



An Analysis of Camera Translator Application's Results in Perspective of Nababan's Theory

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Abstract. This research aims to analyze the quality of the Camera Translator application based on the perspective of Nababan's theory. The reason for conducting this research is because of the importance of understanding the quality of the camera translator application which is increasingly used in everyday life and education, especially to overcome limited foreign language skills. The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative. The research instruments used include the Camera translator application and translation quality assessments based on Nababan theory indicators, namely accuracy, readability, and acceptability. The data source in this research is written text, a part of a short story entitled "April in Moscow" translated using a camera translator application. The research data is in the form of text translation results from English to Indonesian taken by taking pictures of the text to be translated. The research results show that camera translator applications have varying accuracy, readability, and acceptability levels. From data sources totaling 63 sentences from part of the short story "April in Moscow", 41 sentences were translated accurately, 15 sentences were translated less accurately, and 7 sentences were not accurate. In terms of acceptability, 39 sentences were acceptable, 14 sentences were less acceptable, and 10 sentences were not acceptable. From the readability aspect, 44 sentences are readable, 12 sentences are less readable, and 7 sentences are not readable. In general, the translation results are quite good, however, there are several errors in the translation of certain words and phrases which affect the overall quality of the translation. This research concludes that the camera translator application has good quality in transferring the meaning of written text from English to Bahasa. It also can be a useful tool for translating texts in daily life and education, but users must remain careful about potential translation errors. Evaluation of translation quality using Nababan's theory can provide deeper insight into the advantages and disadvantages of camera translator applications.

Keywords: Camera Translator, Nababan's Theory, Quality of Translation

1. INTRODUCTION

In the era of growing globalization, foreign language skills have become very important. The ability to communicate and understand foreign languages plays a major role in daily life, international business, and also education. Ardi (2017) relates translation to the international relations of countries in the world where the role of translation is very important, as well as to the fields of science and technology where translation is needed to expand and disseminate results and findings. Meanwhile, Haiying Li (2014) say that translation is a phenomenon that has a huge influence on everyday life, from translations of international agreements to multilingual posters found in small restaurants near our homes. A good understanding of a foreign language and the ability to translate texts from a foreign language to the target language are very essential aspects of language learning. Translation is a key skill required by students at various levels of education, from elementary school to college. This is in line with what Illiyin (2019) stated that translation is very necessary in Indonesia, especially regarding science and technology books due to the limited ability of Indonesian scholars to

write books in both fields. the Irma Fitriana Azti (2019) also said that because the flow of information as a result of globalization is increasingly rapid, translation is receiving increasing attention. However, the translation process is not always easy. Translators often face several challenges or difficulties when translating, the difference between the system and the structure between the source language and target language becomes the main obstacle in translation (Dolar Yuwono, 2018). In the translation process, translators were not doing translation without difficulties.

A translator would face many kinds of difficulties in their work, for example, difficulties related to the meaning, problems of ambiguity meaning, variance, equivalence, contextual or situational meaning, and grammatical meaning. The translation process requires an in-depth understanding of the original language (source language) and the language to be translated (target language). A translator must be able to understand the meaning of the original text correctly and express it in the target language in a correct and relevant way. In addition, understanding the context and culture inherent in the original language is also an important part of the translation process. Unsatisfactory translation results can hinder understanding and effective communication.

In recent years, technology has brought new solutions in the form of machine translation (MT). Machine translation is a tool for automatically translating a text from one language to another. The term MT refers to a computerized system that is responsible for the production of translations with or without human assistance. Although the ideal goal of an MT system is to produce good quality translations without human intervention, in practice this is not possible except in very limited situations depending on the translator's reasons or goals. If the reason for using MT is to produce good translation quality, close to what the translator expects, then the quality of the results needs to be studied or revised. But if the reason for using it is to gain knowledge about the original text, then the results do not need to be revised.

One of the MT used in the translation process is a camera translator application. This application allows users to translate text in real time by simply pointing the phone or device camera at the text they want to translate. This camera translator app offers great potential to help foreign language learners improve their translation results. Today, camera translation app technology has reached impressive levels of progress. The application is not only able to translate written text but is also able to recognize handwriting and text in images and provide translations in real-time.

