, and ‘remediating for errors.’

4. Semantic

Semantics is a branch of linguistics which relates with meaning.

Semantics is considered as a study of meaning in language. It deals with the expression of linguistic objects such as words, phrases and sentences. It does not pay attention to the syntactical arrangement or pronunciation of linguistic objects. As stated by Katz (1972), "Semantics is the study of linguistic meaning. It is concerned with what sentences and other linguistic objects express, not with the arrangement of their syntactic parts or with their pronunciation."

Semantics has long been an object of study within the philosophy. It is said that the term semantics itself was introduced into English at the end of the 19th century. Based on etymology, the word semantics originally comes from the Greek word *semantikos* which means 'significant'; *semainein* means 'to show, signify' or 'indicated by sign'; from *sema* means 'sign'. However, the word 'meaning' has a wide range of perceptions and there is no general agreement among experts about the way in which it should be described. Lyons (1977) defines Semantics as generally defined as the study of meaning.

Semantics has developed and become a worthy study. There are two factors that make semantics become important and worthy study. First, meaning is strictly connected with communication. A certain meaning can be delivered through communication which plays an important role in human life. Second, the process of human attempts to comprehend the nature of meaning involves the mental ability by the use of reasoning and perception. As stated by Leech (1981), "Semantics is central to the study

of communication; and as communication becomes more and more crucial factor in social organization, the need understand it becomes more and more pressing. Semantics is also at the center of the study of the human mind-thought process, cognition and conceptualization.”

There are some terms of semantics, such as semasiology, semology, semiotics, sememes, and semics. Beside having some terms, semantics also has some close relations with some disciplines, such as philosophy, psychology, anthropology and sociology. Philosophy is closely related to semantics because the nature of the world and truth which become the contemplation of philosophy is represented through the meaning of language. Philosophy has a close relation with semantics namely philosophical semantics. Philosophical semantics examines the relation between linguistic expressions and phenomena in the world to which they refer and considers the conditions under which such expressions can be said to be true or false and the factors which affect the interpretation of language used.

Hornby (1995) said that psychology is the science or study of the mind and how it functions. It is closely related with semantics because such psychological elements as cognition, thought and reason cannot be separated in the process of planning, organizing and understanding the meaning through linguistic codes. The other terms which also have a close relation with semantics are sociology and anthropology. Hornby (1995) says “Sociology is the scientific study of the nature and development of

the society and socialbehaviour.” It has something towith semantics to identify a certain expressions orutterances which indicates the identities or characteristics of particular group orperson of community. And at the last anthropology is the study of human raceespecially of its origin, development, customs and beliefs. It needs semanticsbecause analysis of meaning in a language can provide the cultural classification ofthe language users.

a. Homonym

Different theorists have proposed a variety of definitions for the term ‘homonymy’. As an example, Fromkin (1988) defines homonymy as “two or more words with identical phonological forms, but with different meanings.” Palmer (1986), as a pioneer, referred to homonymy as a case in which “there are several words with the same shape,” and Yule (1996) defines it as follows:

The term homonymy is used when one form (written and spoken) has two or more unrelated meanings. Homonyms are words which have quite separate meanings, but which have accidentally come to have exactly the same form.

According to Carter (1997), if the reader or listener can not identify the intended meaning of a homonym, it may result in ‘lexical ambiguity’. A word or phrase is ambiguous if it can be understood or

interpreted in more than one way.

Thus, sentences may be ambiguous because they contain one or more homonymous words. This condition is called 'lexical ambiguity' (Fromkin 1988). Ambiguity which is the most immediate entailment of using homonymy in discourse and, as a result, causes obstacles in the process of translation will be elaborated in the following section.

b. Polysemous

Many definitions have been given to the concept of polysemy. Ullman (1967) defines polysemy as a "situation" in which the same word has two or more different meanings. He adds that polysemy is a fundamental feature of human speech which can arise in a multiplicity of ways. According to Crystal (1980), polysemy is a term used in semantic analysis to refer to a lexical item which has a range of different meanings. As for Palmer (1986), polysemy is a case in which the same word may have a set of different meanings. Cruse (1986) defines polysemy as a lexeme which has a number of senses. Lyons (1977) refers to polysemy as a property of a single lexeme. Yule (1996) states that polysemy is a case in which one form (written or spoken) has meanings which are all related by extension. Polysemy is closely connected to homonymy and it occurs when a word has more than one meaning. And Löbner (2002) believes that polysemy plays a major role in the historical development of a word meaning because lexemes continually shift their

meanings and develop meaning variants. According to him, polysemy is abundant and it is rather the rule than the exception and a lexeme constitutes a case of polysemy if it has two or more interrelated meaning variants (ibid: 44). From this one we can define polysemy as a case in which a single word has multiple meanings; each of these meanings has to be learnt separately in order to be understood.

As explained by Crossley, Salsbury and McNamara (2010) polysemous words have more than one related sense, for example, the word class has six related senses or possibly more, including: socioeconomic class, a body of students, a course of study, a collection of things with similar qualities, a sports league ranked by quality, and elegance in dress or behaviour. Polysemous words (one core meaning with distinct related senses) is located somewhere in the middle. Falkum and Vincente (2015) explain that polysemy is widespread in natural languages, affecting both function and content words, and the intended sense is easily identifiable by the speaker; however, it is being proven to be very difficult to treat theoretically and empirically. Polysemy presents researchers with inherent problems, such as the difficulty of recognising whether a word is polysemous or not as well as identifying the number of senses a given word possesses.

C. Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework underlying in this research is given below:

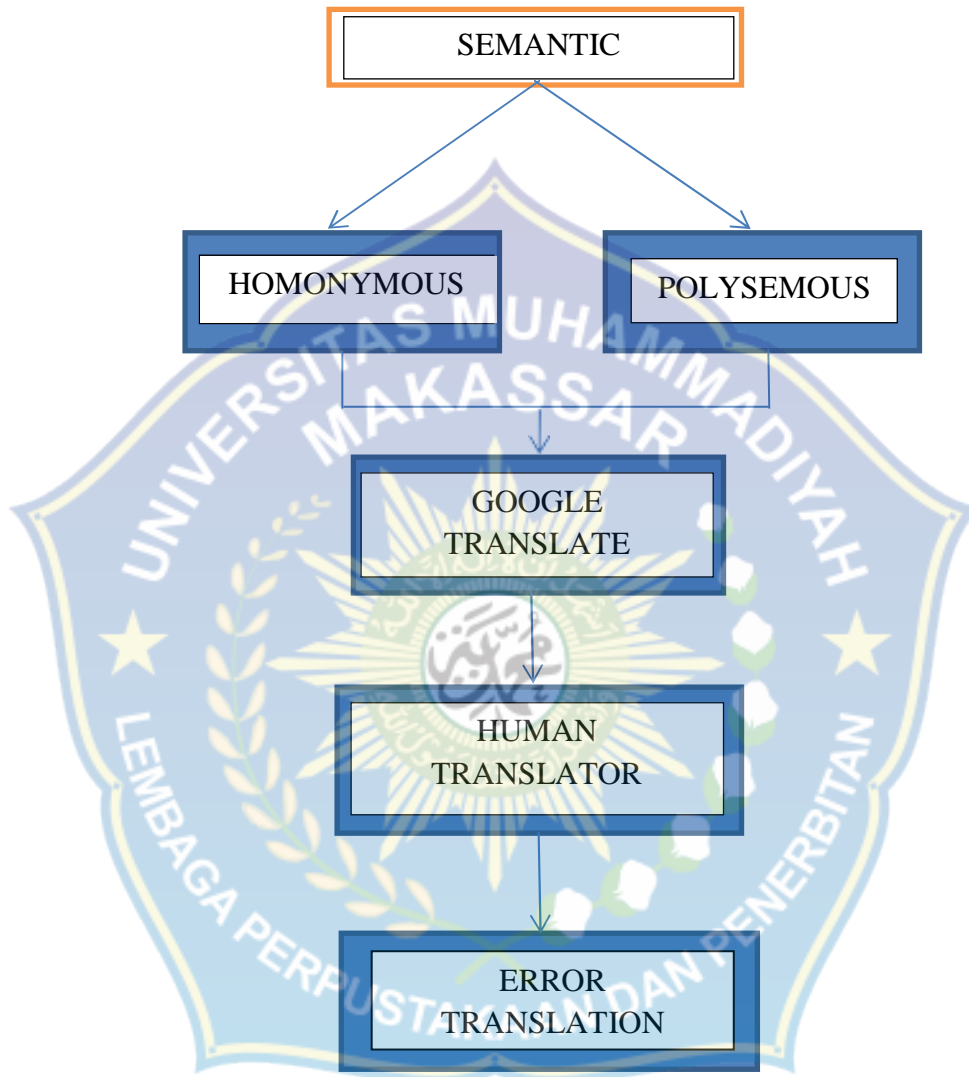


Figure 3. Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework shown that the researcher used a test of translation used as a parameter to analyze the errors of the translation Polysemous and Homonymous word from the Source Language (Bahasa Indonesia) into the Target Language (English). The words that have been selected would be conducted in sentence. That would be 200 sentence of

Polysemous and 200 Sentence of Homonymous that will be translate in Google Translate. The translation of the Google Translate would be analyze by the researcher as a human translator, the human translator analyze the error translation that made by google translate, to classification of the errors the human translation seen the contextual meaning structures based on the dictionaries (Oxford Dictionary, English-Indonesian dictionary, and Indonesian-English dictionary) and the interpretation of the cause of the errors by this program.

The goals of the conceptual framework above to find out the error translation or error analysis on homonymous and polysemous words that conducted into the sentence in Bahasa Indonesia to English using the google translate program. The result of translation errors focus in grammatical errors and lexical errors. This framework presenting how the way use by the researcher to find the errors.

Homonyms are different words that are pronounced the same, but may or may not be spelled the same. To, too, and two are homonyms despite their spelling differences. For Example in Indonesian, bisa ‘can’ and bisa ‘snake poison’

When a word has multiple meanings that are related conceptually and historically, it is said to be polysemous. For example, guard, music, and rot. Each of these words is polysemous because each has several meaning. In Indonesian akar, darah, etc.

Homonymous and polysemous words is sometimes make ambiguous because they have two or more meanings. Ambiguous language is a problems that must be solved, this problem can not be ignored because this make errors or different meanings. The translation can be one of the way to minimalize the ambiguous language or the errors meanings. This research would find the ambiguity words and solved the errors caused of it.



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Design of the Research

This researched was a descriptive-qualitative research with a content analysis method. Krathwohl in Wiersma (1995) defines qualitative research as a research that describes phenomenon in words instead of numbers or measures. Descriptive qualitative research concerns providing description of a phenomenon that occurs naturally without any intervention of an experiment or an artificially contrived treatment Bogdan & Biklen (1998). This research provided natural data. Analysis and find types of the errors made by Google Translate and qualificate the errors from the homonymous and polysemous sentence. The qualitative data in order to look for a phenomenon or pattern (i.e the output of Google Translate). This design is useful for this research as it emphasises on the qualitative data in which the researcher is to identify the patterns obtained from the subjects or samples (Creswell, 1994).

B. Research Focus

This research focus on analysed the semantic translation errors made by the google translate from the homonymous and polysemous word in bahasa Indonesia. The output from the Google translate that made an errors in the semantic especially in homonymous word and polysemous word.

C. Data and Source of Data

Creswell (2003) said that the data collected involve text (or word) data and images (or picture) data, and qualitative data is usually in forms of word rather than numbers. In this research, the data were 100 selected words of the homonymous and polysemous words taken by Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia third edition. That was constructed in sentence.

D. Research Instrument

To collect data, the researcher did test of translation used as a parameter to analysed the errors. The test was included 100 selected homonymous and polysemous words in Bahasa Indonesia from Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia part III constructed in sentences. The second instrument is Google Translate which is of the newest versions of machine translation software. This program was used to translate the test sentences into English.

