ENGLISH FRESHMAN STUDENTS' ATTITUDES TOWARDS THE USE OF GOOGLE TRANSLATE AT IAIN PALANGKA RAYA

THESIS

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DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGE EDUCATION
STUDY PROGRAM OF ENGLISH EDUCATION
2019 M / 1440 H

ENGLISH FRESHMAN STUDENTS' ATTITUDES TOWARDS THE USE OF GOOGLE TRANSLATE AT IAIN PALANGKA RAYA

THESIS

Presented to Islamic Institute of Palangka Raya

In partial fulfillment of the requerments

for degree of *Sarjana* in English Language Education

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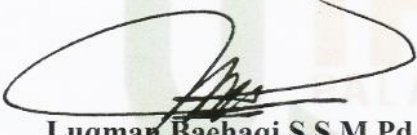**2019 M / 1440 H**

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ATTITUDES TOWARDS THE OF GOOGLE
TRANSLATE AT IAIN PALANGKA RAYA

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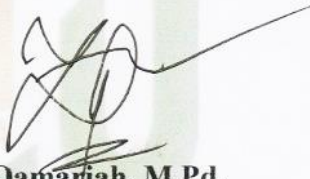
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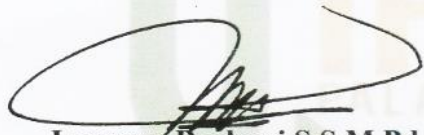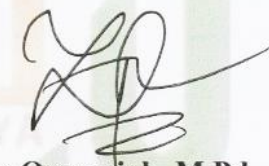**NIP. 1980082320110110056**

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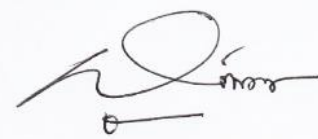**Zaitun Qamariah, M.Pd.**
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Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

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Can be examined in partial fulfillment of the requirements of the Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan in The Study Program of English Education of The Language Education of The Faculty of Education and Teacher Training of State Islamic Institute of Palangka Raya.

Thank you for the attention.

Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

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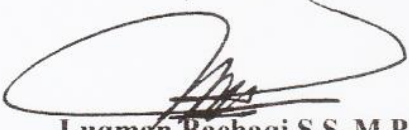
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Terima kasih atas perhatiannya.

Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

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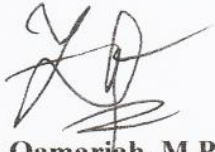
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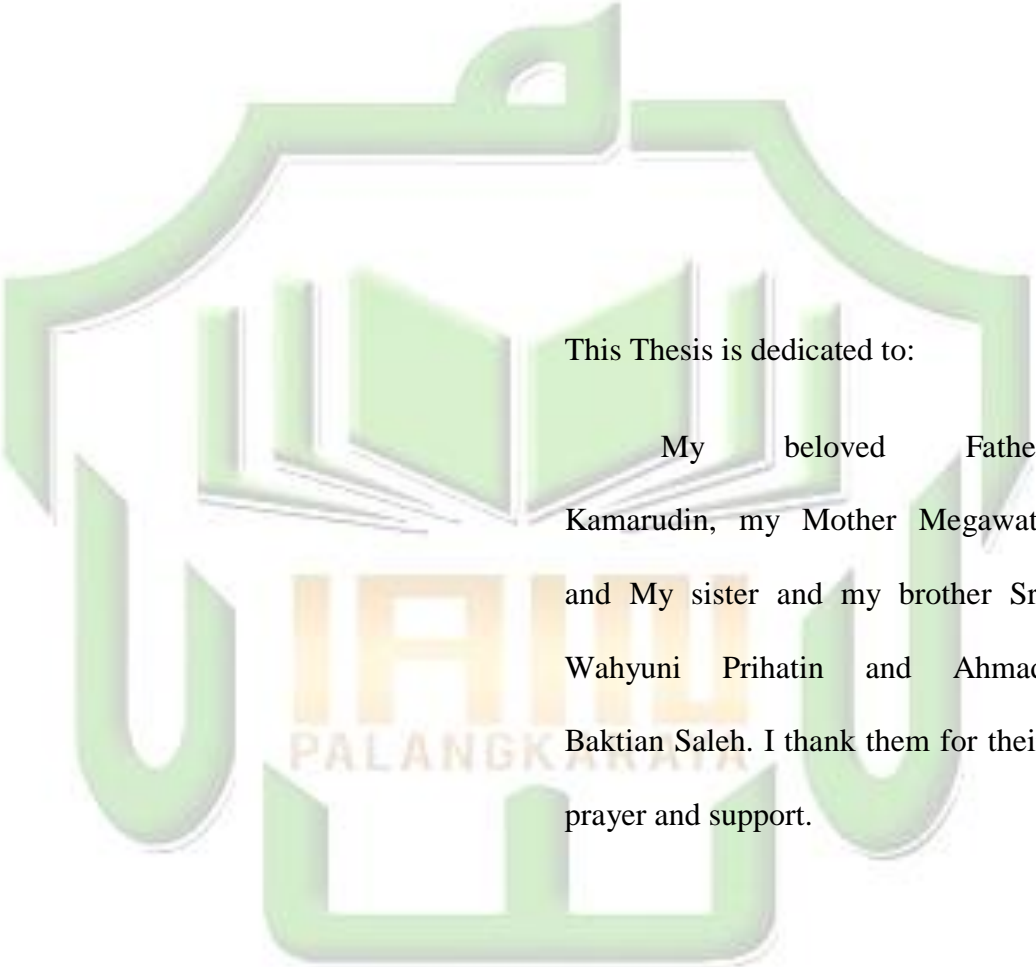Dean, Faculty Of Teacher Training and Education

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MOTTO AND DEDICATION

"THE STRUGGLE, SACRIFICE AND PRAYER OF PARENTS ARE A SHORTCAST WAY FOR SUCCESS"

This Thesis is dedicated to:

My beloved Father Kamarudin, my Mother Megawati and My sister and my brother Sri Wahyuni Prihatin and Ahmad Baktian Saleh. I thank them for their prayer and support.

DECLARATION OF AUTHORSHIP

BISMILLAHIRROHMAANIRROHIM

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Declare that:

1. This thesis has never been submitted to any other tertiary education institution for any other academic degree.

2. This thesis is the sole work of author and has not been written in collaboration with any other person, nor does it include, with due acknowledgment, the work of any other person.

3. If at later time found that this thesis is a product of plagiarism, I Am willing to accept any legal consequences that may be imposed to me.

Palangka Raya, August 10th 2019

Yours Faithfully,

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ABSTRACT

Septiadi, A.R. 2019. *English Freshman Students' Attitudes towards the Use Google Translate at IAIN Palangka Raya*. Thesis, Department of Language Education, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, State Islamic Institute of Palangka Raya. Advisors: (I) Luqman Baehaqi, S.S, M.Pd.,(II) Aris Sugianto, M. Pd.

Key words: Google translate, English Freshman Student, Attitude

This study was aimed at knowing English freshman student' attitudes towards the use of Google Translate. In this era, students prefer to use technology to help them learning language especially English learning. Laptop, smartphone, tablet, and internet connection are some of the most helpful tools in learning (Alhaisoni & Alhaysony, 2017, p. 1). Google Translate is the most popular free machine translation provided by Google Company (Tengku, 2016, p. 1). Maulidiyah (2018 p. 1).The attitude in this research means what users are thinking about, doing, perceiving on Google Translate in accomplishing English related task assignment. The researcher chose freshman students because many previous studies supervised all students but with a small sample. In this study, the researchers wanted to focus on English freshmen with many samples that were close to the population.

The research is included in quantitative research with survey Design. 111 English Freshman Students at IAIN Palangka Raya are the population of this study. The researcher used Slovin's Formula to decide the sample. Total of sample were 87 English freshman students at IAIN Palangka Raya. The instrument of this study is questionnaire (5 points likert scale) that adapted from from previous study (Sukkhwan 2014 and Susanto 2017).

The result finding covered: (1) students have positive attitude, the result took from 4 data items. The items are item number (1, 3, 4, and 5) with the result item1 (showed the highest result is "strongly agree" with 74.7 %), item3 (showed 40, 2 % of participants chose "agree"), item4 (showed 46,0 % students chose "neutral" that the highest result however 41.1 % students "agree") and item5 (56,3 % participants stated neutral but there were 20,7 % participants said "agree" so most of the students agree).(2) Students often use Google Translate. The result took from data item (2) with the result (48,3 % stated "agree"). (3)Students are dependent on Google Translate the result took from previous item (1,2,3,4,5,7,8) but the students are denial that took from result item9 (showed 42,5 % of students said "neutral" but the second majority of students chose to disagree it is about 31,0 %.)

ABSTRAK

Septiadi, A.R. 2019. *Sikap Mahasiswa Baru Bahasa Inggris terhadap Penggunaan Google Translate di IAIN palangka Raya*. Skripsi, Jurusan Pendidikan Bahasa, Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan, Institut Agama Islam Negeri Palangka Raya. Pembimbing: (I) Luqman Baehaqi, S.S, M.Pd., (II) Aris Sugianto, M. Pd.

Kata Kunci: Google Translate, Mahasiswa baru Bahasa Inggris, Sikap

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui sikap mahasisawa baru bahasa Inggris terhadap penggunaan Google Translate. Di era ini, siswa lebih suka menggunakan teknologi untuk membantu mereka belajar bahasa terutama belajar bahasa Inggris. Laptop, smartphone, tablet, dan koneksi internet adalah beberapa alat yang paling membantu dalam pembelajaran (Alhaisoni & Alhaysony, 2017, hlm. 1). Google Translate adalah terjemahan mesin gratis paling populer yang disediakan oleh Perusahaan Google (Tengku, 2016, hal. 1). Maulidiyah (2018 hal. 1). Sikap dalam penelitian ini berarti apa yang dipikirkan, dilakukan, dirasakan oleh pengguna di Google Translate dalam menyelesaikan tugas bahasa inggris. Peneliti memilih mahasiswa baru karena banyak studi sebelumnya mengawasi semua siswa tetapi dengan sampel kecil. Dalam studi ini, peneliti ingin fokus pada mahasiswa baru bahasa Inggris dengan banyak sampel yang dekat dengan populasi.

Penelitian ini termasuk kedalam penelitian kuantitatif dengan desain survei. Populasi pada penelitian ini adalah 111 mahasisawa baru bahasa Inggris di IAIN Palangka Raya. Peneliti menggunakan rumus slovin untuk mengetahui sampel pada penelitian ini. Jumlah sampel pada penelitian ini adalah 87 mahasiswa baru bahasa Inggris. Instrumen penelitian pada penelitian ini adalah angket (5 points likert scale). Adaptasi dari peneliti sebelumnya.