Even though there are many advantages to the Camera Translator application as described above, there are still many gaps in understanding the quality of the Camera Translator application in translating a text and it needs to be studied further. This is because the quality of translation results between the SL and the TL is not known, especially in the matter of linguistic error, accuracy, acceptability, and readability.

Therefore, based on the problems above, the researcher wants to conduct a study on "An Analysis of Camera Translator Application's Results Inperspective of Nababan's Theory". This research wants to see the quality of the translation results of the texts using a Camera translator. It is hoped that this translation camera application will become a translation application that is easy to use can provide fast translation results and has good translation accuracy, acceptability, and readability, so that it can be used for problems in the translation process.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Definition of Translation

Jixing (2013) define translation as the act of replicating, from meaning and style terms, the closest natural equivalency of a communication in the source language in the receptor language. Translation is the process of substituting a representation of a text in one language with a representation of an equivalent text in a second language, according to Mohammed (2019). Quah (2006) offer an alternative perspective, arguing that translation is a process that involves meaning negotiation between the text's creator and recipient.

Types of Translation

The substitution of textual content in one language (SL) with similar textual content in another language (TL) is known as translation. The word "equivalent" is crucial since determining TL translation equivalents is the main challenge facing translators nowadays. Determining the characteristics and prerequisites of translation equivalency is a key goal of translation theory. The scope, levels, and ranks of the many sorts of translation are listed below.

Full VS Partial Translation

In a full translation, the entire text is submitted to the translation process: that is, every part of the SL text is replaced by TL text material. In a partial translation, some part or parts of the SL text are left untranslated: they are simply transferred to and incorporated into the TL text. In literary translation, it is not uncommon for some SL lexical items to be treated in this way, either because they are regarded as 'untranslatable' or for the deliberate purpose of

introducing 'local color' into the TL text. This process of transferring SL lexical items into a TL text is more complex than appears at first sight, and it is only approximately true to say that they remain 'untranslated'.

The distinction between full and partial translation is hardly a (linguistically) technical one. It is dealt with here, however, since it is important to use the distinct term partial in this semi-technical, syntagmatic, sense, reserving the term restricted for use in the linguistically technical sense given in.

Total VS Restricted Translation

In total translation, SL grammar and lexis are replaced by equivalent TL grammar and lexis. This replacement entails by replacement of SL phonology/graphology by TL phonology/graphology, but this is normally replaced by TL equivalents. For use as a technical term, total translation is defined as the replacement of SL grammar and lexis by equivalent TL grammar and lexis with consequential replacement of SL phonology/graphology by (non-equivalent) TL phonology/graphology.

Restricted Translation means the replacement of SL textual material by equivalent TL textual material, at only one level. That is translation is performed only at the phonological or at the graphological level, or only one of the two levels of grammar and lexis.

Rank of Translation

When translating a text in its entirety, the grammatical units between which translation equivalencies are established can be at any rank. Additionally, the ranks at which translation equivalencies occur in a lengthy text can fluctuate; for example, at one point, the equivalency may be sentence-to-sentence, group-to-group, word-to-word, etc. We can refer to this translation as rank-bound. Generally speaking, the most basic machine translation attempts are rank-bound, meaning they establish word-to-word or morpheme-to-morpheme equivalencies but not equivalencies between high-rank units like the group, phrase, or sentence. On the other hand, unbounded translation refers to regular total translation, where equivalencies move freely up and down the rank scale.

Process of Translation

A benefit of translation is that it aims to clarify the (internal) mental processes that humans engage in when translating. The three steps of the translation process analysis, transfer, and restructuring are delineated by (Rizky, 2021). In order to grasp the meaning or content overall, the translator examines the source language text in terms of pre-existing grammatical

relationships as well as the meaning of individual words and word combinations during the analysis step. The end product of this step is the translation of the understood meaning from the source language (SL) into the target language (TL) in the translator's head. It was only after that, during the reorganization stage, that the TL's rules and regulations rewrote the meaning.

Camera Translator Application

A camera translator is a technological tool or translation machine in the modern era that uses AI assistance to help foreign language students or translators translate one language into another. Camera Translator is a multilingual engine service provided by Developer Play King using the latest version, namely version CT20.0.0 (20) on September 24 2023 which has been used by 5 million installations.