E. Data Collecting Procedure

Conducted the research needs a process or some steps. The researcher did some procedures to conducted the research as a process. The procedures were elaborated below:

1. The researcher collected the data. Before conducted the researcher already prepare an instrument or a test for the students. The instrument/test consists of Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia and Laptop that had connected with internet or that had application Google Translate Newest Version.

2. Next, the researcher selected 100 Polysemous words and 100 Homonymous words in Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia third edition.
3. Then, the researcher conducted the selected word into a sentence. The sentence was made in Bahasa Indonesia as the real meaning.
4. The researcher used the Google Translate application to translate the sentence one by one.
5. Next, the researcher analyzed the result of the translation test to find the errors of words or meanings order, especially in ambiguity meaning from the polysemous and homonymous words..
6. The researcher collected the error words or ambiguity meaning.
7. Then the researcher interpreted all of the data described. And then the researcher made conclusion of her research.

F. Data Analysis Technique

In this study, the researcher was focused on error analysis in the usage of word order in semantic polysemous and homonymous words. Therefore, in analyzed the data, the researcher used error analysis method that consists of some procedure included the following steps (Ellis, 1997):

- a) Identifying errors by compare the respondent sentences with the correct sentences.
- b) Describing errors to classified the errors made by Google Translate.

- c) Explaining errors to explain the cause of errors.
- d) Evaluating errors to reduce revised and devise error translation in semantic polysemous and homonymous.

The researcher used qualitative research in her study, which the method was conveyed in a descriptive analysis way to describe and to interpret the result of qualitative data. To get the qualitative result, the data calculated and drawn up in the table of percentage.



CHAPTER IV

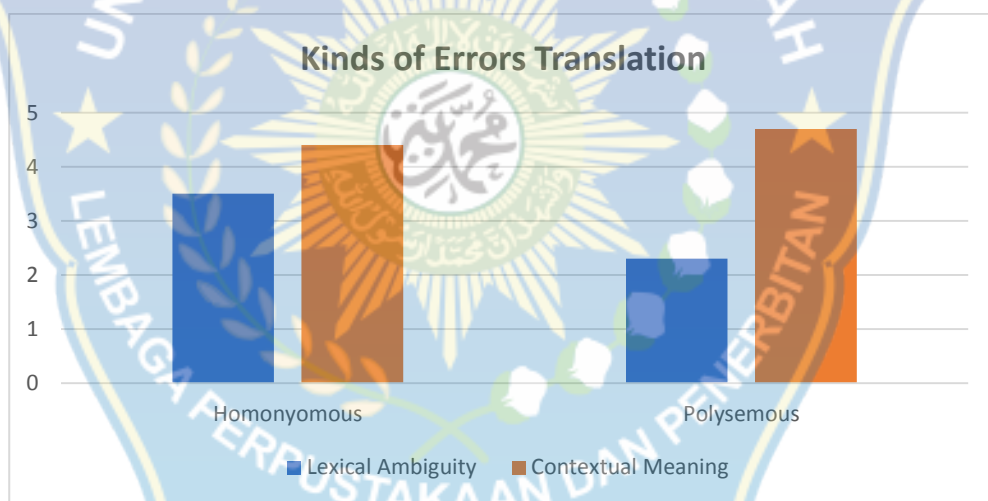
FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

A. Findings

1. Kind of Error Translation

The research revealed that there are two kinds of error translation that focused in the semantic error occurs in Indonesian – English through Google Translate it is the lexical ambiguity and the error contextual meaning of the word.

Figure 4.1 Frequency of The Error of Translation



Word	Kind Error	Frequency
Homonymous	Lexical Ambiguity	35 words
	Contextual Meaning	44 words
Polysemous	Lexical Ambiguity	23 words

	Contextual Meaning	47 words
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Table 4.1 Frequency of Kind Errors of Translation

The kind of the error it caused of the two factors, its Lexical factors and Grammatical factors. There are sub-categorised that caused the error of translated the Homonymous and polysemous word as follows:

Tabel 4.2 The factor that cause error translation.

NO	Cause of Errors	
1.	Lexical Factors	The use of the word in different context
		The word is used in Different environment / field
		Because of the word's Metaphor
2.	Grammatical Factors	The lexeme is given Affix
		The difference between the word's part of speech

2. Causes of Error of Google Translate translation on Homonymous Words

The research revealed that there are 100 selected homonymous word that are conducted in the sentence as source language (SL) from Indonesian-English translation request in Google Translate application. Those 100 words were translated into 200 sentence total. The result of translation errors on the target language made by translators can be described by the chart below:

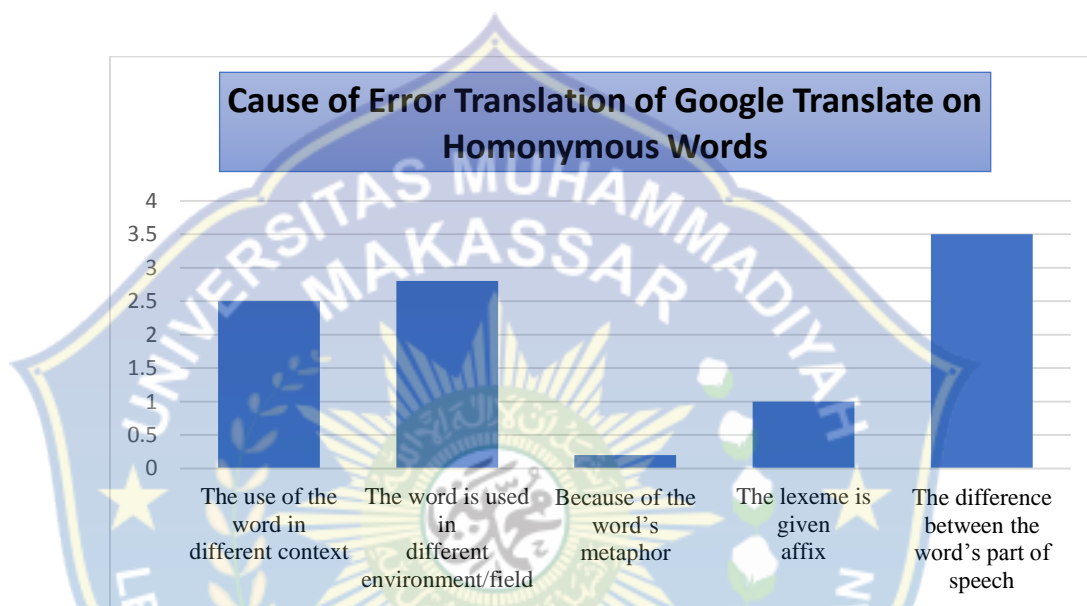


Figure 4.2 Frequency Errors on Homonymous Word

The chart above shows that from 79 words that translations errors made by Google Translate Application, 25 % of those errors were cause the use of the word in different context, 28% cause the word is used in different environment/field, 2 % cause of the words metaphor, 10 % cause the lexeme is given affix and 35% cause the difference between the word part of speech. Dominant semantics errors trasnlation made by Google Translate programs were in cause the different between the word as part of the speech.

Table 4.3 The Homonymous Word That Translate In Errors

NO	Cause of Errors		Homonymous Words
1.	Lexical Factors	The use of the word in different context	Aji, abu, abuk, acap, adu, ampuh, bakir, cicil, endap, gaung, igau, kaca, kasa, lampas, lamun, lantam, lapis, layang, pastel, pasang.
		The word is used in Different environment / field	Abang, acung, awan, abu-abu, badar, badik, bakik, bala, gabak, gabus, gading, gaduh, ganggang, ganja, juara, kapuk, katak, lalang, beruang, lambung, manila, merak.
		Because of the word's Metaphor	Demam, madu.
		The lexeme is	Layang, Adat, badai, karang, kebut, lalang,

2.	Grammat	given Affix	lapah, larik
	- ical Factors	The difference between the word's part of speech	Awang, aci, aci-aci, adat, badai, bagal, balas, comot, dedak, gabak, garing, jujur, lalai, lalang, lancang, latah, lebam., majelis, malam, marah, mobil, padi, lamur, kamar, katarak, kejam, kelak, pacar, pakan, kali.



3. Causes of Error of Google Translate translation on Polysemous Words

The research revealed that there are 100 selected polysemous word that are conducted in the sentence as source language (SL) from Indonesian-English translation request in Google Translate application. Those 100 words were translated into 200 sentence total. The result of translation errors on the target language made by translators can be described by the chart below:

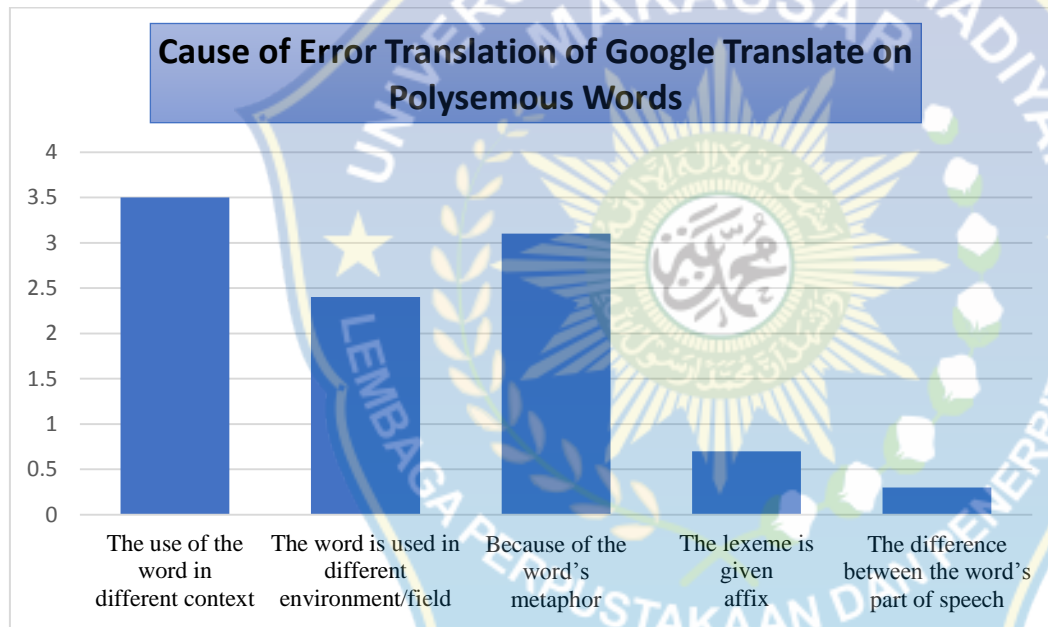


Figure 4.3 Frequency and Cause of Errors on Polysemous Word

The chart above shows that from 80 words that translations errors made by Google Translate Application, 35 % of those errors were cause the use of the word in different context, 24% cause the word is used in different environment/field, 31% cause of the words metaphor, 7 % cause the lexeme is given affix and 3% cause the difference between the word part of speech. Dominant semantics errors translation made by Google Translate programs were in cause the use of the word in different context.

Table 4.4 The Polysemous Word That Translate In Errors

NO	Cause of Errors		Homonymous Words
1.	Lexical	The use of the word in different	Kaki, datang, dongeng, erat, habis, karut-marut, mati, kadar, turun, lagi, pahit, lancer, lalu Lalang, langkah, parut, sesak, rapat, dengan, firasat, padu, parah,

	Factors	context	payah, bakat, lagu, pendam, alat, sangat, petak, garuk, gelap, tebal, turun, naik
		The word is used in Different environment / field	Bahas, bakat, tarak, ajang, ampu, arak, datuk, flamboyant, fraksi, gemuk, juru kunci, partai, cara, paket.
		Because of the word's Metaphor	Darah, galak, hanyut, amplop, kepala, kosong, kotor, koyak, kursi, Lmbung, main, mabuk, mati, masak, putih, tinggi, daun, akar, ekor, tangan, hati, hijau, jantung, hitam.
		The lexeme is given affix	Agah, amin, gaet, jungkir balik, aduk, api

2.	Grammatical Factors	The difference between the word's part of speech	Baik, hampa, duduk
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B. Discussion

1. The Kind of Error Translation

a. Lexical Ambiguity

Based on the finding there are 35 homonymous and 25 polysemous word that have the lexical ambiguity. The homonymous word make an ambiguity caused there are words that have the same sound and structure but has different meaning. and lexical ambiguity happened cause the word has many meanings. The Google translate program lack to recognize the word in homonymous and polysemous words caused of it there are the ambiguity happened when translated Indonesian- English.