Temuan hasil meliputi: (1) siswa memiliki sikap positif, hasilnya diambil dari 4 item data. Item adalah nomor item (1, 3, 4, dan 5) item1 ("sangat setuju" dengan 74,7%), item3 (40, 2% "setuju"), item4 (menunjukkan 46,0% siswa memilih "netral" yang hasil tertinggi namun 41,1% siswa "setuju") dan item5 (56,3% netral tetapi ada 20,7% "setuju" sehingga sebagian besar siswa setuju). (2) Siswa sering menggunakan Google Translate. Hasilnya diambil dari item2 dengan hasilnya (48,3% "setuju"). (3) Siswa bergantung pada Google Translate hasil yang diambil dari item sebelumnya (1,2,3,4,5,7,8) tetapi siswa menolak yang mengambil dari hasil item9 (42,5% " netral "tetapi mayoritas kedua memilih tidak setuju sekitar 31,0%.)

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The writer would like to express her sincere gratitude to Allah SWT., for the blessing bestowed in her whole life particularly during the thesis writing without which this thesis would not have come to its final form. *Sholawat* and *salam* always be bestowed to the last prophet Muhammad SAW., having shown us the role of life to make our life true.

Her appreciation is addressed to:

1. Dean of Faculty of Teacher Training and Education of the State Islamic Institute of Palangka Raya, Dra. Hj. Rodhatul Jennah, M.Pd., for her invaluable assistance both in academic and administrative matters.

2. Vice Dean in Academic Affairs, Dr. Nurul Wahdah, M.Pd, for her invaluable assistance both in academic and administrative matters.

3. Secretary of Department of Language Education, Akhmad Ali Mirza M.Pd., for his invaluable assistance both in academic and administrative matters.

4. Chair of Study Program of English Education, Zaitun Qamariyah, M. Pd for her invaluable assistance both in academic and administrative matters.

5. Luqman Baehaqi, S.s, M. Pd. and Aris Sugianto, M.Pd as the first and second advisor, for their valuable guidance, suggestion, and encouragement.

6. Both the members of the board of examiners, for their corrections, comments and suggestions which are profitable to the accomplishing of this thesis.

7. All English lecturers and staff of IAIN Palangka Raya for their help and support.

8. Mr. Kamarudin and Mrs. Megawati as his beloved and greatest parent for everything that cannot mention one by one and in essence they are the most important encouragement and.

9. Dear friends for the past 4 years, a classmate of 2015 educated in the English language IAIN Palangka Raya.

10. All families who always give their encouragement.

11. Finally, all of his friends who have helped to complete the thesis.

   The reseacher hopes that God will always keep us on the right path, appreciate, and bless us for what we do and this thesis can benefit us all.

<div align="right">
Palangka Raya,   August 2019

The researcher,

Ahmad Rizki Septiadi

SRN. 1501121039
</div>

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LIST OF ABREVIATIONS

N: Number

S: subject

GT: Google Translate

IAIN: Institute Agama Islam Negeri

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study

In the 21st century, many people have created sophisticated technology like now. Laptops, mobile phones and tablets, and the internet are the most common technologies used by humans from the many advanced technologies in the world. It cannot be denied that humans really need technology, especially cellphones, to facilitate communication and life mobility because there are so many those can be accessed through mobile phones, especially smartphones. Technology also plays an important role in education, many applications that support the ease of educating only through grasp. The internet is very rapidly developing which is currently dominated by Google company. Google is the most commonly used platform for public and education, one of which is Google Translate which is included in one part of the application made by Google.

In this era, students prefer to use technology to help them learning language especially English learning. Laptop, smartphone, tablet, and internet connection are some of the most helpful tools in learning (Alhaisoni & Alhaysony, 2017, p. 1). There is one example: students prefer to use machine translation which is more practical than a dictionary to get the target language meaning even though both of them have the same function. Therefore,

machine translation becomes one of a supplementary tool in learning English (Bahri & Mahadi, 2016, p. 5).

Technology Machine Translation is a common term for a computer program to translate text from one natural language into another automatically (Korošec, 2011, p. 3). Moreover, Korošec (2011, p. 3) argued that there are several freely available machine translations, they are Google Translate, SDL Automated Translation Solution, Bing Translator, and Yahoo! Babel Fish. Following sentence previously from four machine translations Jaganathan, Hamzah and Subramaniam (2014, p. 2) stated that Google Translate is the most popular machine translation recently.

Machine translation that launched in 2007 by Google Corporation is very famous for students as well as teacher/lecturer. (Korošec, 2011, p. 3). Moreover, Maulidiyah (2018) suggested that almost all of the participant (90%) students use Google Translate. It seems that none of them has never any experience with Google Translate. In result using Google Translate become a new trend for a tool student rely on complete their assignments in the second language. (Groves & Mundt, 2015, p. 1)

Meanwhile, the researcher is interested to want to know farther when English Freshman students on this topic. In fact, research about translation is mainstream research. We can check the research in search Sciencedirect.com more than 17.000 researches discover in 2019. It is found less than 10 focusing on machine translation especially Google Translate which all of

them discuss a point of view students' use of Google Translate. However, there are still many spots that are left behind and different from the research that will study by the researcher because some previous studies focused on participants where English is used as a second language and international students who are studying in a country where English is also a second language. In addition, there is also a study that is the same as the research that will be studied. These together take participants from participants who use English as a foreign language, but the difference is from the length of time the participant learns English. Ahasoni and Alhayosony's research took participants from fourth-year students instead this study took participants in the first year (freshman students) in English education. The researcher chose freshman students because many previous studies supervised all students but with a small sample. in this study, the researchers wanted to focus on English freshmen with many samples that were close to the population.

The issues presented above were found to be interesting and worth to research under the title **"English Freshman Students' Attitudes towards the Use of Google Translate".**

B. Problem of Study

Based on the background of the study has just mentioned previously, this study tries to answer the problem as follows:

1. How do English freshman students' attitude towards the use of Google Translate for doing English related task assignment?

2. How often do English freshman students use Google Translate for doing English related task assignment?

3. How far do they rely on the use of Google Translate for doing English related task assignment?

C. Objective of Study

The objectivities of this study are as follow to study (1) English freshman students' attitude towards the use of Google Translate for doing English related task assignment, (2) English freshman students use Google Translate for doing English related task assignment and (3) They rely on the use of Google Translate for doing English related task assignment.

D. Assumption

In this study, the researcher can measure the attitude of students to the use of Google Translate through the scale of attitudes that have been made to meet the data needed by the researcher.

E. Scope and Limitation

This research is applied to new students of English and their attitude. The attitude in this research means what users are thinking about, doing, perceiving on Google Translate in accomplishing English related task assignment. This study will do in Kalimantan Tengah especially in Palangka

Raya. The researcher focuses on English students in the second semester that still Freshman students.

F. Significance of the study

In this study the researcher expects that the research has some significances for :

1. Lecturers

The researcher believes that the research will make the lecturers understand the phenomenon of Google Translate. For this reason, the researcher expects that the lecturers will have a new perspective on their way of teaching by considering use Google Translate.

2. Students

The researcher believes that the research will help the students to have new learning source to help to develop their English language. The results of the research are able to show the students some methods to support their learning process.

3. Policy Maker

The researcher believes that the research will help the policy maker to decide what kind of facility they should provide to support teaching-learning process.

4. Future Researcher

The researcher hopes that this research can be a reference for another researcher. However, the researcher hopes that the future researchers make different objectives than what the researcher do on this study.

G. Definition of Key terms

There are some Key terms to avoid possible misunderstanding and misinterpreting of this study, it is necessary to clarify some of the terms as follow:

1. Google Translate

Google Translate is the most popular free machine translation provided by Google Company (Tengku, 2016, p. 1). Maulidiyah (2018 p. 1) stated that Google Translate has introduced by Google Company in 2007. Google Translate is a statistical machine translation (MT) platform which currently provides an automated translation. Machine Translation involves the use of computer programmers to translate text from one natural language into another automatically. Google Translate in this study that Google Translate translation from Indonesian to English or English to Indonesia. The researcher decided to languages because the first language in Indonesia is Bahasa Indonesia.

2. English Freshman Students

   According to vocabulary dictionary online.com student is a learned person (especially in the humanities); someone who by long study has gained mastery in one or more disciplines. The freshman is Sometimes a freshman is called a "first-year student," a term that isn't so gender-specific. However, you can also use the word freshman for a boy or a girl. Based on Cambridge dictionary online English is the language that is spoken in the UK, the US, and in many other countries. Based on all definitions above the researcher concluded that English freshman student refers to first-year students. English freshman student in this research that English freshman at IAIN Palangka Raya. In this study, the freshman students who take apart as a participant is English student in the second semester.

3. Attitude

   Attitude refers to a set of beliefs which the learner has. Attitude is a favorable or unfavorable evaluative reaction toward something or someone, exhibited in one's beliefs, feelings, or intended behavior toward the use Google Translate in students' task accomplishment (Myers, p. 36). Lacthanna and dagness (2009) argue that attitudes is considered as an important concept in understanding human and also attitudes is defined as a mental state includes beliefs and feelings. while according to Cambridge Dictionary said that attitudes is feeling or

opinion about something or someone, or a way of behaving that is caused. In this study attitude decide as a belief.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A. Related Studies

There are some researches related to this study. The first research by Sukwan (2014) on her research about *Student's attitude and behavior towards the use of Google Translate*. She took 125 non-English major first-year students. She used five points rating scale questionnaire, a checklist questionnaire, and a translation assignment. This research was done in qualitative. The result showed that almost all of participants used GT but in low frequency.

The second research by Susanto (2017) on her study about *Students' Attitude Toward The Use of Google Translate*. This study was done in qualitative descriptive. She took 50 third years and 50 fourth years students English Language Education as the participants. The instruments are Likert scale and open-ended questions. This research showed that it was signified that GT is more likely to use in word levels unknown words and synonym.

The third research by Mulidiyah (2018) on her study about *To USE or Not To Use Google Translate in English Learning*. This study also was done in a qualitative descriptive design. The study was carried out at Politeknik Negeri Malang particularly on English Department. There are 25 students in a

group were chosen as participants. The researcher chose them by relying on a teacher's judgment "good" student. The instruments are a five-point rating scale questionnaire and a free response questionnaire. In result, most student use Google Translate during English Language Learning even though they realize that there are some problems occurring during the use of Google Translate.

The fourth research by Candra and Yuyun (2018) on their research about "*the of Google Translate in EFL writing*". The study was done in qualitative design especially case study. This research involved eight undergraduate students from the first to the fourth year in an English Department located in Jakarta. In result, students used GT in three different aspects: vocabulary, grammar, and spelling. Vocabulary became the highest used, with word-level became the first one, followed by phrase as a second highest, and sentence as the third. Spelling became the fourth highest used, while grammar was the least used among students. It is also found that GT is perceived as a dictionary as students used GT mostly in understanding vocabulary items.

Moreover, in four previous studies by Sukwan, Susanto, Maulidiyah and Candra & Yuyun have the relative same result. Furthermore, this study also used the same design that was qualitative design. In contrast, this study will be a survey design that expected a deferent result.