For the example, the Google Translate can recognize word 'ampuh' in first sentence correctly, mean of the word is manjur 'effective' , different in the second sentence the translate contain errors translation because the Google translate

can't recognize the word correctly, 'ampuh in second sentence mean 'flood' but in the result of the translation is compressed.

Based of the finding, the google translate program prove have a lack ability to translated word on homonymous and polysemous in Indonesian to English.

b. Contextual Meaning

Based on the findings, Google Translate program proved that the program can't translated homonymous words and polysemous word in contextual meaning. The result of the research there 42 homonymous word didn't translated into the contextual meaning of the word and 45 word in polysemous.

The example, in word 'gaung' in the sentence can't recognize correctly bot of them, the first sentence only translated correctly "gaung' means 'echo' A sound or sounds caused by the reflection of sound waves from a surface

back to the listener. Different in the second sentence the words 'gaung' still translate as 'echo' even though the meaning in the second sentence is 'cave'. This is because the word 'gaung' can't translate in using another context of the words.

Most of the homonymous word and polysemous word translated into literally meaning or dictionary meaning. Nababan (2008) states that contextual meaning is the meaning of a word which is associated with language use situations. Whereas, the referential meaning according to Larson (1984) 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." The Google Translate lacks the ability to translate homonymous and polysemous in contextually meaning.

2. Cause of Semantic Errors of Google Translate on Homonymous Word

a. Lexical Factors

1) The Use of The Word in Different Context

From the hundred words there are twenty homonymous word that error translated by the Google Translate program that cause the used of the word in different context. Based on the translation, Google translate prove can't translate correctly due to the changes in the word's use that resulted in a new meaning or that using in different context of the sentence.

Based on the findings, The word 'Acap in the first sentence "Acap kali dia berbohong pada ibunya " means 'often' and the programs translate correct based on the contextual meanings of the source language as "Often he lied to his mother", but in the second sentence acap still translated in literally 'often' even mean of the second sentence is 'submitted water'. The Google Translate can't define whether it is used in the same context as the definition of often or not.

Another example, words 'kaca' In the first sentence *Berkali-kali ia berkaca untuk membetulkan rambutnya*, 'berkaca' means 'Mirror' and correctly translated into Many times he looks in the mirror to fix his hair. Mirror here is contextually correct, mirror means a piece of glass with a shiny metallic back which reflects light, producing an image of whatever is in front of it, but when it is used to express muka (halaman buku), as in the sentence, *Dari kaca 15-20*. The program translate it literally from 15-20 glass, glass means a hard transparent material which is used to make windows, bottles and other objects. The word kaca in that sentence contextually means page (of book, etc.) not "glass" which is completely cannot fulfill the meaning of the sentence.

Similarly, in the words *lapis*, The sentence of words 'lapis' contain error translation, it because the words that use in different context have the different meaning in the first sentence "Lapis tanah yang paling bawah adalah pasir" Google Translate can recognize words correctly. The mean of 'lapis' in the first sentence is 'layer' it's correct as a context of the sentence "The lowest layer of soil is sand". Different with the second sentence Goggle translate make the error translation of the meaning 'lapis;. The translation of lapis on Google translate "Daging itu dipotong lapis " is literally translated as "The meat is cut in layers". Words 'layer' that actually should be mean 'sliced'. The words 'lapis' can't translate in different context.

2) The Word Is Used In Different Environment / Field

The second cause or factor that make semantic errors on homonymous words is the used of the word in different environment. The google translate can't recognize word that have different environment and can't contextually translated. There are 24 word incorrectly translated by the Google translated program cause of the use of the word in different environment. In the word gabus, in the sentence, banyak gabus berserakan disekitar pantai, "gabus" is translated into cork (a buoyant light brown substance obtained from the outer layer of the bark of the cork oak) this is the correct form, whereas

“gabus” in the sentence, “ikan gabus” is incorrectly translated into “cork fish”. The word gabus used in the first sentence has a completely different function from that in the second sentence. It proves that Google Translate is not able to determine the same word in different environments.

Besides, the program also correctly translates the word “lalang” meaning “weed” in the sentence “Banyak lalang tumbuh disekitar rumahku” translated into “Many weeds grow around my house”. Weed means a wild plant growing where it is not wanted and in competition with cultivated plants, it does not fit with the second sentence “Terdapat lalang di hilir sungai itu” and is incorrectly translated into “There are weeds in the lower reaches of the river.” The word lalang in the second sentence above should be translated into “silt”. Silt means fine sand, clay or other material carried by running water and deposited as a sediment. Meanwhile the first sentence lalang translated as weed in this context is correctly transferred. So, it can be concluded that Google Translate cannot transfer correctly the word “lalang” which means “silt”.

Another rectification, the program also correctly translates the word “katak” in the sentence “Katak itu melompat ke danau” that translated into “frog”. Frog means a tailless amphibian with a short squat body, it does not fit with the second sentence. “katak” in the second sentence “Ayam kalkun mempunyai katak pada lehernya” should be translated into “jowls”. Jowl means the lower part of a person or animal's cheek, especially when it is fleshy or drooping. Meanwhile the first sentence

katak translated frog in this context is correctly transferred. So, it can be concluded that Google Translate cannot transfer correctly the word “katak” which means “jowls”.

3) Because Of The Word’s Metaphor

Beside the two cause before, the word metaphor is another cause of lexical factor that make semantic error on translate homonymous words. The word ‘demam” the program also correctly translates the word “demam” mean “fever” in the sentence “Seharian itu ia berbaring saja karena demam” translated into “He just lay down for a day because of a fever”. Fever mean abnormally high body temperature. “demam” in the second sentence “Mereka sedang demam lagu-lagu korea” in literally translated into “They had fever songs korea” that actually should be translated into “fanatic”. Meanwhile the first sentence demam translated fever in this context is correctly transferred. But in the second sentence is incorrectly translated cause in the second sentence is idiomatic expression. And can’t be translated literally. So, it can be concluded that Google Translate cannot recognize methaporical meaning.

Another example, The word madu in the first sentence “Madu ini diperoleh dari lebah hutan” that translated into honey. “Honey (n)” means “a sweet sticky yellow substance made by bees and used as food”, whereas “madu” in the second

sentence “Semua orang heran bahwa ia bersikap baik terdapat madunya” that means “co-wife”. If the word “madu” with mean honey is used in the first sentence, so this translation is correct. But if “madu” which mean “co-wife” is also translated into “honey”, they are completely different. Because, madu in the second sentence is idiomatic expression and it cannot be translated literally. This proves that Google Translate cannot recognize metaphorical meaning.

b. Grammatical Factors

1) The Lexeme are Given Affix

Attached prefix in the words can also make error semantic by the Google Translate. The Grammatical factors can make the Google translate can recognize the words. The word badai in the first sentence “Kampung Nelayan itu hancur diserang badai” translate to “The fishing village was destroyed by a storm”. Badai mean Storm (n) is “a violent disturbance of the atmosphere with a strong winds and usually rain,tunder, lightning, or snow”, whereas “badai” attached by (ter-) resulting in the word “terbadai” in the second sentence “Perahu itu terbadai di muara” can’t translated by the program.the word ‘badai’ with attached (ter-) being terbadai should be translated into stranded. but the program translated into “The boat is in the estuary” with the word “badai” with attached by prefix (ter-) can’t recognize by the programs.

In the word adat in the first sentence “Menurut adat daerah ini , laki-lakilah yang berhak sebagai ahli waris” that have mean custom. The program translate correctly into “According to this regional custom, men are entitled to be heirs”. Custom (n)” means “a traditional and widely accepted way of behaving or doing something that is specific to a particular society, palce, or time”, whereas “adat” attached by (me-) resulting in the word “mengadat” in the second sentence translated as ‘crunches”, “Because it’s old, the motorbike often crunches” that actually should be translated to break down. The word “adat” with attached by prefix (me-) can’t recognize correctly by the programs. This proves that Google Translate cannot recognize the word adat.

2) The Word Structured in Different Part of Speech

The most errors cause on homonymous is because the grammatical factors when the word structured in different part of speech. the program also finds it difficult to translate the word structured in different part of speech. The word indah (adverb) in sentence Bunga-bunga itu sangat indah dipandang is functionally translated by the program “The flowers are very beautiful to look at”, Indah is translated as beautiful. But when indah (verb) in sentence “tiada ia indah akan diriku lagi”,

translated into “ he is not beautiful about me anymore”. The program remains translating it as beautiful, in fact it must be the different term, ‘care’.

Another example, The word lebam (adverb) in sentence “*Matanya lebam akibat berkelahi*” is functionally translated by the program “*His eyes were bruised due to a fight*”, Lebam is translated as bruise. But when Lebam (noun) in sentence “*Suara lebam terdengar dari arah dapur*”, translated into “*A bruise was heard from the direction of the kitchen.*”. The program remains translating it as bruise, in fact it must be the different term is ‘chiming’.

Based on the explanation above, the significant errors occurs because the Google translate program lack of ability to translated homonymous word in contextually or functionally. It happens because this program applies literal translation method, in which the SL grammatical construction are converted to their nearest TL equivalents, but the lexical words are again translated singly, out of context. That is why the translation results in literal meaning not functional meaning.

3. Cause of Semantic Errors of Google Translate on Polysemous Word

a. Lexical Factors

1) The Use of The Word In Different Context

Different in homonymous, the most cause semantic errors on polysemous word it. Because the use the word in different context. In the sentence of words 'pahit' contain error translation, it because the words that use in different context have the different meaning in the first sentence Google Translate can recognize words correctly. The mean of 'lapis' in the first sentence is 'layer' it's correct as a context of the sentence. Different with the second sentence Goggle translate make the error translation of the meaning 'lapis;. The translation of lapis on Google translate is still 'layer' that actually mean 'pathetic' .the words 'pahit' can't translate in different context.

In addition, In the first sentence "Rumah –rumah di kota rapat sekali That translated Houses in the city are very tight . the 'rapat' means 'Close' . Close here is contextually incorrect, Close means in a position so as to be very near to someone or something, with very little space., but when it is used to express " without gaps" , as in the sentence Ia menutup pintu dengan rapat . The program translate it literally from He closed the door tightly. The word rapat in that sentence contextually means close without gaps not "tightly" which is completely cannot fulfill the meaning of the sentence.

2) The Word Is Used In Different Environment / Field

There are fourteen words errors on polysemous word that caused in different environment. The Goggle Translate program still hard recognize word that translated in different environment. In the word “gemuk”, the program also correctly translates the word “gemuk” mean “fat’ in the sentence ‘ia menjadi gemuk sejak sering mengkomsumsi susu’ translated into ‘He has become fat since he often consumes milk’’. Fat means a natural oily substance occurring in animals bodies, especially when deposited as a layer under the skin or around certain organ, it does not fit with the second sentence “Jika ditanam di tanah yang gemuk, tentu lekas tumbuh” and incorrectly translated into “If planted in soil that is fat, it certainly grows quickly” Gemuk in the second sentence above should be translated into “fertile”. Fertile mean (of soil or land) producing or capable of producing abundant vegetation or crops. Meanwhile the first sentence gemuk translated fat in this context is correctly transferred. So, it can be concluded that Google Translate cannot transfer correctly the word “gemuk” which means “fertile”.

Similarities with the words partai, The program incorrectly translates the word “partai” mean “party’ in the sentence ‘Dia menjadi anggota partai PAN’ translated into ‘He became a member of the PAN party’’. Party means a formally constituted political group, typically operating on a national basis, that contests elections and attempts to form or take part in a government, it does not fit with the second sentence “Kita boleh membeli partai besar atau partai kecil” and incorrectly

translated into “We may buy large parties or small parties”. Meanwhile the first sentence partai translated fat in this context is correctly transferred.

3) Because Of The Word’s Metaphor

In polysemous words there are a lot of word have a idiomatic expression, most of them can’t recognize by the Google Translate program because of it there are twenty four word translated in errors. The word putih in the first sentence “Baju dinas perawat putih warnanya” that translated into white colors. “white (a)” means “of the colors of milk or fresh snow, due the reflection of all visible rays of light”, whereas “putih” in the second sentence “Bayi itu putih bagai kertas putih” translated “The baby is like white papert” that means “pure”. If the word “putih” with mean honey is used in the first sentence, so this translation is correct. But if “putih” which mean “pure” is also translated into “white colors”, they are completely different. Because, putih in the second sentence is idiomatic expression and it cannot be translated literally. This proves that Google Translate cannot recognize metaphorical meaning.

Another example, The word ekor in the first sentence “Ekor kucing itu terjepit pintu” translated into “The cat's tail is stuck in the door “ that have literally mean “tail”. Tail means “the hindmost part of an animals. Whereas “ekor” in the

second sentence “Perkara itu merupakan ekor dari peristiwa semalam” translated “The case was the tail of last night's event” that should be means “consequent”. If the word “ekor” with mean tail is used in the first sentence, so this translation is correct. But if “ekor” which mean “consequent” is also translated into “tail”, they are completely different. Because, ekor in the second sentence is idiomatic expression and it cannot be translated literally. The Google Translate cannot recognize metaphorical meaning.

b. Grammatical Factors

1) The Lexeme are Given Affix

Attached prefix in the words can also make error semantic by the Google Translate. The Grammatical factors can make the Google translate can recognize the words. The word api in the first sentence “Didekat api itu tampak beberapa orang berdiang” translate to “Near the fire there were a number of people with fever”. Api mean fire is “combustion or burning”, whereas “api” attached by (ber-) resulting in the word “berapi-api” in the second sentence “Dia lupa tujuan pidatonya karena terlalu berapi-api saat berorasi” can't translated by the program.the word ‘api’ with attached (ber-) being berapi-api should

be translated into spirit. but the program translated into “He forgot the purpose of his speech because it was too fiery when giving speeches” with the word “api” with attached by prefix (ter-) can’t recognize by the programs.

In the word aduk in the first sentence “Ia aduk bumbu masakan itu” that have mean custom. The program translate correctly into “He stir the spices”. Stir ” means “move a spoon or other implement around in liquid in order to mix it thoroughly”, whereas “aduk” attached by (me-) resulting in the word “mengaduk” in the second sentence translated as ‘stirred’, “He stirred the spices” translate in “He had stirred his wardrobe to look for the item”, that actually should be translated to disassemble. The word “aduk” with attached by prefix (me-) can’t recognize correctly by the programs. This proves that Google Translate cannot recognize the word aduk.

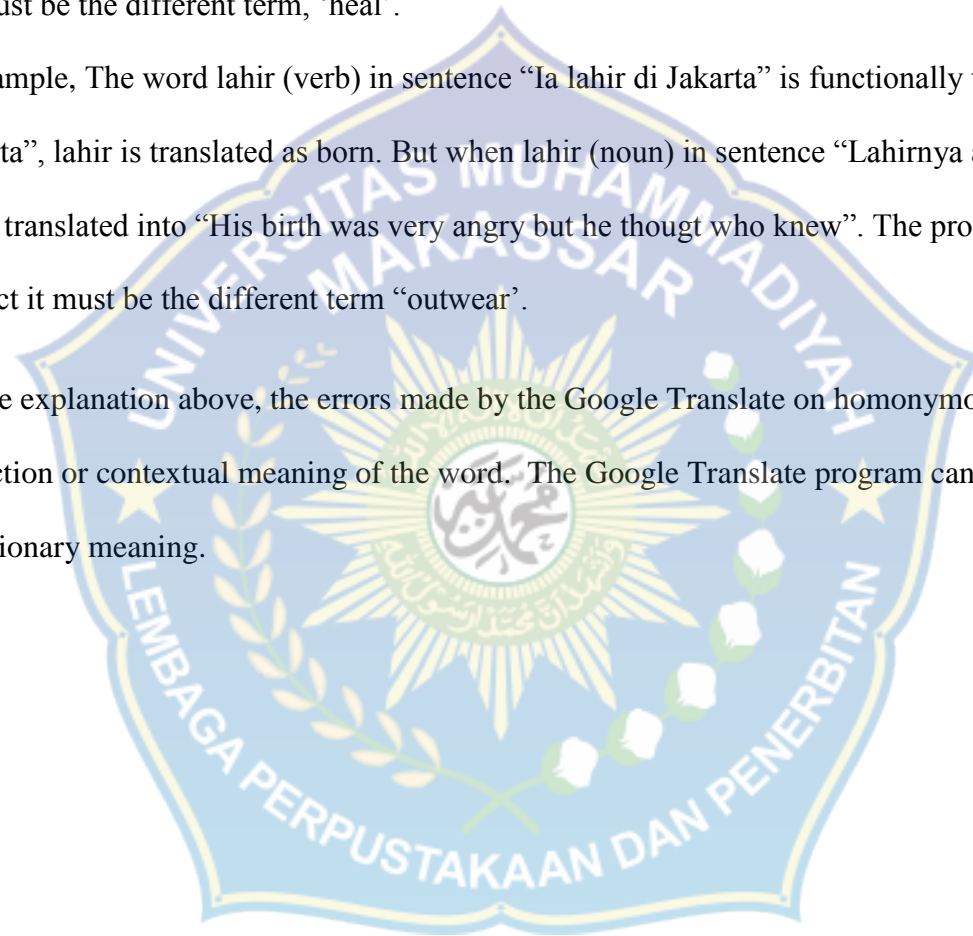
2) The Word Structured in Different Part of Speech

The errors cause the grammatical factors when the word structured in different part of speech. the program also finds it difficult to translate the word structured in different part of speech. The word baik (adverb) in sentence Karangan bunga itu baik sekali is functionally translated by the program “The bouquet is very good”, Indah is translated as beautiful. But when

baik (verb) in sentence “Lukanya sudah baik”, translated into “The wound is good”. The program remains translating it as good, in fact it must be the different term, ‘heal’.

Another example, The word lahir (verb) in sentence “Ia lahir di Jakarta” is functionally translated by the program “He was born in Jakarta”, lahir is translated as born. But when lahir (noun) in sentence “Lahirnya amat pemaarah, tetapi batinnya siapa yang tahu”, translated into “His birth was very angry but he thought who knew”. The program remains translating it as birth (verb), in fact it must be the different term “outwear’.

Based on the explanation above, the errors made by the Google Translate on homonymous and polysemous word occurs in the function or contextual meaning of the word. The Google Translate program can only translate the word in literally or in dictionary meaning.



CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

1. The significant errors occur of the lack of ability by the Google translate translating the homonymous word and polysemous word in contextually meaning and also make the lexical ambiguity. The Google translate can't recognize the meaning of word in contextually or functionally. It proved that the Google translate program applies literal translation method, that why most of the result translate SL converted in TL with the nearest equivalent in literally meaning.
2. Based on the data and analysis, researcher find that The Google Translate program can't be able to translated a hundred homonymous word. There are many errors analysis that Google Translate are created by by the changes in the word's use, the word is used in different environment, the word's metaphor, one word has several meanings, is given affix to the lexeme, and the word in different part of speech. The Google Translate cause errors semantic and it can make the ambiguity meaning or lexical ambiguity.

3. The Google Translate program can't be able to translated a hundred polysemous word. There are many errors analysis that Google Translate are created by by the changes in the word's use, the word is used in different environment, the word's metaphor, one word has several meanings, is given affix to the lexeme, and the word in different part of speech. The Google Translate cause errors semantic and it can make the ambiguity meaning or lexical ambiguity. In addition, the all errors shown that the Google Translate program can't produce a good translation and can make ambiguity. That make the user of the program not dependent on it. The user should be used the program and translate by their own in balance. Even the human translator still has crucial role in translating. Therefore, as humanm we can't expected more the translation program to make the correct translation.

B. Suggestion

Translation field become one of the technology advacement product, by the development product that created translation program, but everything comes in positive and negative side. One of the problems it the result of the translation quality.

The researcher recommended to the creator of the Google translate program to evaluate and improve the quality of the translation especially the ability to translate in contextually or functionally meaning.

The suggestion is also addressed to the user of the Google Translate programs that must be more selective when using the program and not expected more to the program.

The researcher also expected to the next researcher to analyze the various error in translation.



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Appendix A. A hundred of homonymous words chosen from *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia.*, and the result of *Google Translate* translation on homonymous words constructed in sentences into English

NO	Words	Meaning	Sentence Source Language (Bahasa Indonesia)	Sentence Target Language (English)
1	Aji	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Benda Keramat 2. 3. Baginda 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Dia menyimpan aji didalam istananya. 5. Dia adalah sang aji. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. He keeps aji in his palace. 7. He is the aji
2	Abu	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bapak 2. Sisa pembakaran 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Abu Usman sudah lama meninggal 4. Rumahnya telah menjadi abu 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Abu Usman died long ago 6. His house has become ash
3	Abuk	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Serbuk 2. Rambut 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Abuk gergaji itu diolah lagi menjadi boneka 4. Abuknya sangat kusut 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. The abuk saw is processed again into a doll 6. The abuk is very tangled
4	Acap	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sering 2. Terendam di air 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Acap kali dia berbohong pada ibunya 4. Dua hari dua malam acaplah desa itu 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Often he lied to his mother 6. Two days and two nights were often the village
5	Adu	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Menghasut 2. Mempertemukan 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Waspadalah terhadap orang itu dia hanya ingin mengadu kita 4. Ia mengadu bahwa dia tela dipukuli 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Beware of that person he just wants to complain about us 6. He complains two objects to find out the difference.
6	Ampuh	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mujarab 2. Mengenang 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Obat ini sangat ampuh untuk menyembuhkan penyakit 4. Air hujan telah mengampuh sawah ladangnya. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. This drug is very effective for curing diseases 6. Rain water has compressed his field

7	Bakir	1. Kaya 2. Susu basi	3. Dia membeli susu bakir 4. Dia adalah pengusaha yang bakir	5. He bought bakir milk 6. He is a bad entrepreneur
8	Cicil	1. Angsur 2. Mata menyalang	3. Ia harus cicil pembayaran pembelian tanah itu selama setahun 4. Dia melihat dengan mata yang mencicil	5. He must installment payment of the purchase of land for a year 6. He sees with the eyes that are poking
9	Comel	1. Mungil 2. Menggerutu	3. Anak kecil itu sangat comel 4. Ia membanting pintu dan keluar sambal mencomel tidak karuan	5. The little boy is very cute 6. He slammed the door and came out and haggle like mad.
10	Endap	1. Menyembunyikan diri 2. Endapan	3. Ketika di lihatnya ada orang berjalan, segeralah pencuri itu mengendap di rumpun tebal 4. Agar air selokan mengalir dengan lancar endapannya harus di angkat	5. When he saw someone walking, the thief immediately settled in a thick clump 6. For sewer water to flow smoothly the sediment must be lifted
11	Etiket	1. Tata cara 2. Keterangan kemasan	3. Di keluarga itu memiliki etiket sendiri 4. Pada etiket makanan itu, dituliskan kandungan minyak.	5. In the family it has its own etiquette 6. On the food label, written oil content.
12	Gaung	1. Gema 2. Gua	3. Gaung Adzan itu terdengar nyaring 4. Di gunung itu ada gaung yang sangat besar	5. The Adhan echo sounded loud 6. On the mountain there is a very large echo
13	Hak	1. Benar/batil	3. Mereka telah dapat menilai mana yang hak mana yang batil	5. They have been able to judge which one is right where falsehood