Meanwhile, there was one research has the same design with this research that was the fourth design by Alhasani and Ahaysony (2017) on their research about *An investigation of Saudi EFL University Students' Attitudes Toward the Use Of Google Translate.* They took 92 Saudi EFL University English Major students. Their native language is Arabic. They used Survey design with Questionnaire from previous studies. This study showed that the entire subject reported using Google Translate. Vocabulary, writing, and reading were the three most frequent purposes for which they use Google Translate. However, there are some differences between these researches. First, this research will study in Indonesia that Indonesia native language of Bahasa, not Arabic. Second, the participant of the previous study most took in two-forth years students which is has more time to learn English but in this study will take First-year students. Last, most of the study related to this study try to find the cause why the student uses Google Translate, in this study the researcher tries to find out their rely on Google Translate.

B. Translation

Translation is one of the highest accomplishments of human art. It is comparable in many ways to the creation of an original literary work. To capture it in a machine would, therefore, be to capture some essential part of the human spirit, thereby coming to understand its mysteries. There is nothing that a person could know, or feel, or dream, that could not be crucial for getting a good translation of some text or other. To be a translator, therefore,

one cannot Just have some parts of humanity; one must be a complete human being (Hutchins & Somers, 1992, p. 11).

Catford (1965) in Aggraini and Himmawwati (2017) argue that translation is replacing of textual material in one language (SL) in another language (TL) by equivalent textual material. SL remains for Source Language is the language used by the author as the material to be translated which contains a message, thoughts, and information. TL remains for Target language is the language into which the message, the thoughts, and information from the creator were conveyed. Translation is a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and/or statement in one language by the same message and/or statement in another language. In short, translation deals with two different languages; they are Source Language (SL) and Target Language (TL).

Translation has been defined in many ways by different writers in the field, depending on how they view language and translation. Choliludin (2007, p. 3) said that translation is a procedure which leads from a written source language text to an optimally equivalent target language text and requires the syntactic, semantic, stylistic and text pragmatic comprehension by the translator of the original text. Besides, Nida and Taber (1982, p.12) argue that translating consists in the reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, firstly in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style. Both definitions above imply that

translation involves two languages: the source language (SL) and the target or receptor language (TL or RL), and that an act of translating is an act of reproducing the meaning of the SL text into that of the TL text.

The conclusion is translation is to re-tell, to transfer the message in SL to another language or TL without changing the characteristics or the style of the original text. So, even though the language is changing but the message in the SL is maintained in the TL (Sari, Refnaldi, & Ardi, 2013, p.276).

C. Google Translate

As a constant in the development of humanity, translation has always played a crucial role in interlinguas communication by allowing for the sharing of knowledge and culture between different languages. This diffusion of information can be found as far back as the ancient world through to the industrial age and into the global village of today, where technological advances opaque our perception of translation and the ascendancy of English as the lingua franca can easily lead us to believe that everything we know, and indeed everything worth knowing, somehow exists in one language. Much of the wealth of knowledge and richness of experience that is constructed and documented in our societies is, however, confined within language silos, to which access is restricted for most of us, even with our favorite Internet search engines (Sthepen, 2016, p. 1).

Maulidiyah (2018 p. 1) stated that Google Translate has introduced by Google Company in 2007. Google Translate is a statistical machine translation (MT) platform which currently provides an automated translation. Machine Translation involves the use of computer programmers to translate text from one natural language into another automatically. Like translation done by a human translator, Machine Translation does not simply involve substituting words in one language for another but applies complex linguistic knowledge to the text (Korošec, 2011, p. 3). Furthermore, There some popular and free Machine Translations beside GT such us:

1. SDL Automated Translation Solutions (www.freetranslation.com)
2. Bing_translator (www.microsofttranslator.com)
3. Yahoo! Babel Fish (babelfish.yahoo.com)

Candra and Yuyun (2018 p.228) stated that Google Translate as one product provided by Google has become a popular translation tool for language students. The researcher chose freshman students because many previous studies supervised all students but with a small sample. In this study, the researchers wanted to focus on English freshmen with many samples that were close to the population.

Recently, Google is the most popular among them. Bahri and Tengku (2016, p.1) argue that Google Translate is a free Machine Translation service made available by Google for translating texts and messages from one language into another language. GT provides translating 90 languages. It can

translate not only a word, but also a phrase, a section of a text, or a web page. Google Translate was first based on a rule-based machine translation (Ghasemi & Hashemian, 2016, p. 2).

D. Survey Design

There some researches with survey design that it was chosen to be a consideration in this study. The first research by Susilo (2018) on Susilo in his research about "Of Learning beyond the Class: A Survey on Millennial Generations of Indonesian Pre-Service Teachers" There were 150 participants consisting of 44 students taken from faculty of teacher training in Mulawarman University, 57 students from Borneo University, and 49 students from Widyagama Mahakam University. They used close-ended and open-ended. The close-ended contained 13 statements on a four-point Likert scale.

The second research by Otoshi and Hiffernan (2011) on their research about *"An Analysis of a Hypothesized Model of Students' Motivation Based On Self-Determination Theory"*. They used 6 points Likert scale and sampling purposeful as technique sampling. There 285 Participants from Japanese College Students.

The third research by Jolley and Malmone in their research about "*Free Machine Translation: Use and Perceptions by Spainish Students and Instructors"*. There 139 Students and 41 instructors were chosen by random selection process as the participant. They also used 5 points Likert Scale.

The fourth research by Sum, McCaskey, and Kyeyune on their research about *"A survey research of satisfaction levels of graduate students enrolled in a nationally ranked top-10 program at a mid-western university"* The population included all the Master's students in the department of career and human resources education; about 243 students. The 86 students enrolled in the 2-week career and human resources education Master's program of summer, 2008 are the sample chosen for this study. There are The sampling units or those whose responses were considered in the study were 57 career and human resources education graduate students enrolled in the 2-week career and human resources education Master's program of summer, 2008. They use 5 pints Likert scale.

The fifth research by Fung on her research about *"Discourse Markers in the ESL Classroom: A Survey of Teachers' Attitudes"*. This paper explores the attitudes of Hong Kong teachers towards the pedagogic values of DMs using a questionnaire (N=132), a reliability test, factor analysis, and interviews (N=3) with NS and NNS teacher-informants.

The sixth research by Jeon and Hahn on their research about "*Exploring EFL Teachers' Perceptions of Task-Based Language Teaching: A Case Study of Korean Secondary School Classroom*". The population for this study was Korean EFL teachers working at the secondary school level. From the 38 different schools, a total of 228 teachers participated in this survey. Specifically, the 228 participants were composed of 112 middle school

teachers (49.1%) and 116 high school teachers (50.9%). They used a five-point scale ranging from 'strongly disagree' to 'strongly agree.

The seventh research by Rian in his research about *"Attitudes toward English and English learning at three rural Japanese middle schools: A preliminary survey".* This study administered a questionnaire to a total of about 250 students at three middle schools. He used a questionnaire.

The eight research by Thornton on his research about "Learning English as a second language in South Korea: Perceptions of 2nd-year college and university students and their English speaking instructors". The city of Busan has 3 national universities and many more private universities and colleges. A representative sample was taken from 3 different education facilities in Busan: one 4-year National University, one 4-year private university, and one 2-year junior College. Each university and college has its own department of native English instructors who teach non-integrated speaking, writing, and/ listening courses to South Korean students. This researcher has sampled 6 native instructors quantitatively through the survey instrument, two instructors from each school, and completed 3 semi-structured interviews, one instructor from each school, all from the same population that completed the survey instrument. A total of 30 students completed the survey instrument, 10 students from each school. A sample of this variety and size should allow for an equitable analysis of student and instructor beliefs from each institute. He used 4 points Likert scale.

The ninth research by Datzman on his research about *"frequency of use, perceived usefulness, and factors affecting second language vocabulary strategies: a study of Japanese learners".* A 5 point Likert scale was used. The participants in the study were 241 Japanese students ranging in age from 18 to 77.

The tenth research by Putri on her research about "EFL Students' Perception towards Ipa Symbols as Pronunciation Learning System".The quantitative method is embodied in collecting data through Likert scale (Strongly Agree, Agree, Neutral, Disagree, Strongly Disagree) survey. While in this study,The population of the study is EFL students of English education study program at IAIN Palangka Raya on the academic year 2016 who have taken the course of pronunciation practice and English phonology on their study, particularly in the English Department of IAIN Palangka Raya, Central Kalimantan, Indonesia He used total sampling there are 59 students, because 7 students were absent.

The last research by Kasai, Lee and Kim (2011) in their research about *"Secondary EFL Students Perception of Native and Nonnative Speaking Teacher in Japan and Korea".* There are 268 participants in this research. They used 6 points likert scale.

In conclusion, all of the researches above that survey design have some similarity. First, using questioner instrument such us likert scale, yes and no, open-ended. Second, the participant was more than 100 because Cresswell (2012, p. 370) stated that in Survey design more participants and

the data more valid. Last, most of them have the same characteristic in the research question, for example, they started the question with "How do" question. Further, there is a deferent that is technique sampling. From all of the above studies, it is a benchmark for the success of this research to be able to get past the goal.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

In terms of research methods, this study used a survey method. Sugiyono (2013, p. 12) said that the survey method is a method used to obtain data from certain natural places (not artificial), but the researcher treats data collection, for example by distributing questionnaires, tests, structured interviews, and etc. According to Masri Singarimbun (2008) in his book entitled Survey Research Methods, the understanding of surveys is generally limited to research whose data is collected from samples or populations to represent the entire population. Thus, survey research was a study that took samples from one population and used a questionnaire as a basic data collection tool.

Whereas according to Mohammad Musa in his book entitled Research Methodology, surveys have the meaning of observations/investigations that are critical for getting clear and good information on a problem in a particular area. The purpose of the survey is to get a picture that represents a region correctly. A survey will not examine all individuals in a population, but the expected results must be able to describe the nature of the population concerned. Therefore, the sampling method (sampling method) in a survey plays a very important role.

This research was included in quantitative research. The design of this research is a quantitative design which survey design. It consists of a phenomenon. Mangkunegara (2011) stated that quantitative research is research that requires the use of a question structure where the choices of answers have been provided and require many respondents. Quantitative research methods are those methods in which numbers are used to explain findings (Kowalczyk, 2016). The researcher is not a part of the research instruments and close-ended questions are used. Survey research designs are procedures in quantitative research in which investigators administer a survey to a sample or to the entire population of people to describe the attitudes, opinions, behaviors, or characteristics of the population. In this procedure, survey researchers collect quantitative, numbered data using questionnaires (e.g., mailed questionnaires) or interviews (e.g., one-on-one interviews) and statistically analyze the data to describe trends about responses to questions and to test research questions or hypotheses. They also interpret the meaning of the data by relating results of the statistical test back to past research studies (Cresswel, 2012, p.376). According to Aliaga and Gunderson (2002:81), Quantitative research is 'Explaining phenomena by collecting numerical data that are analyzed using mathematically based methods (in particular statistics). In another definition according to Muijs (2004:2) quantitative research is essentially about collecting numerical data to explain a particular phenomenon.