		2. Hak sepatu	4. Sepatu dengan hak tinggi sedang digemari oleh wanita karir.	6. Shoes with high heels are favored by career women
14	Halaman	1. Pekarangan rumah 2. Lembaran buku	3. Halaman rumahnya ditanami cemara 4. Lihat gambar pada halaman 123	5. The yard of his house was planted with pine 6. See the picture on page 123
15	Hemat	1. Tidak boros 2. Pendapat	3. Kita harus hemat dalam penggunaan bahan bakar. 4. Menurut hemat saya , ada baiknya dia dipulangkan saja.	5. We should be saving in fuel use. 6. In my opinion, it would be better if he was sent home.
16	Igau	1. Meracau 2. Gempar	3. Hampir setiap malam ia mengigau 4. Berita itu membuat warga igau	5. Almost every night he was delirious 6. The news made the citizens delirious
17	Incar	1. Badik 2. Bor kecil	3. Ia siap mengincar harimau itu. 4. Ia membuat Lubang dengan incar tersebut	5. He is ready to target the tiger. 6. He made a hole with the drill
18	Kaca	1. Cermin 2. Muka(halaman buku)	3. Berkali-kali ia berkaca untuk membetulkan rambutnya 4. Dari kaca 15- 20	5. Many times he looks in the mirror to fix his hair 6. From 15-20 glass
19	Kapal	1. Alat transportasi laut 2. Kulit Mengeras	3. Kapal itu sudah berlabuh 4. Tangan petani itu kapalan karena terlalu sering memegang cangkul	5. The ship has docked 6. The farmer's hands callused because too often holding hoe
20	Kasa	1. Kain Putih 2. Kasir	3. Dipilihnya kain kasa itu untuk tirai 4. Ia membayar di kasa 1	5. The gauze is chosen for the curtain 6. He pays at screen one
21	Lampas	1. Halus 2. Blak-blakan	3. Lampas benar suaranya 4. Belum pernah selama ini aku	5. True voice 6. I've never met women so hard

			berjumpa dengan perempuan begitu lampas dan kasar	and rude
22	Lamun	1. Menghayal 2. Namun	3. Entah apa yang ia lamunkan 4. Walaupun sukar, lamun tugas itu harus diselesaikan	5. I don't know what he was thinking about 6. Even though it is difficult, seagrass assignments must be completed
23	Lantam	1. Suara Keras 2. Angkuh	3. Dengan suara lantam, dia menyebut dirinya jagoan 4. Dengan sangat lantam dia menghina orang miskin	5. With priggish voice, he calls himself the hero 6. with a very arrogant he insulted the poor
24	Lapis	1. Susunan 2. Beriris-iris	3. Lapis tanah yang paling bawah adalah pasir 4. Daging itu dipotong lapis	5. The lowest layer of soil is sand 6. The meat is cut in layers
25	Layang	1. Olahraga layang 2. Mengiris	3. Pria itu mengikuti cabang olahraga layang 4. Ia melayang mangga tersebut	5. The man participates in a flying sports branch 6. He floated the mango
26	Malang	1. Melintang 2. Sial	3. Setelah badai, banyak dahan kayu malang-melintang di jalan 4. Ia menerima nasibnya yang malang itu dengan penuh kesabaran	5. After the storm, many wooden branches crisscrossing the street 6. He accepted his poor fate with patience
27	Pastel	1. Makanan yang terbuat dari tepung 2. Warna lembut	3. Pastel itu enak sekali 4. Warna pastel itu sangat cantik	5. Pastels are very tasty 6. It is very beautiful pastel colors
28	Pasang	1. Memakaikan	3. Ketua umum pasang jaket pada	5. General chair installs jackets

		2. Untung	anggota baru 4. Nasib pedagang ada pasang surutnya	on new members 6. The fate of the merchant has ups and downs
29	Abang	1. Panggilan laki- laki 2. Merah	3. Abangnya tiga tahun lebih tua 4. Warna abang itu mencolok sekali	5. His brother is three years older 6. The color of the brother is striking
30	Acung	1. Mengangkat tangan 2. Mendepak	3. Ia acungkan tangannya ketika ingin menjawab 4. Ia mengacung bola itu dengan sangat kuat	5. He raised his hand when he wanted to answer 6. He held up the ball very strongly
31	Awan	1. Kera bertangan panjang (ungka) 2. Kelompok air yang ada di atmosfer	3. Kera Awan itu mengambil barang wisatawan 4. Awan itu sangat gelap menandakan akan turun hujan	5. The Cloud Ape takes tourist goods 6. It is very dark cloud signifies rain
32	Abu-Abu	1. Ikan laut 2. Warna antara hitam dan putih	3. Nelayan itu menangkap ikan abu-abu 4. Ia memakai baju abu-abu	5. The fishermen catch gray fish 6. He wears a gray shirt
33	Badar	1. Purnama 2. Ikan kecil (ikan teri)	3. Mukanya seperti bulan badar waktu malam 4. Saya menangkap ikan badar yang banyak	5. His face was like the full moon in the night time 6. I catch lots of badar fish
34	Badik	1. Pisau Belati 2. Menyerobot bola	3. Seorang teman membawa badik 4. Dia membadik dengan sangat cepat	5. A friend brings badik 6. He is very quick curing
35	Bakik	1. Tumbuhan Merica; 2. Burung Berkikik;	3. Terdapat pohon bakik disamping rumah 4. Saya menangkap Burung Bakik di	5. There are bakik trees beside the house 6. I caught the mangrove bird in

			pohon jati itu	the teak tree
36	Bala	1. Pasukan; 2. Malapetaka;	3. Bala bantuan didatangkan untuk membantu di peperangan 4. Bala itu datang bertubi-tubi	5. Reinforcements are brought in to help in warfare 6. The reinforcements come repeatedly
37	Balas	1. Jawaban; 2. Pemberat;	3. Ia pun membalas pernyataan cintanya 4. Para awak menurunkan balas kapal	5. She also replied to his love statement 6. The crew lowered the ship ballast
38	Cerucup	1. Kerucut; 2. Rumput Runcing;	3. Topi ulang tahun itu berbentuk kerucut 4. Rumput dihalaman saya sebagian cerucup	5. The birthday hat is cone shaped 6. The grass in my yard partially tapering
39	Efek	1. Akibat; 2. Surat Saham;	3. Kenaikan harga bensin memberi efek terhadap harga barang lainnya 4. Dia menjual efek di bursa saham	5. The increase in gasoline prices has an effect on the prices of other goods 6. He sells securities on the stock exchange
40	Gabak	1. Mendung; 2. Campak;	3. Gabak di hulu. 4. Sekarang banyak yang terserang Gabak	5. Cloudy in the upstream. 6. Now many are attacked by snakes
41	Gabus	1. Kayu Lunak; 2. Ikan Gabus;	3. Banyak gabus berserakan disekitar pantai 4. Harga Ikan gabus itu sangat mahal	5. Many corks are scattered around the beach 6. The price of cork fish is very expensive
42	Gading	1. Taring Gajah; 2. Gadis pengipas	3. Tak ada gading yang tak retak 4. Dua gading itu sangat cantik.	5. There is no ivory that is not cracked 6. Two ivory is very beautiful

		pengantin		
43	Gaduh	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rusuh; 2. Sistem bagi hasil 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Laki-laki yang membuat gaduh ditahan polisi. 4. Setelah panen hasilnya pun di gaduh. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Men who made noise were arrested by the police. 6. After harvesting the results are noisy.
44	Ganggang	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Celah 2. Berdiang; 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Ia mengintip dari ganggang pintu. 4. Karena tidak tahan dingin, Ia berganggang didekat api unggun. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. He peered from the door algae. 6. Because it does not stand the cold, he berganggang near campfire
45	Ganja	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tanaman 2. Bagian keris yang melekat pada bilah 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Banyak anak muda mengkonsumsi ganja 2. Ganja pada keris itu sangat berkilau 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Many young people consume marijuana 4. Cannabis on the keris is very sparkling
46	Juara	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Terpandai 2. Ikan sungai 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Siswa itu dua tahun berturut-turut menjadi juara kelas 4. Banyak anak kecil pergi menangkap ikan juara 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. The student was two years in a row become champion 6. Many young children go to catch champion fish
47	Kapuk	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Randu 2. Lumbung 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Bantal itu berisi Kapuk yang banyak 4. Kapuk itu sudah reot 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. The pillow contains a lot of cotton 6. Kapok was already wobbly
48	Katak	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Binatang Ampibi 2. Gelambir 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Katak itu melompat ke danau 4. Ayam kalkun mempunyai katak pada lehernya 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. The frog jumps into the lake 6. Turkey chickens have frogs on their necks.
49	Lalang	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Alang-alang 2. Endapan pada permukaan 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Banyak lalang tumbuh disekitar rumahku 4. Terdapat lalang di hilir sungai itu 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Many weeds grow around my house 6. There are weeds in the lower

				reaches of the river
50	Beruang	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hewan 2. Kaya 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Beruang itu berkeliaran disekitar rumah warga 4. Dia dalah orang yang beruang 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. The bear roams around the residents' houses 6. He is a bear person and has many assets
51	Lapang	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lebar 2. Senggang 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Ruangan ini sangat lapang 4. Hari ini dia punya waktu lapang 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. This room is very spacious 6. Today he has free time
52	Manila	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Itik 2. Kertas Tebal 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Pamanku adalah Peternak Manila di Kampungnya 4. Dia menggunakan manila untuk sampul makalahnya 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. My unclc is a manila farmer in his village 6. He uses manila paper for the cover of his paper
53	Merak	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Burung 2. Bunga 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Burung merak itu sangat indah 4. Bunga merak itu ditanamnya dihalaman rumahnya. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. The peacock is very beautiful 6. The peacock flower is planted in the yard of his house
54	Demam	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Panas badannya 2. Tergila-gila 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Sehari itu ia berbaring saja karena demam 4. Mereka sedang demam lagu-lagu korea. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. He just lay down for a day because of a fever 6. They had fever songs korea
55	Madu	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cairan dari sarang Lebah 2. Istri yang lain 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Madu ini diperoleh dari lebah hutan 4. Semua orang heran bahwa ia bersikap baik terdap madunya 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Honey is obtained from forest bees 6. Everyone is surprised that he is kind to his honey
56	Adat	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Aturan 2. Mogok 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Menurut adat daerah ini , laki-lakilah yang berhak sebagai ahli waris 4. Anak kecil itu manja dan sering mengadat 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. According to this regional custom, men are entitled to be heirs 6. The little boy is spoiled and often complains

57	Badai	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Angin kencang 2. Terdampar 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Kampung Nelayan itu hancur diserang badai 4. Perahu itu terbadai di muara 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. The fishing village was destroyed by a storm 6. The boat is in the estuary
58	Karang	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Batu kapur di laut 2. Merangkai 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Karang-karang itu mulai hancur. 4. Ada perlombaan mengarang bunga 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. The corals began to disintegrate. 6. There is a flower-making competition
59	Kebut	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Menghilangkan debu 2. Melajukan kendaraan dengan kecepatan tinggi 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Setiap pagi pembantu kami mengebut kursi 4. Banyak motor yang mengebut di jalan Alauddin 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Every morning our maids speed up the chair 6. Many motorcycle speeding on the street Alauddin
60	Bisa	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Racun ular 2. Mampu 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Bisa ular kobra dapat mematikan korbannya dalam hitungan detik 4. Aku bersyukur bisa mengerjakan soal ujian itu 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Cobra snakes are very venomous and can kill their prey quickly 6. I'm grateful to be able to do the exam
61	Lapah	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Memotong-motong 2. Kotak tempat rokok 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Singa itu melapah babi itu dengan lahapnya 4. Lapah itu terbuat dari kayu 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. The lion greedily pours the pig 6. The container is made of wood
62	Larik	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Membubut 2. Baris 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Tukang kayu sedang melarik kaki kursi 4. Dengan teliti dia membaca larik demi larik sajak 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. The carpenter is stretching the leg of the chair 6. He carefully reads the array for rhymes
63	Awang	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Masih Jauh 2. Bersahabat 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Serasa di atas awang 4. Kedua orang itu tampaknya sudah mulai berawang 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. It feels like it's above the sky 6. The two men seem to have started to go into the air

64	Acara	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agenda 2. Mempersilahkan 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Acara Kongres akan disusun oleh panitia khusus 4. Pak Budi mengacarakan para tamu untuk duduk. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Congress events will be arranged by a special committee 6. Mr. Budi tells the guests to sit down.
65	Aci	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sah 2. Tepung 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Keputusan yang ditetapkan adalah aci 4. Tepung aci itu ingin dibuat menjadi pappeda 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. The decision specified is aci 6. Aci is intended to be made into a pappeda
66	Aci-Aci	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Umpama 2. Pola Kalimat 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Anak itu mengaci-acikan bambu itu sebagai pedang 4. Aci-aci kalimat yang disusun tidak beraturan 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. The child brushes the bamboo as a sword 6. Aci-aci irregularly arranged sentences
67	Adat	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Aturan 2. Mogok 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Menurut adat daerah ini, laki-lakilah yang berhak sebagai ahli waris 4. Karena sudah tua mobil itu sering mogok 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. According to the customs of this region, men are entitled as heirs 6. Because the car is old, it often blows up
68	Badai	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Angin Kencang yang Buruk 2. Terdampar 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Kampung Nelayan itu hancur di terjang badai 4. Perahu itu terbadai di muara 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. The Fisherman's village was destroyed in the storm 6. The boat was stormed in the estuary
69	Bagal	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kasar 2. Tongkol Jagung 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Ia dijuluki si bagal dikampung ini 4. Bagal itu sengaja di kumpul oleh 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. He was nicknamed the mule in this village 6. The mule was deliberately

			para petani	collected by the farmer
70	Genting	1. Gawat 2. Atap Rumah	3. Situasi menjadi genting semenjak penyerangan itu. 4. Ayah memperbaiki genting rumah yang bocor.	5. The situation has been precarious since the attack. 6. Father repaired the leaky house tiles.
71	Comot	1. Kotor sekali 2. Mengambil	3. Pakaian mereka comot setelah membersihkan mobil. 4. Ia comot pisang goreng itu dengan tangan yang kotor.	5. Their clothes are dirty after cleaning the car. 6. He makes the fried banana stick with dirty hands.
72	Dedak	1. Serbuk halus dari kulit 2. Sakit hati	3. Ayam-ayam itu diberi dedak sebagai pakannya. 4. Memang sudah lama aku berdedak melihat tingkah lakumu selama ini.	5. The chicken is given bran as its food. 6. It has been a long time since I blew up on your behavior so far.
73	Gabak	1. Mendung 2. Garu	3. Dibagian utara terlihat gabak yang sangat pekat. 4. Masih ada petani yang menggunakan gabak untuk membajak sawah	5. In the north you can see a very thick snake. 6. There are still farmers that use snakes to plow fields
74	Garing	1. Kering 2. Keranjang dari rotan	3. Kue itu terasa sangat garing 4. Dipasar seni banyak banyak dijual garing	5. The cake feels very crisp 6. Many in the art market are crispy
75	Indah	1. Elok 2. Peduli	3. Bunga-bunga itu sangat indah dipandang 4. Tidak ada yang mengindahkan dia lagi	5. The flowers are very beautiful to look at 6. No one heeded him anymore

76	Jujur	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tidak Curang 2. Uang yang diberikan pengantin pria kepada calon mertua 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Mereka adalah orang-orang yang jujur dan disegani 4. Pengantin pria itu memberi jujur senilai lima puluh juta rupiah. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. They are honest and respected people 6. The groom gives an honest value of fifty million rupiah
77	Koreng	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Belang 2. Borok 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Kucing itu memiliki koreng 4. Salep ini sangat manjur untuk megobati koreng. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. The cat has sores 6. This ointment is very effective in treating scabs
78	Lalai	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lengah 2. Tali untuk menggantungkan layar 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Karena lalai dompetnya hilang disambar copet. 4. Ia menarik lalai itu untuk mengembangkan layar kapal 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Because he lost his wallet, he was struck by a pickpocket. 6. He pulled it negligently to develop the ship's screen
79	Lalang	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Alang-alang 2. Endapan permukaan karena arus air dan udara 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Tanaman lalang tumbuh subur disamping rumahku. 4. Lalang-lalang itu berkumpul di hilir. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Lalang plants thrive beside my house. 6. The weeds gather in the lower reaches.
80	Lancang	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tidak tahu adat 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Dengan lancangnya anak itu mengucapkan kata- kata kasar terhadap ibunya. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. In a presumptuous manner the child utters harsh words against his mother.

		2. Perahu cepat	4. Lancang itu banyak digunakan untuk perang	6. Lancang is widely used for war
81	Latah	1. Penyakit saraf meniru perkataan atau perbuatan orang lain 2. Sampah	a. Karena dia latah banyak yang menertawakannya. b. Ia mengambil latah itu untuk dijadikan pupuk kompos.	c. Because a lot of people laugh at them. d. He took the talk to make compost.
82	Lebam	1. Memar 2. Tiruan bunyi barang besar yang jatuh	3. Matanya lebam akibat berkelahi 4. Suara lebam terdengar dari arah dapur.	5. His eyes were bruised due to a fight 6. A bruise was heard from the direction of the kitchen.
83	Magang	1. Calon Pegawai 2. Ranum	3. Ia sudah cukup lama menjadi magang di kantor itu. 4. Buah mangga itu sudah magang sejak lama.	5. He has long been an apprentice in the office. 6. The mango fruit has been apprenticed for a long time.
84	Majelis	1. Pertemuan Kumpulan orang banyak 2. Bersih	3. Berhimpunlah semuanya dalam majelis yang besar. 4. Putri itu cantik majelis	5. Meet all in the great assembly. 6. The princess is a beautiful assembly
85	Malam	1. Matahari terbenam.	3. Sebaiknya iya pulang karena sudah malam.	5. You'd better go home because it's late.

		2. Lilin batik	4. Pengrajin batik itu mulai memberi malam pada kain.	6. The batik craftsman began to give the cloth a night
86	Marah	1. Berang 2. Gelar anak sultan yang menikah dengan orang biasa	3. Aku marah mendengar ucapannya yang kasar itu. 4. Ia adalah marah yang sangat baik	5. I am angry at the harsh words. 6. He is a very good temper
87	Mobil	1. Kendaraan roda empat 2. Mudah bergerak	3. Ia mengendarai mobil ke Makasar 4. Ia sangat mobil sehingga cocok untuk melakukan tugas lapangan.	5. He drove a car to Makassar 6. It is a car so it is suitable for field work.
88	Padi	1. Tumbuhan Penghasil beras 2. Kecil	3. Padi itu mulai menguning. 4. Lada padi itu sangat pedas.	5. The rice starts to turn yellow. 6. Rice pepper is very spicy
89	Lamur	1. Rabun 2. Daging yg banyak lemaknya	3. Saya mengalami lamur dimata sebelah kiri 4. Jika memasak sayur meggunakan lamur, bakarlah sepotong jahe dan memarkan lalu campurkan pada masakan itu.	5. I have bruise on the left eye 6. If you cook vegetables using lime, burn a piece of ginger and spread it and mix it into the dish.
90	Kamar	1. Bulan 2. Ruangan	3. Jangan bergurau di kamar baca. 4. Sinar kamar sangat terang malam ini.	5. Don't joke in the reading room. 6. The rays of the room are very bright tonight

91	Karat	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ukuran kadar emas 2. Zat oksidasi pada besi 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Besi itu sudah berkarat. 2. ia membeli emas sebanyak 20 karat. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The iron is rusty. 2. He bought 20 carats of gold
92	Kasih	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Perasaan sayang 2. Memberi 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pria itu menaruh kasih kepada gadis tetangganya. 2. Wanita itu kasih hadiah kepada anak yatim. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The man loves his neighbor girl. 2. The woman gives gifts to orphans
93	Katarak	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rabun mata 2. Air terjun besar 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nenekku melakukan operasi katarak. 2. Terdapat banyak Katarak di daerah sulawesi selatan. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. My grandmother had cataract surgery. 2. There are many cataracts in the area of South Sulawesi.
94	Kejam	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bengis 2. Tutup rapat 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ketika berkuasa ia sangat kejam terhadap rakyatnya. 2. Sungguhpun matanya kejam, ia tidak tidur. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. When in power he is very cruel to his people. 2. Even though his eyes are cruel, he doesn't sleep.
95	Kelak	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nanti 2. Nama burung 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Diharapkan agar anak ini kelak menjadi orang yang berguna bagi bangsa. 2. Saya menangkap burung kelak 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It is hoped that these children will become useful people for the nation and the nation. 2. I catch birds Kelak
96	Kelar	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Selesai 2. Sayatan pada pohon 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Saya kelar bersih-bersih 2. Pohon itu dikelar agar dapat ditebang lebih mudah. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. I finished cleaning 2. The tree is held so that it can be cut down more easily.
97	Pacar	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kekasih 2. Tumbuhan pacar 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Pacar saya pergi jauh untuk mencari pekerjaan. b. Wanita itu memakai daun pacar 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. My boyfriend went far to find work. b. The woman uses a girlfriend to

			untuk mewarnai kukunya.	color her nails
98	Pakan	1. Nama Pohon 2. Makanan Ternak	a. Tetangga saya menanam pohon Pakan b. Ia memberi pelet untuk pakan ikan.	a. My neighbor planted a Feed tree b. He gives pellets for fish feed
99	Kali	1. Sungai 2. Berlipat	a. Harga barang kebutuhan pokok pada tahun ini dua kali lebih mahal dari pada harga tahun lalu. b. Kali yang ada di disamping rumah banyak ikannya.	c. The price of basic goods this year is twice as expensive as last year's price. d. There are many times in the house beside the fish
100	Selang	1. Waktu 2. saluran air	a. Selang beberapa menit dari gempa utama terjadi gempa susulan. b. Selang air dirumahya bocor.	a. After a few minutes from the main earthquake aftershocks occurred. b. The water hose in the house leaked



Appendix B. A hundred of polysemous words chosen from *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia.*, and the result of *Google Translate* translation on polysemous words constructed in sentences into English

NO	Words	Meaning	Sentence Source Language (Bahasa Indonesia)	Sentence Target Language (English)
1	Gugur	1. Batal 2. Mati dalam pertempuran	3. Calon yang tidak datang dinyatakan gugur sebagai peserta. 4. Dua orang prajurit mati dalam perang.	5. Candidates who did not come were declared as participants. 6. Two soldiers died in war.
2	Kaki	1. Tungkai 2. Bagian paling bawah	7. Abu Usman sudah lama meninggal 8. Rumahnyatelahmenjadiabu	9. Abu Usman died long ago 10. His house has become ash
3	Agah	1. Memandangi muka (membuattertawa) 2. Bersabung	7. Abukgergajiitudiolahlagimenjadiboneka 8. Abuknyasangatkusut	9. The abuk saw is processed again into a doll 10. The abuk is very tangled
4	Amin	1. Kabulkan 2. Mengiyakan, menyetujui	7. Acap kali diaberbohong pada ibunya 8. Duahariduumalamacaplahdesaitu	9. Often he lied to his mother 10. Two days and two nights were often thevillage
5	Bahasa	1. Lambangbunyiuntukberint eraksi 2. Tingkahlaku yang baik	7. Waspadalahterhadap orang itudiahanyaingin mengadukita 8. Ia mengadubahwa dia tela dipukuli	9. Beware of that person he just wants to complainabout us 10. He complains two objects to find out thedifference.