B. Population and Sample

Sugiyono (2010, p. 117) said that the population is a region of generalization consisting of objects or subjects that have quality and certain characteristics applied by researchers to be studied and then draw conclusions. According to Donald Ary a population defined all members of any well-defined class of people, events, and objects. Population in this research is all of freshman English students in IAIN Palangka Raya.

Table 3.1

Table of the Population

University	Numbers of English Student
IAIN Palangka Raya	111 Students

Sugiyono (2010, p. 118) stated that the sample is part of all object will take the study to represent the object. In another definition according to Donald Ary stated that sample is part of the population or representation of the population. A sample is small proportion of a population selected for observation and analysis. This research uses probability sampling techniques through simple random sampling because the sample is taken randomly. This method can be done because members of the population are considered homogeneous. The sample in this study was calculated by slovin formula.

The research used the Slovin formula because the number must be representative so that the research results can be generalized and the calculation does not require a sample table but can be done with simple formulas and calculations.

Slovin Formula:

$$n = \frac{N}{1+N(e)^2}$$

n: Sample

N: all population (111)

e: Error tolerance 5% or 0.05

So, $n = 111 / 1+111 (0.05)^2$

$n = 111 / 1 + (111 \times 0, 0025)$

$n = 111/ 1 + 0.2775$

$n = 111/ 1.2775$

$n = 86.88$ the researcher decided the sample are 87 English

Freshman Students.

C. Research Instrument

An instrument is a tool or facility used by researchers to collect data (Arikunto, 2006, p. 135). The questionnaire is an instrument in which respondents provide written responses to questions or mark items that indicate their responses. This study has an instrument 5 point Likert scale that adapted from previous study (Sukkhwan 2014 and Susanto 2017).

Likert Scale is used to measure attitudes, opinions, and perceptions of a person or group of people about certain phenomena that want to be known. From the above opinion, it can be stated that with the Likert scale, the variables to be measured will be known how much the effect will be and can be used as a starting point for arranging instrument items in the form of questions (Sugiyono, 2009, p. 134). The variables in this study are English freshman students' attitudes as the independent variable and using Google Translate as the dependent variable.

Sugiyono (2009, p. 135) stated that the answer to each instrument item which uses a Likert scale that has gradations from very positive to very negative, which can be in the form of words, arranged based on positive statements and negative statements. For positive statements, answer scoring usually as follows: SS = 5; S = 4; N = 3, TS = 2, and ST; 1.

Table 3.2

Table of Questionnaire Item Specification

No	Specification	Factor	Item		%
			Number of item	Total of item	
1	Attitudes	Belief	1,3,4,5	4	40 %
2	How Often	Often	2	1	10 %
3	Dependency	Use	1,2,3,4,5,6,8,10	9	100 %
		Verity	9	10	

Validity and Reliability Instrument

Before the instrument was applied to the real sample of the study, trying out an instrument. The test instrument was to gain information about the instrument quality that consisted of instrument reliability and validity. The samples of the test were 15 students. Procedures of the try out were as follows:

a. Trying out the questionnaires to some students,

b. Giving a score to the students' answer,

c. Then analyzing the data obtained to know the instrument Validity and Reliability using SPSS Program Version 20.

A valid instrument means that the measuring instrument used to obtain the data is valid. Valid means that the instrument can be used to measure what should be measured. Then, a reliable instrument is an instrument which, if used several times to measure the same object, will produce the same data.

However, there are several validities that we must consider in measuring the validity of an instrument such as:

a. Face Validity

In the measurement of face validity, the researcher observes whether the research instrument is good by looking at the measurement indicators. Morrison, (2012, p. 104) said that this research can also be claimed to have face validity because at each point of the statement on the instrument is logical and in accordance with the indicators. It can take from one of the statements in instrument number two (2) with the following statement "I often use Google Translate" this statement is logical for the indicators in this study. Example: how do we measure the attitude of the English Freshman Students to the use of Google Translate, in this case, the frequency of using someone's Google Translate can be a seemingly reasonable indicator. The researcher gave this principle in making statements on the instrument.

b. Construct Validity

Instruments that can be claimed to have constructed the validity of the study must be certain to have a logical relationship with the concept. For example, this study wants to prove the frequency of use of Google Translate is influenced by student users, so this study has been considered to have constructive validity (Morrison, 2012 p.107).

c. Content Validity

Morrisan (2012, p.104) argued that an instrument that can measure our prejudice as researchers to the respondents studied, the instrument has content validity. The validity of the instrument can be tested in most samples. After getting the data, the researchers tested the validity of the 5 points scale instrument using the SPSS 20 application by using the product moment formula (Pearson) using the principle of Sugiyono.

The researcher needs r table in this study. R table is a table of numbers commonly used to test the results of the validity test of a research instrument. The function of r table is Based on the above understanding the researcher can conclude that the function of the r table is to test the results of the validity of an instrument of research. There is an r table as follow:

Table 3.3

Table of r table

n	Taraf Signifikan		n	Taraf Signifikan		n	Taraf Signifikan	
	5%	1%		5%	1%		5%	1%
3	0,997	0,999	27	0,381	0,487	55	0,266	0,345
4	0,950	0,990	28	0,374	0,478	60	0,254	0,330
5	0,878	0,959	29	0,367	0,470	65	0,244	0,317
6	0,811	0,917	30	0,361	0,463	70	0,235	0,306
7	0,754	0,874	31	0,355	0,456	75	0,227	0,296
8	0,707	0,834	32	0,349	0,449	80	0,220	0,286
9	0,666	0,798	33	0,344	0,442	85	0,213	0,278
10	0,632	0,765	34	0,339	0,436	90	0,207	0,270
11	0,602	0,735	35	0,334	0,430	95	0,202	0,263
12	0,576	0,708	36	0,329	0,424	10	0,195	0,256
13	0,553	0,684	37	0,325	0,418	12	0,176	0,230
14	0,532	0,661	38	0,320	0,413	15	0,159	0,210
15	0,514	0,641	39	0,316	0,408	17	0,148	0,194
16	0,497	0,623	40	0,312	0,403	20	0,138	0,181
17	0,482	0,606	41	0,308	0,398	30	0,113	0,148
18	0,468	0,590	42	0,304	0,393	40	0,098	0,128
19	0,456	0,575	43	0,301	0,389	50	0,088	0,115
20	0,444	0,561	44	0,297	0,384	60	0,080	0,105
21	0,433	0,549	45	0,294	0,380	700	0,074	0,097
22	0,423	0,537	46	0,291	0,376	800	0,070	0,091
23	0,413	0,526	47	0,288	0,372	900	0,065	0,086
24	0,404	0,515	48	0,284	0,368	000	0,062	0,081
25	0,396	0,505	49	0,281	0,364			
26	0,388	0,496	50	0,279	0,361			

Table 3.4

Table of Validity

No. Item	r Count	r table 5% (15)	Sig.	Criteria
1	0.744	0.514	0.001	VALID
2	0.876	0.514	0.000	VALID
3	0.840	0.514	0.000	VALID
4	0.726	0.514	0.002	VALID
5	0.668	0.514	0.006	VALID
6	0.053	0.514	0.825	INVALID
7	0.773	0.514	0.001	VALID
8	0.830	0.514	0.000	VALID
9	0.765	0.514	0.001	VALID
10	0.468	0.514	0.078	INVALID

All these tables above showed the validity of the instrument, the researcher presented a summary of validity in **table 3.3** that showed there are 8 instruments valid and there are 2 instruments invalid. According to Sugiyono principle, if r count > r table and significance > 0.05 the instrument is Valid. The researcher considered two invalid instruments to be used in the

study because there were only 2 not exceeding 50% of the instruments, so the instrument did not have to be changed and did not try out.

An instrument must also have reliability; there are several things that must be considered in observing the reliability of the instrument. Morrisan, (2012, p. 104) states that measurements that do not have reliability cannot be used to measure the presence or absence of a relationship between variables. Measurements must be reliable in whatever the researcher wants to measure. Meanwhile, reliability has three components these are stability, internal consistency, and equivalence.

a. Stability

The instrument can consistent even though the researcher uses the instrument twice and still get the same result.

b. Internal Consistency

Tests for each article at the same time but can be distinguished from the respondent's odd number or even number, which has the same results after the researcher gets the data.

c. Equivalence

Test two different measures to measure the same concept in the same respondent.

In this study, the measurement of reliability used SPSS 20 with the Cronbach's Alpha formula. By using Sujerweni's principle of analysis

Table 3.5

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.910	8

Table 3.6

Table of Realibility

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
X1.1	24.00	20.857	.710	.901
X1.2	24.40	18.543	.880	.884
X1.3	24.87	17.124	.735	.903
X1.4	24.80	20.029	.700	.900
X1.5	25.27	21.352	.644	.905
X1.7	24.67	20.524	.775	.897

X1.8	25.27	18.352	.724	.899
X1.9	25.07	19.781	.678	.902

According Sujerweni If Cronbach Alpha > 0,06 is Reliable. This instrument has Cronbach Alpha 0, 910 > 0, 06 so this instrument is **reliable.** The reliability of the instrument showed in **table 3.5.** The researcher only tested 8 valid instruments to find the reliability of the instrument.

D. Data Collection Procedure

Data collection can be done in various settings, various sources, and various ways. When viewed from the settings, data can be collected in natural settings/surveys or others. Sugiyono (2011, p. 137). While according to Sutopo (1988) data collection techniques are grouped into two main ways namely interactive methods which include observation and interviews and non-interactive ones which include documentation. Data collection aims to obtain data relating to research. In this study the take by share form questionnaire to the 87 English Freshman Students. The use of questionnaires aims to obtain information needed and support research. The scale used in this study is 5 points Likert scale. The scale is arranged in the form of a number closed statement, that is, the submitted statement is available. Respondents were asked to give a check mark (√) to the category answers available. There are five alternative answers used in this study, namely

strongly agree (SS), S (agree), Neither agree nor disagree (N), disagree (TS), very disagree (STS).

E. Data Analysis Procedure

Sugiyono (2014 p. 147) argued that in quantitative research, data analysis is an activity after data from all respondents or other data sources are collected. Activities in data analysis are: grouping data based on variables and types of respondents, presenting data for each variable under study, performing calculations to answer the problem statement. Data obtained through surveys using questionnaires were processed using descriptive statistics Sugiyono (2014, p. 147) stated that descriptive statistics are statistics that are used to analyze collected data as they are without intending to make conclusions that apply to the general. This research was processed using percentage statistical approach. The statements no: 1-10 use the percentage approach with the following formula:

P = F/N x 100 %

Information:

P: percentage Number

F: frequency of answers

N: number of respondents

100%: constant number

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the result of the study and discussion. The finding design to answer the research problem is the questionnaire. This section covered data of English freshman students' attitudes toward the use of Google Translate at IAIN Palangka Raya.

A. Research Findings

The researcher took the data from 87 participants. There are 10 questions in the questionnaire. Statement number one, three, four and five to find the first research problem. Statement number two to find out the second research problem. Statement number six, seven, eight, nine and ten to find out last research problem.

Data presentation presented about the calculation of the questionnaire result on English freshman students' attitudes toward the use of Google Translate at IAIN Palangka Raya.

1. Data Presentation

The Percentage Calculation of the Questionnaire Result On English freshman students' attitudes toward the use of Google Translate at IAIN Palangka Raya.

Table 4.1
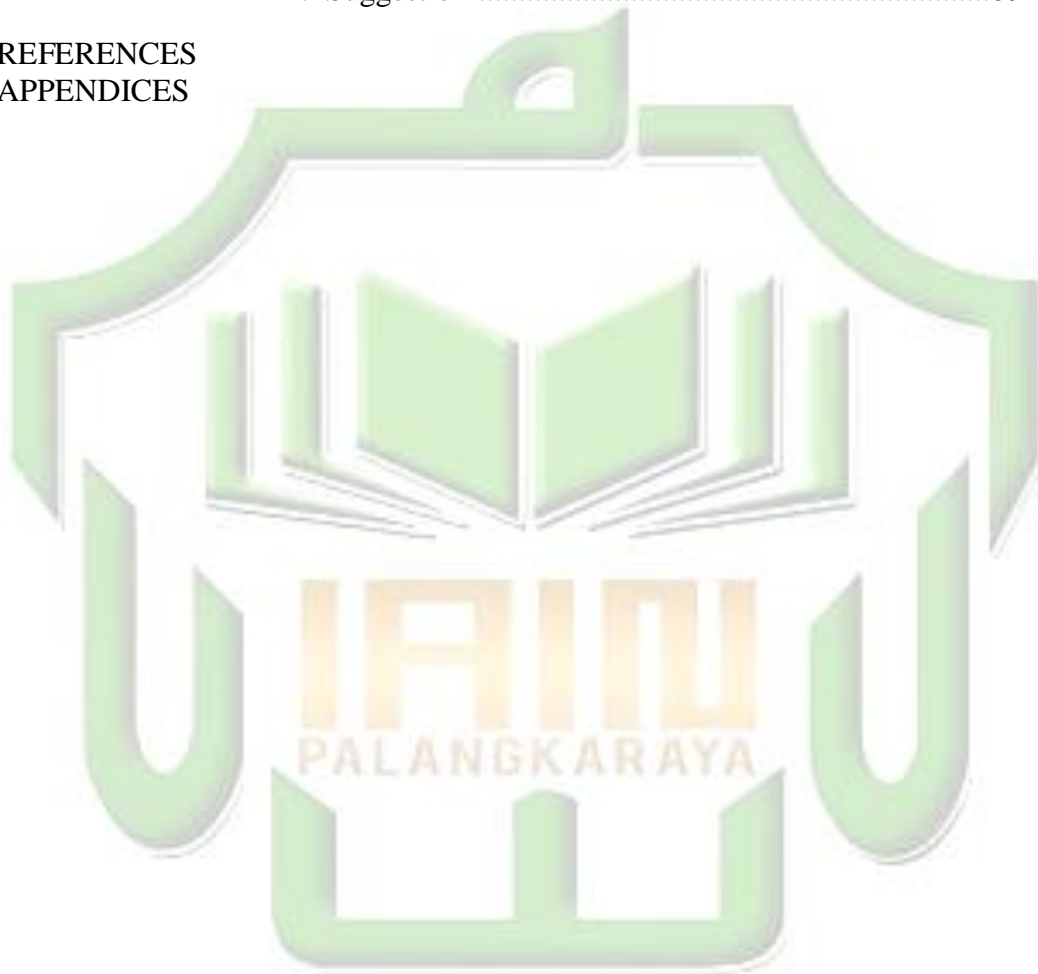
Table of Data Presentation

No	Statement	Number & Percent	Scale					Total
			SA=5	A=4	N=3	D=2	SD=1	
1	I know Google Translate.	PERCENT	74.7	23.0	2.3	0	0	100
2	I often use Google Translate.	PERCENT	28.7	48.3	21.8	1.1	0	100
3	I use Google Translate (GT) because it's easy	PERCENT	32.2	40.2	17.2	9.2	1.1	100
4	GT provides more benefits than losses	PERCENT	6.9	41.4	46.0	4.6	1.1	100
5	The quality of the GT translation is better than my translation.	PERCENT	3.4	20.7	56.3	18.4	1.1	100
6	I get a lot of new vocabulary when I use GT.	PERCENT	16.1	55.2	24.1	3.4	1.1	100
7	GT was very helpful when I was doing related English task assignment.	PERCENT	24.1	47.1	25.3	3.4	0	100
8	I am very confident when using translation sentences	PERCENT	3.4	14.9	42.5	32.2	6.9	100

	from Google Translate in working on related English task assignment.						
9	I was very dependent on GT when I was working on a related English task assignment.	PERCENT	3.4	14.9	42.5	31.0	8.0	100
10	Google Translate made me lazy to think and try to work on a related English task assignment.	PERCENT	10.3	26.4	27.6	23.0	12.6	100

The T**able 4.1** is a short section from appendix 2 consisting of 10 statements and the results of all summations in this study but only in precent.

The complete data showed in appendix 2. Data in Appendix 2 could be detailed as follows:

2. Result of the Research

The result of research on English freshman students' attitudes towards the use of Google Translate at IAIN Palangka Raya was obtained by employing a questionnaire to collect the data. There were 87 English Freshman Students at IAIN Palangaka Raya who were chosen as sampling. It was apparent from the table above (see appendix 2) that English freshman

students' attitudes towards the use of Google Translate at IAIN Palangka Raya as follows:

Item 1, I know Google Translate. There are 65 students (74.7 %) stated strongly agree, 20 students (23.0 %) agree and 2 students (2.3%) neutral.

The researcher also calculated the data frequency, percentage, valid and cumulative percentage of the item using SPSS version 20.0 Program. The result statistic table as follows;

Table 4.2 Table of result item 1

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	Neutral	2	2.3	2.3	2.3
Valid	Agree	20	23.0	23.0	25.3
	strongly agree	65	74.7	74.7	100.0
	Total	87	100.0	100.0	

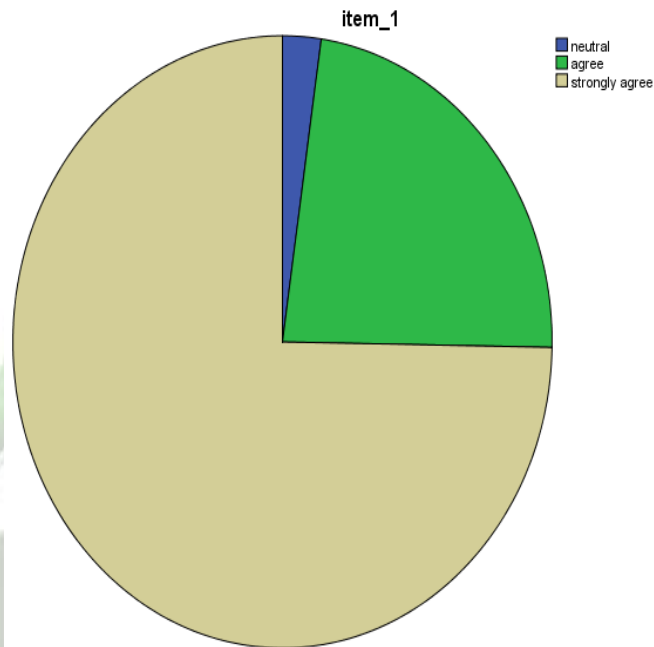The researcher also shows Pie diagram. The result pie diagram as follows;

Figure 4.1 Figure of result item 1

From pie diagram **Figure 4.1**, it clear that majority of participants prefer to answer strongly agree with 74,7 %. Participants stated agree with 23,0 %. Neutral is the smallest proportion.

Item 2, I often use Google Translate. There are 25 students (28.7 %) stated strongly agree, 45 student (48.3 %) agree, 19 students (21.8 %) and 1 student (1.1 %) disagree.

The researcher also calculated the data frequency, percentage, valid and cumulative percentage of the item using SPSS version 20.0 Program. The result statistic table as follows;

Table 4.3

Table of result item 2

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Disagree	1	1.1	1.1	1.1
	Neutral	19	21.8	21.8	23.0
	Agree	42	48.3	48.3	71.3
	strongly agree	25	28.7	28.7	100.0
	Total	87	100.0	100.0	

The researcher also shows Pie diagram. The result pie diagram as follows;
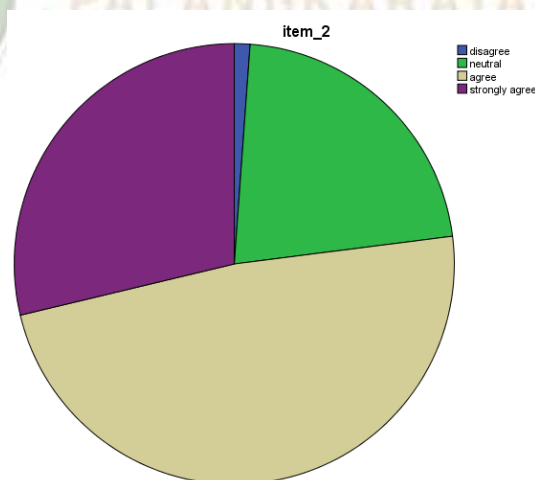

Figure 4.2 Figure of result item 2

From the pie diagram **Figure 4.2** shows agree to often use Google Translate is the largest proportion with 48.3 %. Strongly agree and neutral are about the same. Disagree is the smallest proportion with 1,1 %.

Item 3, I use Google Translate (GT) because it's easy. There are 28 students (32.2 %) stated strongly agree, 35 students (40.2 %) agree, 15 students (17,5 %) neutral, 8 student (9.2 %) disagree and 1 students (1.1 %) stated strongly disagree.