6	Baik	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rapi 2. Mujur 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Obat ini sangat ampuh untuk menyembuhkan penyakit 8. Air hujan telah mengampuh sawah ladangnya. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. This drug is very effective for curing diseases 10. Rain water has compressed his field
7	Bakat	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dasar kepandaian lahir 2. Bekas 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Diambil susu bakir 8. Dia adalah pengusaha yang bakir 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. He bought bakir milk 10. He is a bad entrepreneur
8	Datang	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hadir 2. Berasal 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Ia harus cicil pembayaran pembelian tanah itu selama setahun 8. Dia melihat dengan mata yang mencicil 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. He must installment payment of the purchase of land for a year 10. He sees with the eyes that are poking
9	Dekat	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Berhampiran 2. Akrab 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Anak kecil itu sangat comel 8. Ia membanting pintu dan keluar sambil mencomel tidak karuan 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. The little boy is very cute 10. He slammed the door and came out and haggled like mad.
10	Dongeng	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cerita zaman dulu 2. Perkataan yang tidak benar 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Ketika dilihatnya ada orang berjalan, segeralah pencuri itu mengendap di rumpun tebal 8. Agar air selokan mengalir dengan lancar endapannya harus diangkat 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. When he saw someone walking, the thief immediately settled in a thick clump 10. For sewer water to flow smoothly the sediment must be lifted
11	Erat	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kuat (ikatan) 2. Teguh (janji) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Di keluarga itu memiliki etiket sendiri 8. Pada etiket makanan itu, dituliskan kandungan minyak. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. In the family it has its own etiquette 10. On the food label, written oil content.
12	Gaet	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Memikat 2. Menggait 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Gaung Adzan itu terdengar nyaring 8. Di gunung itu ada gaung yang 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. The Adhan echo sounded loud

			sangat besar	10. On the mountain there is a very large echo
13	Habis	1. Tidak tersisa 2. Setelah	7. Mereka telah dapat menilai mana yang hak mana yang batil 8. Sepatu dengan hak tinggi sedang digemari oleh wanita karir.	9. They have been able to judge which one is right where falsehood 10. Shoes with high heels are favored by career women
14	Hampa	1. Kosong 2. Sepi	7. Halaman rumahnya ditanami cemara 8. Lihat gambar pada halaman 123	9. The yard of his house was planted with pine 10. See the picture on page 123
15	Mati	1. Tidak bernyawa 2. Tidak bergerak	7. Kita harus hemat dalam penggunaan bahan bakar. 8. Menurut hemat saya, ada baiknya diadipulangkan saja.	9. We should be saving in fuel use. 10. In my opinion, it would be better if he was sent home.
16	Karat-marat	1. Kacau 2. Kerut-mengkerut	7. Hampir setiap malam ia mengigau 8. Berita itu membuat warga igau	9. Almost every night he was delirious 10. The news made the citizens delirious
17	Kadar	1. Kodrat 2. Kemampuan	7. Iasi mencari harimau itu. 8. Ia membuat lubang dengan alat tersebut	9. He is ready to target the tiger. 10. He made a hole with the drill
18	Kacau	1. Rusuh 2. Kalut	7. Berkali-kali ia ber kaca untuk membetulkan rambutnya 8. Dari kaca 15-20	9. Many times he looks in the mirror to fix his hair 10. From 15-20 glass
19	Kabur	1. Penglihatan tidak jelas 2. Melarikan diri	7. Kapal itu sudah berlabuh 8. Tangan petani itu kapalkarena terl	9. The ship has docked 10. The farmer's hands callused

			aluseringmemengangcangkul	because too often holding hoe
20	Turun	1. Dari atas kebawah 2. Surut	7. Dipilihnyakain kasaituuntukturai 8. Ia membayar di kasa 1	9. The gauze is chosen for the curtain 10. He pays at screen one
21	Lagi	1. Sedang 2. Mengulang	7. Lampasbenarsuaranya 8. Belumpernahselamainiakuberjum padenganperempuanbegitulampas dan kasar	9. True voice 10. I've never met women so hard and rude
22	Pahit	1. Rasa tidak sedap. 2. Menyedihkan	7. Entahapa yang ialamunkan 8. Biarpunsukar, lamuntugasituharusdiselesaikan	9. I don't know what he was thinking about 10. Even though it is difficult, seagrass assignments must be completed
23	Lancar	1. Fasih 2. Tidaktertunda	7. Dengansuaralantam, diamenyebutdirinyajagoan 8. Dengan sangat lantamdiamenghina orang miskin	9. With priggish voice, he calls himself the hero 10. with a very arrogant he insulted the poor
24	Lalulalang	1. Keluarmasuk 2. Tidaktertatarapi	7. Lapis tanah yang paling bawahadalahpasir 8. Dagingitudipotong lapis	9. The lowest layer of soil is sand 10. The meat is cut in layers
25	Langsung	1. Tidakberhenti 2. Berlanjut	7. Priaikumengikiticabangolahragala yang 8. Ia melayangmanggatersebut	9. The manparticipates in a flying sports branch 10. He floated the mango
26	Langkah	1. Waktu berjalan 2. Tahap	7. Setelah badai, banykdahankayumalang-melintang di jalan 8. Iamenerimanasibnya yang	9. After the storm, many wooden branches crisscrossing the street 10. He accepted his poor fate with patience

			malangitudenganpenuhkesabaran	
27	Makan	1. Memasukkanmakankedalamulut 2. Memakai	7. Pastelitu enaksekali 8. Warna pastel itusangatcantik	9. Pastels are very tasty 10. It is very beautiful pastel colors
28	Padu	1. Padat 2. Kompak	7. Ketuaumumpangjaket padaanggotabarunya 8. Nasibpedangadapasangsurutnya	9. General chair installs jackets on new members 10. The fate of the merchant has ups and downs
29	Parah	1. Berat 2. Sukardiatasi	7. Abangnya tiga tahun lebih tua 8. Warna abangitumencoloksekali	9. His brother is three years older 10. The color of the brother is striking
30	Parut	1. Alatmemarutkelapa 2. Bekasluka pada kulit	7. Ia acungkantangannyaketikainginmenjawab 8. Iamengacung bola itudengansangatkuat	9. He raised his hand when he wanted to answer 10. He held up the ball very strongly
31	Payah	1. Lelah 2. Susah	7. Kera Awan itumengambilbarangwisatawan 8. Awan itusangatgelapmenandakanakanaturunhujan	9. The Cloud Ape takes tourist goods 10. It is very dark cloud signifies rain
32	Sesak	1. Sempitsekali 2. Sukarbernafas	7. Nelayanitumenangkapikanabubabu 8. Ia memakai baju abu-abu	9. The fishermen catch gray fish 10. He wears a gray shirt
33	Rapat	1. Dekatsekali 2. Tertutuptanpacelah	7. Mukanyasepertibulanbadarwaktu malam 8. Sayamenangkapikanbadar yang banyak	9. His face was like the full moon in the night time 10. I catch lots of badar fish

34	Tarak	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tapa 2. Menahanhawanafsu 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Seorangtemanmembawabadik 8. Diamembadikdengansangatcepat 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. A friend brings badik 10. He is very quick curing
35	Ajang	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Medan 2. Tempatmenyimpanmakanan 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Terdapatpohonbakikdisampingrumah 8. Saya menangkapBurungBakik di pohonjatiitu 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. There are bakik trees beside the house 10. I caught the mangrove bird in the teak tree
36	Ampu	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Menahandibawah\ 2. Menyanjung 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Balabantuandidatangkanuntukmembantu di peperangan 8. Bala itu datang bertubi-tubi 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Reinforcements are brought in to help in warfare 10. The reinforcements come repeatedly
37	Arak	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Minumankeras 2. Beriringan 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Ia pun membalaspernyataancintanya 8. Paraawakmenurunkanbalaskapal 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. She also replied to his love statement 10. The crew lowered the ship ballast
38	Bakal	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Akan 2. Untuk 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Topiulangtahunituberbentukkerucut 8. Rumputdihalamansayasebagiance rucup 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. The birthday hat is cone shaped 10. The grass in my yard partially tapering
39	Datuk	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kakek 2. Harimau 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Kenaikanhargabensinmemberiefekterhadaphargabaranglainnya 8. Diamenjualefek di bursa saham 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. The increase in gasoline prices has an effect on the prices of other goods 10. He sells securities on the stock exchange

40	Debit	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Piutang Volume air 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Gabak di hulu. Sekarang banyak yang terserang Gabak 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Cloudy in the upstream. Now many are attacked by snakes
41	Flamboyan	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> polincianaregia (tumbuhan) serbamegah 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Banyak gabus berserak disekitar pantai Harganya gabus itu sangat mahal 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Many corks are scattered around the beach The price of cork fish is very expensive
42	Fraksi	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Kelompok badan legislatif Pecahan 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Tak ada gading yang tak retak Dua gading itu sangat cantik. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> There is no ivory that is not cracked Two ivory is very beautiful
43	Gemuk	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Subur Tambun 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Laki-laki yang membuat gaduh ditahan polisi. Setelah panen hasilnya pun di gaduh. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Men who made noise were arrested by the police. After harvesting the results are noisy.
44	Juru Kunci	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Penjaga tempat keramat. Makam, dll Peserta pertandingan kejuaraan yang menduduki nomor terakhir 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Ia mengintip dari ganggang pintu. Karena tidak tahan dingin, ia berganggang di dekat api unggun. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> He peered from the door algae. Because it does not stand the cold, he berganggang near campfire
45	Kotak	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Petak Peti tempat barang 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Banyak anak muda mengonsumsi ganja Ganja pada keris itu sangat berkilau 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Many young people consume marijuana Cannabis on the keris is very sparkling
46	Lagu	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Nyanyian Suaraberirama 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Siswa itu dua tahun berturut-turut menjadi juara kelas Banyak anak kecil pergi menangkap ikan juar 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The student was two years in a row become champion Many young children go to catch champion fish

47	Paham	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pengertian 2. pandangan 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. BantalituberisiKapuk yang banyak 8. Kapukitu sudah reot 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. The pillow contains a lot of cotton 10. Kapok was already wobbly
48	Partai	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Perkumpulanpolitik 2. Kumpulan barangdagangan yang tidaktentubanyaknya 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Katakitumelompatkedanau 8. Ayamkalkunmempunyaikatak pada lehernya 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. The frog jumps into the lake 10. Turkey chickens have frogs on their necks.
49	Bak	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kotak besar 2. Kolam tempat air di kamar mandi 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Banyak lalangtumbuhdisekitarrumahku 8. Terdapatlalang di hilirsungaiitu 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Many weeds grow around my house 10. There are weeds in the lower reaches of the river
50	Darah	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. cairandalamtubuhmanusia 2. keturunan 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Beruangituberkeliarandisekitarrumahwarga 8. Diadalah orang yang beruang 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. The bear roams around the residents' houses 10. He is a bear person and has many assets
51	Duduk	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bertumpu pada pantat 2. Tinggal 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Ruanganini sangat lapang 8. Hariinidia punya waktulapang 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. This room is very spacious 10. Today he has free time
52	Galak	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ganas 2. Sukamarah 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. PamankuadalahPeternak Manila di Kampungnya 8. Diamenggunakan manilauntuksampulmakalahnya 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. My uncle is a manila farmer in his village 10. He uses manila paper for the cover of his paper
53	Hanyut	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Terbawaarus 2. Terlaluasyik 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Burungmerakitusangatindah 8. Bungamerakituditanyadihala manrumahnya. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. The peacock is very beautiful 10. The peacock flower is planted in the yard of his house
54	Amplop	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sampulsurat 2. Uangsogok 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Seharianituiaberbaringsajakarena demam 8. Merekasedangdemamlagu-lagukorea. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. He just lay down for a day because of a fever 10. They had fever songs korea