The researcher also calculated the data frequency, percentage, valid and cumulative percentage of the item using SPSS version 20.0 Program. The result statistic table as follows;

Table 4.4 Table of result item 3

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	strongly disagree	1	1.1	1.1	1.1
	Disagree	8	9.2	9.2	10.3
	Neutral	15	17.2	17.2	27.6
	Agree	35	40.2	40.2	67.8

strongly agree	28	32.2	32.2	100.0
Total	87	100.0	100.0	

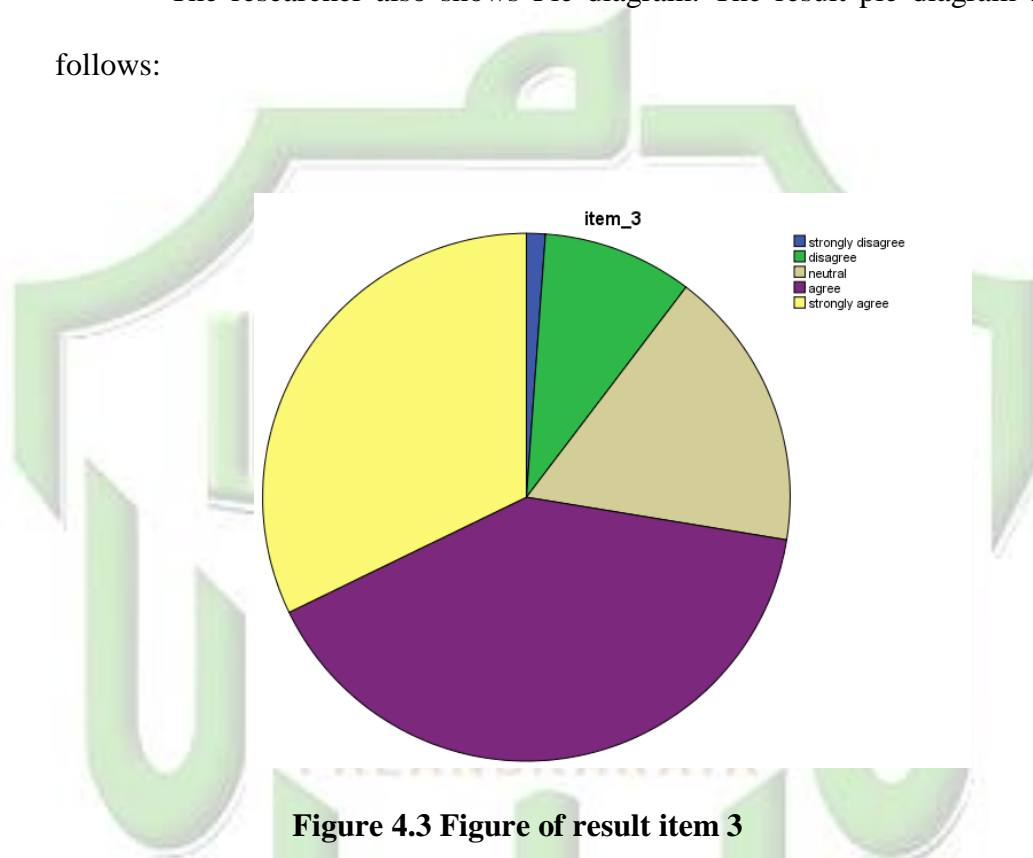The researcher also shows Pie diagram. The result pie diagram as follows:

Figure 4.3 Figure of result item 3

From pie diagram **Figure 4.3** shows agree and strongly agree to use Google Translate because it is easy is the largest proportion with 40,2 % and 17,2 %. Strongly agree is the smallest proportion with 1.1 %.

Item 4, GT provides more benefits than losses. There are 6 students (6.9 %) stated strongly agree, 36 students (41.1 %) agree, 40 students (46.0 %) neutral, 4 students (4.6 %) disagree and 1 student (1.1 %) stated strongly disagree.

The researcher also calculated the data frequency, percentage, valid and cumulative percentage of the item using SPSS version 20.0 Program. The result statistic table as follows;

Table 4.5 Table of result item 4

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	strongly disagree	1	1.1	1.1	1.1
	Disagree	4	4.6	4.6	5.7
	Neutral	40	46.0	46.0	51.7
	Agree	36	41.4	41.4	93.1
	strongly agree	6	6.9	6.9	100.0
	Total	87	100.0	100.0	

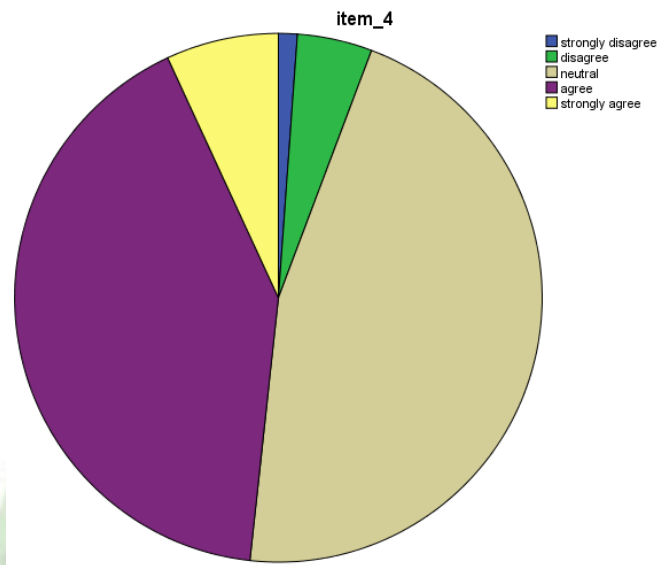The researcher also shows Pie diagram. The result pie diagram as follows:

Figure 4.4 Figure of result item 4

From pie diagram **Figure 4.4,** it clear that majority of participants preferred to answere neutral. Nearly a third of participants prefer to answered agree. Strongly agree is the smallest

Item 5, The quality of the GT translation is better than my translation. There are 3 students (3.4 %) stated strongly agree, 18 students (20.7 %) agree, 49 students (56.3 %) neutral, 16 students(18.4 %) disagree and 1 student (1.1 %) strongly disagree.

The researcher also calculated the data frequency, percentage, valid and cumulative percentage of the item using SPSS version 20.0 Program. The result statistic table as follows;

Table 4.6 Table of result item 5

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	strongly disagree	1	1.1	1.1	1.1
	Disagree	16	18.4	18.4	19.5
	Neutral	49	56.3	56.3	75.9
	Agree	18	20.7	20.7	96.6
	strongly agree	3	3.4	3.4	100.0
	Total	87	100.0	100.0	

The researcher also shows Pie diagram. The result pie diagram as follows:
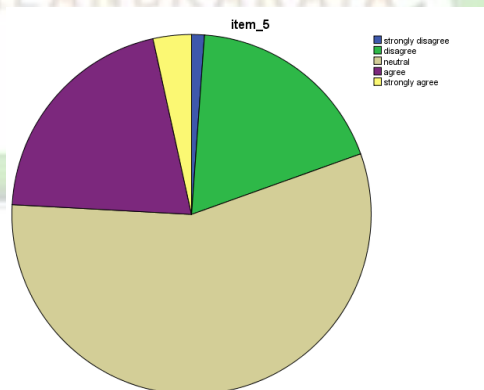

Figure 4.5 Figure of result item 5

From pie diagram **Figure 4.5** shows neutral is the largest proportion, agree is the second largest proportion. Strongly disagree is the smallest proportion in this pie diagram.

Item 6, I get a lot of new vocabulary when I use GT. There are 14 students (16.1 %) stated strongly agree, 48 students (55.2 %) agree, 21 students (24.1 %) neutral, 3 students (3.4 %) disagree and 1 student (1.1) stated strongly disagree.

The researcher also calculated the data frequency, percentage, valid and cumulative percentage of the item using SPSS version 20.0 Program. The result statistic table as follows;

Table 4.6 Table of result item 5

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	strongly disagree	1	1.1	1.1	1.1
	disagree	3	3.4	3.4	4.6
	neutral	21	24.1	24.1	28.7
	agree	48	55.2	55.2	83.9
	strongly agree	14	16.1	16.1	100.0
	Total	87	100.0	100.0	

The researcher also shows a bar diagram. The result bar diagram as follows;
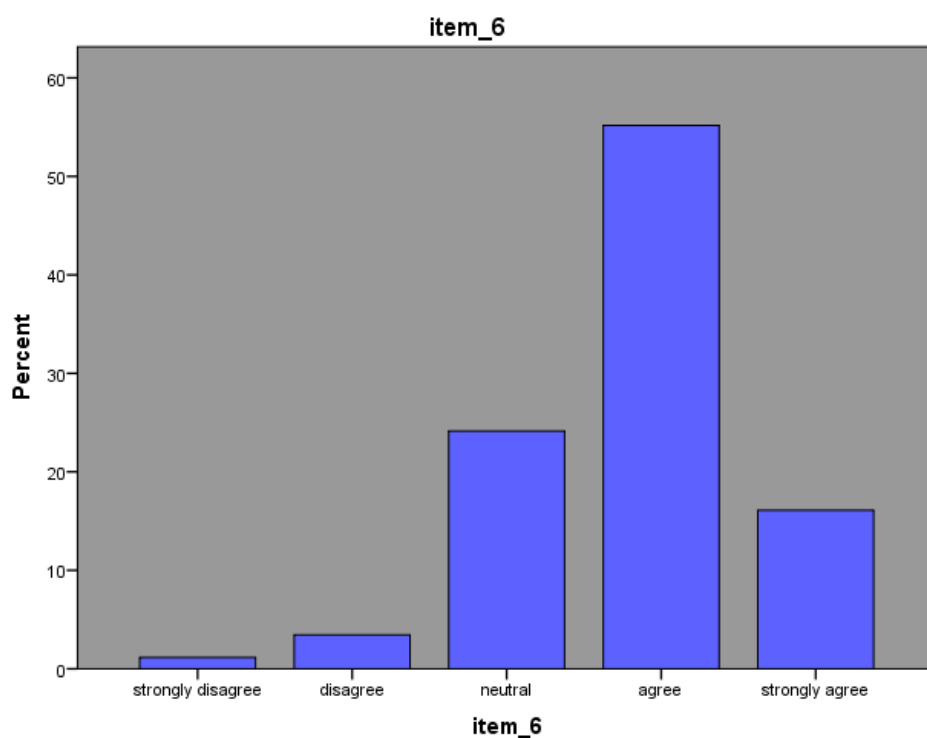

Figure 4.6 Figure of result item 6

From the bar diagram **Figure 4.6** shows the first bar represented strongly disagree with 1,1 percent, the second bar represented disagree with 3.4 percent, the third bar represented neutral with 24,1 percent, the fourth bar represented agree with 55,2 percent and the las bar represented strongly agree

with 16,1. The fourth bar is the highest bar so majority of participants prefer to anwer agree. The first bar is the lowest bar.

Item 7, GT was very helpful when I was doing related English task assignment. There are 21 students (24.1 %) stated strongly agree, 41 students (47.1 %) agree, 22 students (25.3 %) neutral and 3 students (3.4 %) disagree.

The researcher also calculated the data frequency, percentage, valid and cumulative percentage of the item using SPSS version 20.0 Program. The result statistic table as follows;

Table 4.8 Table of result item 7

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Disagree	3	3.4	3.4	3.4
	Neutral	22	25.3	25.3	28.7
	Agree	41	47.1	47.1	75.9
	strongly agree	21	24.1	24.1	100.0
	Total	87	100.0	100.0	

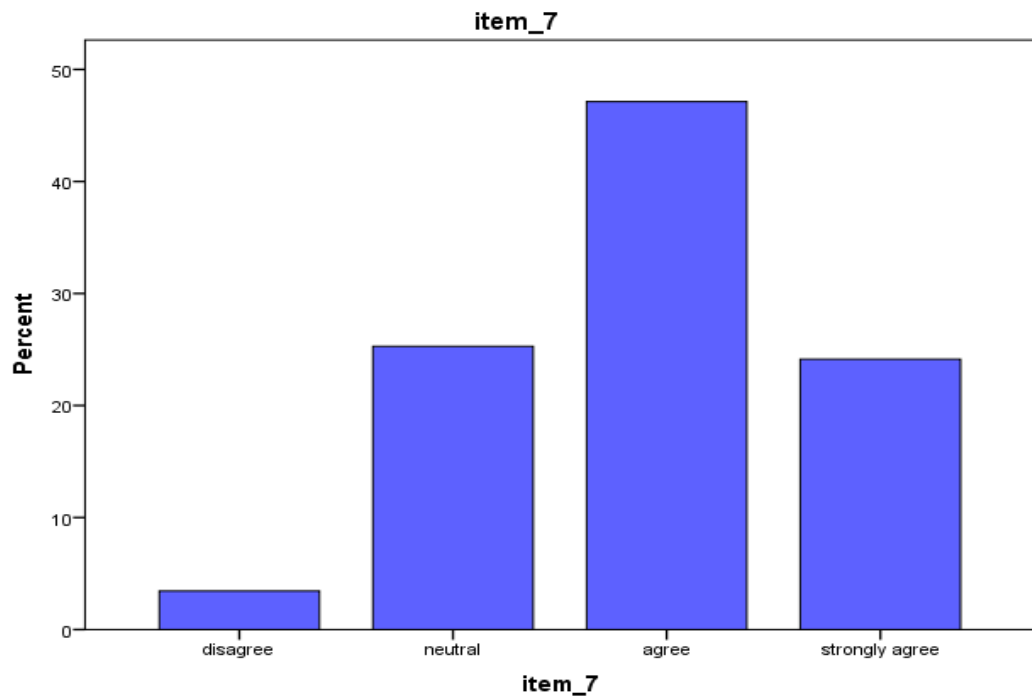The researcher also shows a bar diagram. The result bar diagram as follows;

Figure 4.7 Figure of result item 7

From the bar diagram **Figure 4.7** shows the first bar represented disagree with 3,4 percent, the second bar represented neutral with 25,3 percent, the third bar represented agree with 47,1 percent, the fourth bar represented strongly agree with 24,1 percent. Agree is the highest bar, strongly agree is the second highest bar. The first bar is the lowest bar that disagree.

Item 8, I am very confident when using translation sentences from Google Translate in working on related English task assignment. There are 3

students (3.4 %) stated strongly agree, 13 students (14.9 %) agree, 37 students (42,5 %) neutral, 28 students (32.2 %) disagree and 6 students (6.9 %) strongly disagree.

The researcher also calculated the data frequency, percentage, valid and cumulative percentage of the item using SPSS version 20.0 Program. The result statistic table as follows;

Table 4.9 Table of result item 8

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	strongly disagree	6	6.9	6.9	6.9
	Disagree	28	32.2	32.2	39.1
	Neutral	37	42.5	42.5	81.6
	Agree	13	14.9	14.9	96.6
	strongly agree	3	3.4	3.4	100.0
	Total	87	100.0	100.0	

The researcher also shows a bar diagram. The bar diagram provided by SPSS 20 version.

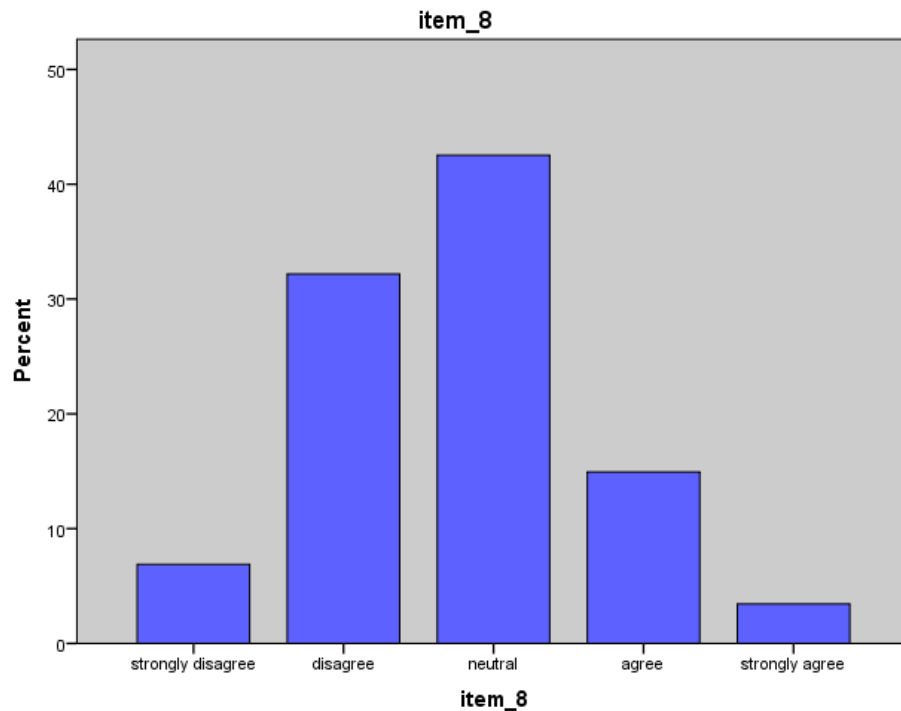The result bar diagram as follows;

Figure 4.8 Figure of result item 8

From the bar diagram **Figure 4.8** show**s** the first bar represented strongly disagree with 6,9 percent, the second bar represented disagree with 32,2 percent, the third bar represented neutral with 42,5 percent, the fourth bar represented agree with 14,9 percent and the las bar represented strongly agree with 3,4 percent. The third bar is the highest bar so the majority of participants prefer to answered neutral. Disagree is the second highest bar that showed in the second bar. The last bar is the lowest bar that strongly agree.

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Item 9, I was very dependent on GT when I was working on a related English task assignment. There are 3 students (3.4 %) stated strongly agree, 13 students (14.9) agree, 37 students (42.5 %) neutral, 27 students (31.0 %) disagree and 7 students (8.0 %) stated strongly disagree.

The researcher also calculated the data frequency, percentage, valid and cumulative percentage of the item using SPSS version 20.0 Program. The result statistic table as follows;

Table 4.10 Table of result item 9

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	strongly disagree	7	8.0	8.0	8.0
	Disagree	27	31.0	31.0	39.1
	Neutral	37	42.5	42.5	81.6
	Agree	13	14.9	14.9	96.6
	strongly agree	3	3.4	3.4	100.0
	Total	87	100.0	100.0	

The researcher also shows bar diagram. The result bar diagram as follows;
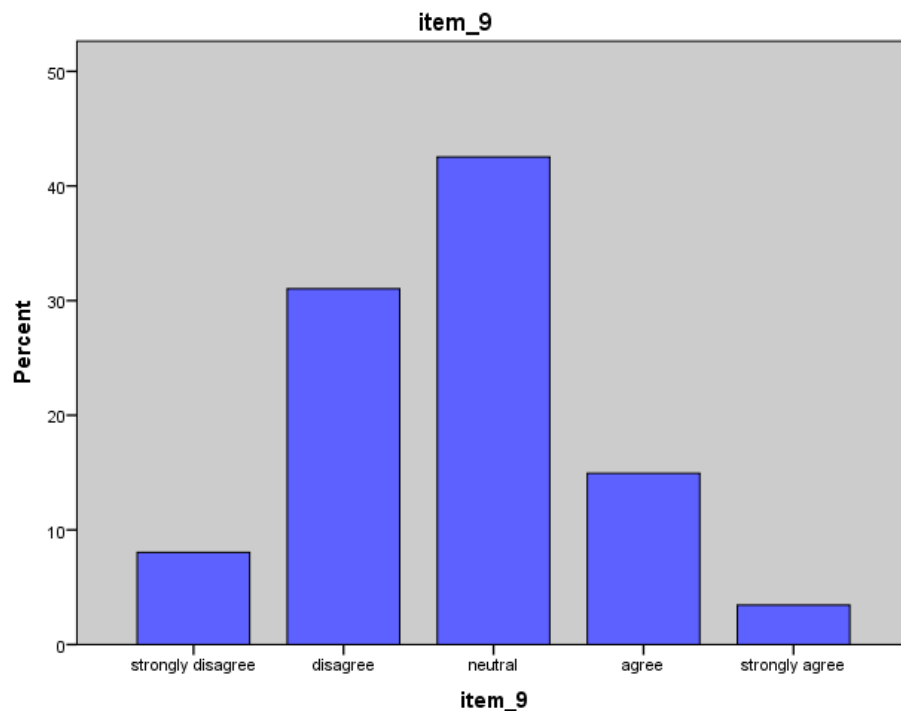
Figure 4.9 Figure of result item 9

From the bar diagram **Figure 4.9** shows the first bar represented strongly disagree with 8,0 percent, the second bar represented disagree with 31,0 percent, the third bar represented neutral with 42,5 percent, the fourth bar represented agree with 14,9 percent and the las bar represented strongly agree with 3,4 percent. The third bar is the highest bar so the majority of participants prefered to answer neutral. Disagree is the second highest bar that the second bar. The last bar is the lowest bar that strongly agrees.

Item 10, Google Translate made me lazy to think and try to work on a related English task assignment. There are 9 students (10,3 %) stated

strongly agree, 23 students (26,4 %) agree, 24 students (27,6 %) neutral, 20

students (23.30 %) disagree and 11 students (12.6 %) stated strongly disagree.

The researcher also calculated the data frequency, percentage, valid

and cumulative percentage of the item using SPSS version 20.0 Program.