55	Kecap	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bumbudari kedelai hitam dengan rasa manis 2. Mencicipi 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Madu ini diperoleh dari lebah hutan 8. Semua orang heran bahwa ia bersikap baik terhadap madunya 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Honey is obtained from forest bees 10. Everyone is surprised that he is kind to his honey
56	Jungkirbalik	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. berjempalitan 2. memutarbalikkan 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Menurut adat daerah ini, laki-laki lah yang berhak sebagai ahli waris 8. Anak kecil itu manja dan sering mengadut 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. According to this regional custom, men are entitled to be heirs 10. The little boy is spoiled and often complains
57	Kepala	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bagian tubuh di atas leher 2. Pemimpin 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Kampung Nelayan itu hancur diserang badai 8. Perahu itu terbadai di muara 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. The fishing village was destroyed by a storm 10. The boat is in the estuary
58	Kosong	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tidak berpenghuni 2. Tidak pandai 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Karang-karang itu mulai hancur. 8. Ada perlombaan mengarang bunga 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. The corals began to disintegrate. 10. There is a flower-making competition
59	Kotor	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sobek 2. Mengganggu 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Setiap pagi pembantu kami mengebut kursi 8. Banyak motor yang mengebut di jalan Alauddin 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Every morning our maids speed up the chair 10. Many motorcycle speeding on the street Alauddin
60	Koyak	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sobek 2. Mengganggu 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Bisa larkobra dapat mematikan kobra dalam hitungan detik 8. Aku bersyukur bisa mengerjakan soal ujian itu 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Cobra snakes are very venomous and can kill their prey quickly 10. I'm grateful to be able to do the exam
61	Kursi	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tempat duduk yang memiliki kaki dan sandaran 2. Jabatan 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Singa itu melapah babi itu dengan lahapnya 8. Lapa hitu terbuat dari kayu 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. The lion greedily pours the pig 10. The container is made of wood

62	Lambung	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Perut 2. melonjaktinggi 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Tukangkayusedangmelarik kaki kursi 8. Dengantelitidiamembacalarik demi lariksajak 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. The carpenter is stretching the leg of the chair 10. He carefully reads the array for rhymes
63	Main	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. melakukanperbuatanuntuk senang-senang 2. keadaanberlangsung 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Serasa di atasawang 8. Kedua orang itutampaknyasudahmulaiberawang 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. It feels like it's above the sky 10. The two men seem to have started to go into the air
64	Mabuk	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. lupadiri 2. sangatgemar 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Acara Kongres akan disusun oleh panitia khusus 8. Pak Budi mengacarakan para tamu untuk duduk. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Congress events will be arranged by a special committee 10. Mr. Budi tells the guests to sit down.
65	Mata	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Indra penglihatan 2. Bagiantajam pada alatpemotong 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Keputusan yang ditetapkan adalah aci 8. Tepung aci itu ingin dibuat menjadi pappeda 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. The decision specified is aci 10. Aci is intended to be made into a pappeda
66	Pendam	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Menanam 2. menyembunyikan 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Anak itu mengaci-acikan bambu itu sebagai pedang 8. Aci-aci kalimat yang disusun tidak beraturan 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. The child brushes the bamboo as a sword 10. Aci-aci irregularly arranged sentences
67	Dengan	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bersama 2. Atas 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Menurut adat daerah ini, laki-lakilah yang berhak sebagai ahli waris 8. Karena sudah tua mobil itu sering mengadat 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. According to the customs of this region, men are entitled as heirs 10. Because the car is old, it often blows up

68	Berdiri	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tegak 2. Dijadikan 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Kampung Nelayan itu hancur di terjang badai 8. Perahu itu terbadai di muara 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. The Fisherman's village was destroyed in the storm 10. The boat was stormed in the estuary
69	Kaus	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Baju kaus 2. Sarung 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Ia dijuluki si bagal dikampung ini 8. Bagal itu sengaja di kumpul oleh para petani 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. He was nicknamed the mule in this village 10. The mule was deliberately collected by the farmer
70	Rayap	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Menggeruk orang lain 2. Serangga 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Situasi menjadi genting semenjak penyerangan itu. 8. Ayah memperbaiki genting rumah yang bocor. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. The situation has been precarious since the attack. 10. Father repaired the leaky house tiles.
71	Masak	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Memasak 2. Matang 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Pakaian mereka comot setelah membersihkan mobil. 8. Ia comot pisang goreng itu dengan tangan yang kotor. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Their clothes are dirty after cleaning the car. 10. He makes the fried banana stick with dirty hands.
72	Firasat	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Keadanygdirasakan 2. Bentukmuka 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Ayam-ayam itu diberi dedak sebagai pakannya. 8. Memang sudah lama aku berdedak melihat tingkah lakumu selama ini. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. The chicken is given bran as its food. 10. It has been a long time since I blew up on your behavior so far.
73	Berfungsi	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Berkedudukan 2. Berguna 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Dibagian utara terlihat gabak yang sangat pekat. 8. Masih ada petani yang menggunakan gabak untuk membajak sawah 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. In the north you can see a very thick snake. 10. There are still farmers that use snakes to plow fields

74	Cara	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Jalan 2. Ragam 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Kue itu terasa sangat garing 8. Dipasar seni banyak banyakdial garing 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. The cake feels very crisp 10. Many in the art market are crispy
75	Alat	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mengerjakansesuatu 2. Mencapaimaksud 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Bunga-bunga itu sangat indah dipandang 8. Tidakada yang mengindahkandialagi. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. The flowers are very beautiful to look at 10. No one heeded him anymore
76	Aduk	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mencampur 2. Membongkar 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Mereka adalah orang-orang yang jujur dan disegani 8. Pengantin pria itu memberi jujur senilai lima puluh juta rupiah. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. They are honest and respected people 10. The groom gives an honest value of fifty million rupiah
77	Sangat	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Terlebih-lebih 2. Sungguh 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Kucing itu memiliki koreng 8. Salep ini sangat manjur untuk megobati koreng. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. The cat has sores 10. This ointment is very effective in treating scabs
78	Petak	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bilikkamar 2. Sebidangsawah 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Karena lalai dompetnya hilang disambar copet. 8. Ia menarik lalai itu untuk mengembangkan layar kapal 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Because he lost his wallet, he was struck by a pickpocket. 10. He pulled it negligently to develop the ship's screen
79	Putih	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Warna 2. Murni 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Tanaman lalang tumbuh subur disamping rumahku. 8. Lalang-lalang itu berkumpul di hilir. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Lalang plants thrive beside my house. 10. The weeds gather in the lower reaches.

80	Paket	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Satuan barang 2. Bagian tugas 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Dengan lancangnya anak itu mengucapkan kata-kata kasar terhadap ibunya. 8. Lancang itu banyak digunakan untuk perang 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. In a presumptuous manner the child utters harsh words against his mother. 10. Lancang is widely used for war
81	Pakai	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Memerlukan 2. Menggenakan 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> e. Karena dia latah banyak yang menertawakannya. f. Ia mengambil latah itu untuk dijadikan pupuk kompos. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> g. Because a lot of people laugh at them. h. He took the talk to make compost.
82	Garuk	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mengeruk 2. Mengukur 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Matanya lebam akibat berkelahi 8. Suara lebam terdengar dari arah dapur. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. His eyes were bruised due to a fight 10. A bruise was heard from the direction of the kitchen.
83	Tinggi	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sombong 2. Ukurantubuh 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Ia sudah cukup lama menjadi magang di kantor itu. 8. Buah mangga itu sudah magang sejak lama. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. He has long been an apprentice in the office. 10. The mango fruit has been apprenticed for a long time.
84	Akar	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bagian Tumbuhan 2. Awal 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Berhimpunlah semuanya dalam majelis yang besar. 8. Putri itu cantik majelis 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Meet all in the great assembly. 10. The princess is a beautiful assembly

85	Daun	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bagian tumbuhan 2. Bagian barang yang tipis 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Sebaiknya iya pulang karena sudah malam. 8. Pengrajin batik itu mulai memberi malam pada kain. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. You'd better go home because it's late. 10. The batik craftsman began to give the cloth a night
86	Meja	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pengadilan 2. Tempat Menulis 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Aku marah mendengar ucapannya yang kasar itu. 8. Ia adalah marah yang sangat baik 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. I am angry at the harsh words. 10. He is a very good temper
87	Ekor	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bagian tubuh binatang 2. Akibat kejadian 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Ia mengendarai mobil ke Makassar 8. Ia sangat mobil sehingga cocok untuk melakukan tugas lapangan. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. He drove a car to Makassar 10. It is a car so it is suitable for field work.
88	Api	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nyala 2. Perasaan yang menggelora 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Padi itu mulai menguning. 8. Lada padi itu sangat pedas. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. The rice starts to turn yellow. 10. Rice pepper is very spicy
89	Gelap	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Malam 2. Samar 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Saya mengalami lamur dimata sebelah kiri 8. Jika memasak sayur menggunakan lamur, bakarlah sepotong jahe dan memarkan lalu campurkan pada masakan itu. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. I have bruise on the left eye 10. If you cook vegetables using lime, burn a piece of ginger and spread it and mix it into the dish.
90	Tangan	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kekuasaan 2. Anggota badan 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Jangan bergurau di kamar baca. 8. Sinar kamar sangat terang malam ini. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Don't joke in the reading room. 10. The rays of the room are very bright tonight

91	Hati	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Jantung. 2. Sifat batin manusia 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Besi itu sudah berkarat. 4. ia membeli emas sebanyak 20 karat. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. The iron is rusty. 4. He bought 20 carats of gold
92	Hijau	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Warna 2. Belumberpangalaman 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pria itu menaruh kasih kepada gadis tetangganya. 2. Wanita itu kasih hadiah kepada anak yatim. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. The man loves his neighbor girl. 4. The woman gives gifts to orphans
93	Ibu	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Wanita yang telahmelahirkan 2. Bagianpokok 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Nenekku melakukan operasi katarak. 4. Terdapat banyak Katarak di daerah sulawesi selatan. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. My grandmother had cataract surgery. 4. There are many cataracts in the area of South Sulawesi.
94	Jantung	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bagiantubuh 2. Kekasih 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Ketika berkuasa ia sangat kejam terhadap rakyatnya. 4. Sungguhpun matanya kejam, ia tidak tidur. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. When in power he is very cruel to his people. 4. Even though his eyes are cruel, he doesn't sleep.
95	Sakit	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tubuhmenderitasesuatu 2. Dendam 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Diharapkan agar anak ini kelak menjadi orang yang berguna bagibangsa. 4. Saya menangkap burung kelak 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. It is hoped that these children will become useful people for the nation and the nation. 4. I catch birds Kelak
96	Tebal	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Padat 2. Lebat 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Saya kelar bersih-bersih 4. Pohon itu dikelar agar dapat ditebang lebih mudah. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. I finished cleaning 4. The tree is held so that it can be cut down more easily.
97	Turun	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. BeregerakkeSurut 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Pacar saya pergi jauh untuk mencari pekerjaan. b. Wanita itu memakai daunpacar 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> c. My boyfriend went far to find work. d. The woman uses a girlfriend to

			untuk mewarnai kukunya.	color her nails
98	Hitam	1. Warna 2. Buruk	c. Tetangga saya menanam pohon Pakan d. Ia memberi pelet untuk pakan ikan.	c. My neighbor planted a Feed tree d. He gives pellets for fish feed
99	Jalan	1. Tempatlalulintas 2. Cara	c. Harga barang kebutuhan pokok pada tahun ini dua kali lebih mahal dari pada harga tahun lalu. d. Kali yang ada di disamping rumah banyak ikannya.	c. The price of basic goods this year is twice as expensive as last year's price. d. There are many times in the house beside the fish
100	Naik	1. Bergerak ke atas 2. Mengendarai	c. Selang beberapa menit dari gempa utama terjadi gempa susulan. d. Selang air dirumahya bocor.	c. After a few minutes from the main earthquake aftershocks occurred. d. The water hose in the house leaked



CURRICULUM VITAE



The writer, **Ummi Uswatun Khasanah Rahman** was born on April 2nd, 1996 in Sinjai, South Sulawesi. She is the first daughter from three siblings from the marriage of Abdul Rahman and ST. Darwati L. She began her study at TK Pertiwi XI Panreng in 2001 and graduated in 2002. Then she continued her study at SDN 103 Bontompare in 2002 and graduated in 2008. Then she continued her education at SMPN 2 Sinjai in 2008 and graduated in 2011. Afterwards, she continued her study at SMAN 2 Sinjai in 2011 and graduated in 2014. In year 2014, she was registered as a student of English Education Department of

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