The result statistic table as follows;

Table 4.11 Table of result item 10

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	strongly disagree	11	12.6	12.6	12.6
	Disagree	20	23.0	23.0	35.6
	Neutral	24	27.6	27.6	63.2
	Agree	23	26.4	26.4	89.7
	strongly agree	9	10.3	10.3	100.0
	Total	87	100.0	100.0	

The researcher also shows a bar diagram. The result bar diagram as
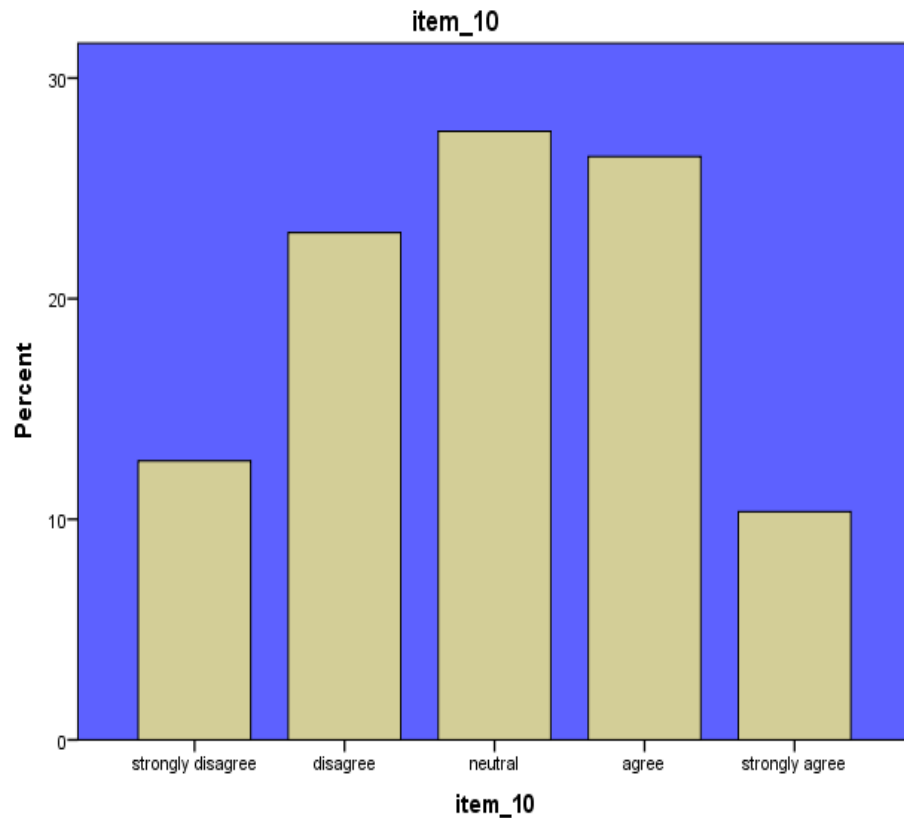
follows;

Figure 4.10 Figure of result item 10

From the bar diagram **Figure 4.10** shows the first bar represented strongly disagree with 12,6 percent, the second bar represented disagree with 23,0 percent, the third bar represented neutral with 27,6 percent, the fourth bar represented agree with 26,4 percent and the las bar represented strongly agree with 10,3 percent. The third bar is the highest bar so the majority of participants prefered to answer neutral. Agree is the second highest bar that the fourth bar. The last bar is the lowest bar that strongly agree.

B. Discussion

In this section, the researcher interpreted the result above to find out all the research questions. In this study, the researcher used Slovin Formula for the sample that used 5 % or 0,05 Margin of error so the researcher believed this research is strong because based on Cresswell (2012, p. 370) stated that in Survey design is if more participants that the data are more valid. Actually, the sample is almost the same as all the population.

RQ1: How do English freshman students' attitude towards the use of Google Translate for doing English related task assignment?

To find out this research question there are four statements. The first statement is statement number one: I know Google Translate, based on the result in table 4.1 the result showed the highest result is "strongly agree" with 74.7 % or 65 participants so most of the students know about Google Translate. Second statement is statement number three : I use Google Translate (GT) because it is easy, the result showed 40, 2 % of participants chose "agree" which it is the highest result so majority of participants use Google Translate because it is easy based on table 4.3 or (see in appendix 2). This result supported by Alhaisoni and Alhaysony's research, they also said Google Translate can be accessed easily and performs translation task quickly. The third statement is statement number four: GT provides more benefits than losses, based on table 4.4 the result

showed 46,0 % students chose "neutral" that the highest result however 41.1 % students "agree" so most of the students agree. The last statement is statement number five: The quality of the GT translation is better than my translation, based on table 4.5 the result showed 56,3 % participants stated neutral but there were 20,7 % participants said "agree" so most of the students agree. Based on the result of four statements above the attitudes of English Freshman students have positive attitudes toward the use of Google Translate for doing English related task assignment.

RQ2: How often do English freshman students use Google Translate for doing English related task assignment?

There is one statement to find out this research question. Statement number two: I often use Google Translate. Based on the result of table 4.2 showed 48,3 % stated "agree" so there were 42 students often use Google Translate. This finding indicated that a large of the number of students often use Google Translate for doing English task assignment. However, in this research, there is no frequency statement such as a day, a week and a month to find the level of frequency. Even though, the researcher can find the answer from this research question only from one statement that one opinion that has been given to participants.

## RQ3: How far do they rely on the use of Google Translate for doing English related task assignment?

The answer of this research questions are based on all statements above because all of the statements related most of the students are relying on Google Translate it showed from the question above the highest were :

1. Students strongly agree that to use Google Translate.
2. Students agree that use Google Translate (GT) because it is easy.
3. Students agree that the quality of the GT translation is better than my translation.
4. Students agree that GT provides more benefits than losses.
5. Students agree that often use Google Translate.

Actually, also there are five statements to find out this research question. However, only three of them valid. The researcher considers only to take three of them that the statements are valid. The first statement is statement number seven: GT was very helpful when I was doing related English task assignment, based on the result of table 4.7 showed 47,1 % participant said "agree" so most of the students have helped by Google Translate for doing English task assignment. The stamen also supported by Candra and Yuyun's research on their research in 2018, they said many Indonesian students, even college students appear to use Google Translate to help them in learning English. The second statement is statement number eight: I am very confident when using translation sentences from Google Translate in working on related English task assignment. Based on the result of table 4.8 showed 42,5 % participants chose "neutral" and 32.2

% said disagree so in this statement most of the students disagree. The last statement is statement number nine: I was very dependent on GT when I was working on a related English task assignment. Based on the result of table 4.9 showed 42,5 % of students said "neutral" but the second majority of students chose to disagree it is about 31,0 %.

Based on the findings above could be concluded that students actually are dependent but they disagree if they are dependent. however, they were helped by Google Translate for doing English related task assignment.
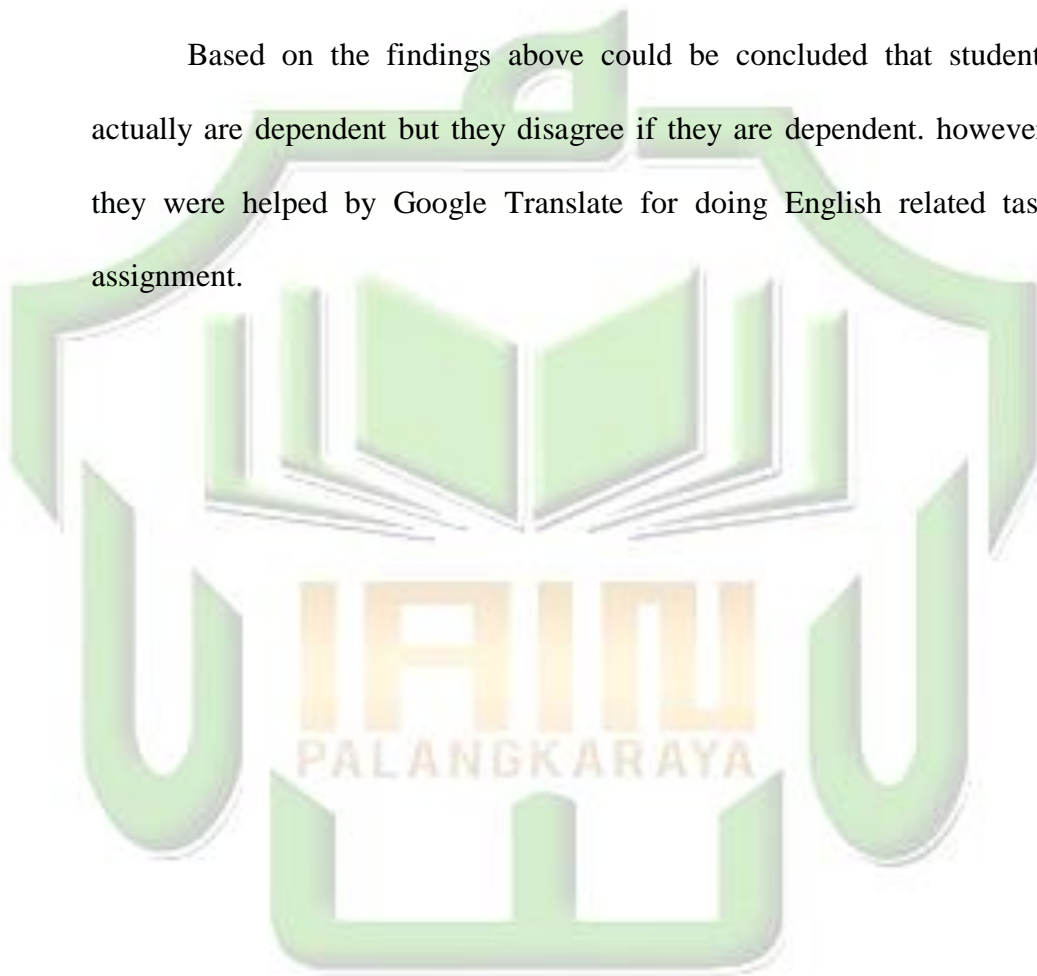
CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

In this chapter consists of the conclusion and suggestion of the study. The researcher explains the conclusion of the study and some suggestion in order to the future researcher better than this study.

According to findings in this study, Google Translate is one of tool learning to help English freshman students for doing English related task assignment. English Freshman Students have a positive attitude towards the use of Google Translate.The result took from 4 data items. The items are item number (1, 3, 4, and 5) with the result item1 (showed the highest result is "strongly agree" with 74.7 %), item3 (showed 40, 2 % of participants chose "agree"), item4 (showed 46,0 % students chose "neutral" that the highest result however 41.1 % students "agree") and item5 (56,3 % participants stated neutral but there were 20,7 % participants said "agree" so most of the students agree).(2) Students often use Google Translate. The result took from data item 2 with the result (48, 3 % stated "agree"). (3) Students are dependent on Google Translate when do English related task. The result took from previous item (1,2,3,4,5,7,8) but the students are denial if they are dependency that took from result item9 (showed 42,5 % of students said "neutral" but the second majority of students chose to disagree it is about 31,0 %.).

B. Suggestion

According to the findings above the researcher consider that the researcher has an important suggestion for who involved in this research. There are English Freshman students, lecturers, and next researchers. Here all of researcher's suggestion:

First for English Freshmen Students, as English students, English Students always face English related task assignment; do the best in assignment. Students have been given convenience in using technology; one of them is Google Translate. Google Translate is the most popular translation engine (machine translation) in the world, so using Google Translate as wisely as possible.

Second for lecturers, in this research, it can be seen the attitude of students towards Google Translate. Hopefully, from this research, the lecturer can see what must be done about this phenomenon. This study is hoped to give a contribution to lecturer in teaching learning in the class.

Last for another researcher, this design of this thesis was used survey research that includes in the quantitative design, the researcher recommended for the other researcher to do the research used the other design especially Quantitative design or Mix method to increase better research for who interest researching English Freshman Students' attitudes towards the of Google Translate. There were still a lot of gaps shown in

this study. The study hopes that further researchers can explore the shortcomings of this study and make further research better.

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