Camera translator is an application that has several advanced translation features such as camera translator, voice translator, and translation into all available languages. This translation camera application works by extracting text from photos of any printed source such as documents, books, instructions, announcements, and so on, allowing users to immediately translate it into one of the 150 languages available in this application. Once the image is taken, users can immediately edit, listen, translate, and share it via email. This application also supports Windows desktop, iOS, and Android users, making it possible for all cellphone and desktop users to be able to use it.

3. RESEARCH METHOD

Research Design

In this research, the researcher applied a descriptive qualitative method. By using the descriptive qualitative method, the researcher only collected, classified, and analyzed the data and then drew a conclusion. Creswell said that qualitative research is an inquiry process of understanding based on distinct methodological traditions of inquiry that explore a social or human problem. According to Sena (2022). qualitative research is research that is used to investigate, discover, describe, and explain the qualities or features of social influence that cannot be explained, measured, or described using a quantitative approach. The difference with quantitative research is that this research starts from data, utilizes existing theory as explanatory material, and ends with a theory (Abdussamad, 2021).

The Data of Research

In qualitative research, data sources collect information from supplementary materials like papers and other files (audio, video, or photo). After reviewing every piece of data, the researcher groups it into categories that span the whole data source. The data that will be utilized in qualitative research, according to Bogdan and Biklen, "includes material made by others found by the researcher, such as diaries, photos, documents, and newspaper articles; and material recorded by the researcher, such as interview transcript and field note."

The words, phrases, and sentences from the camera translator application's translation of a section of the short narrative "April in Moscow" served as the original text for this study. Thus, the translation outcome will be evaluated by the use of the Nababan et al. (2012) translation quality evaluation methodology.

Instrument for Data Collection

According to Suharsimi Arikunto, a research instrument is a tool used by researchers in carrying out their activities to collect data so that these activities become systematic and made easier. In this research, the instrument used by the researcher to obtain data was a camera translator application which functioned as a tool to translate source text (English) into target text (Bahasa).

Technique of Collecting Data

In the data collection process, the first thing to do was to take the source text. Second, the source text would be translated by using a camera translator application. In the process of translating the text, the researcher opened the application and chose the "camera" in the menu. After that, the researcher directed the camera of the mobile phone to the source text. After being scanned by the camera translator, the text results would come out in the form of paragraphs or text. Then, the researcher determined kind of language that would be translated and finally it could be continue to the last step namely translating. The last was the translation results would be attached by word, phrase, or sentence, then the results would be continued with data analysis based on an assessment from Nababan's theory regarding translation quality.

Technique of Analyzing Data

In this research, the researcher used content analysis as the research design. Ezzy suggests that content analysis starts with a sample of texts (the units); which includes: data reduction, data categorization, and data synthesis. At the data reduction stage, the translation results from the source text would be sorted into several sentences based on their paragraphs.

Next was the data categorization stage, each data was divided and labeled based on accuracy, acceptability, and readability. Next was the data synthesis stage, the data would be analyzed based on the translation assessment of Nababan et al (2012) namely accuracy, acceptability, and readability.

Procedure of the Study

There were several procedures or stages carried out by researchers in the data collection process, namely: (1) The researcher selected the source text to translate, (2) The researcher used the translator camera application to translate the source text (English) to the target text (language), (3) The researcher sorted the translation results into several sentences and divided them into several segments based on paragraphs, (4) The researcher read and marked each sentence or phrase from the translation and (5) The researcher collected and analyzed the accuracy, acceptability, and readability of the translator's camera translation results based on Nababan theory

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter will present the analysis of data obtained from a part of a short story entitled "April in Moscow" by Stephen Rabley. This analysis covers three main aspects: accuracy, acceptability, and readability of the translation. Each aspect will be studied in depth to assess the quality of the resulting translation.

The Translation of a part of a short story entitled "April in Moscow"

Part of this short story was taken from a literary work titled "*April in Moscow*", which was originally written by the acclaimed author Stephen Rabley and published by Harlow: Longman in 1998. This book has 16 pages and the number ISBN-10 : 0582402972, ISBN-13 : 978-0582402973 in English. The translation results of part of this story can be seen in the following table:

Table 1. The Translation of a part of "April in Moscow" Story

Source Language	Target Language
April Fox is a dancer. She works for the British Dance Company in Leeds. Her boss there is Maria Grant. One Monday morning, April arrives early. She sees Maria at the coffee machine. "I've got some good news," says Maria. There is an envelope in her hand. "Really? What is it?" April asks. Maria smiles. "Wait and see," she says.	<i>April Fox adalah seorang penari. Dia bekerja untuk Perusahaan Tari Inggris di Leeds. Dia bos ada Maria Grant. Suatu hari Senin pagi, April tiba lebih awal. Dia melihat Maria di mesin kopi. "Aku mendapat ada kabar baik," kata Maria. Ada amplop di tangannya. "Benarkah? Apa itu itu?" April bertanya. Maria tersenyum. "Tunggu dan lihat," katanya.</i>
At ten o'clock the dancers are finishing their first class. Suddenly, Maria walks into the room. "Can I have a word with you all, please?" she says. "What's this about?" asks April's friend, Laura. "I don't know," April answers. The music stops. "I have a letter here from Moscow," says Maria. "The Russians want us to dance there next month."	<i>Pukul sepuluh para penari sudah selesai kelas pertama mereka. Tiba-tiba, Maria berjalan ke dalam ruangan. "Bolehkah aku bicara dengan kalian semua sebentar?" katanya. "Apa ini tentang?" tanya teman April, Laura. "Saya tidak tahu," jawab April. Musik berhenti. "I punya surat di sini dari Moskow," katanya Maria, "Orang Rusia ingin kita berdansa sana bulan depan."</i>

Quality of Camera Translator Based on the Accuracy

In this research, the source data comes from a part of a short story entitled April in Moscow totaling 63 sentences. Of this number, 41 sentences are accuracy translations, 15 sentences are less accuracy translations, and 7 sentences are inaccuracy translations. The target language included in these three categories is described below.

Table 2. Classification of Translation Based on the Accuracy

No	Source Language	Target language	Classification	Description
1	April Fox is a dancer.	<i>April Fox adalah seorang penari.</i>	Accuracy	This translation is very accurate. All elements of the source sentence (subject, predicate, and object) are translated correctly and completely. There is no distortion of meaning or loss of information.
2	"Really? What is it?" April asks.	<i>"Benarkah? Apa itu itu?" April bertanya.</i>	Less accuracy	This translation is not accurate. The word " <i>itu itu</i> " is an unnecessary repetition and is not in the source sentence. The word "Really?" is correctly translated as " <i>benarkah?</i> ". therefore this translation needs a little improvement to " <i>Benarkah? Apa itu?</i> " <i>April bertanya.</i>

Accuracy translation

Accurate translation refers to a translation that does not experience distortion of meaning. In other words, the meaning of words, phrases, clauses, and sentences from the source language is transferred accurately into the target language. Below are some translations that are translated accurately.

Table 3. Accuracy Translation

No	Source Language	Target Language
1	April Fox is a dancer.	<i>April Fox adalah seorang penari.</i>
2	There is an envelope in her hand.	<i>Ada sebuah amplop di tangannya</i>
3	Then she looks at the people in the cafe.	<i>Lalu dia melihat ke orang-orang di kafe.</i>

Each source data in the table above is a clause/sentence that has been accurately translated, each sentence is translated equally, maintaining the original meaning without adding or eliminating information. The sentence structure is maintained and words are chosen correctly according to context. The meaning of the source sentence is transferred correctly into the target language. All important elements of the source sentence, have been translated correctly.

Less accuracy translation

It refers to translations that are mostly the meaning of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, or source language sentences that have been accurately diverted into the target language. However, there is still a distortion of meaning or translation of meaning that is removed, which interferes with the integrity of the message. The translation results that are translated less accurately can be seen in the table below.

Table 4. Less Accuracy Translation

No	Source Language	Target Language
1	"On the plane, April and Laura talk about Moscow."	<i>"Di pesawat, April dan Laura membicarakan sesuatu Moskow."</i>
2	"Look April," she says. "Russian rock and roll."	<i>"Dengar April," dia mengatakan., "rock and roll Rusia."</i>
3	"Really? What is it?" April asks.	<i>"Benarkah? Apa itu itu?" April bertanya.</i>

Inaccuracy translations

It refers to translations that mean words, terms, technical, phrases, clauses, or source language sentences that are diverted inaccurately into the target language or eliminated. Here are some translations which is not translated accurately.

Table 5. Inaccuracy Translation

No	Source Language	Target Language
1	"I have a letter here from Moscow," says Maria.	<i>"I punya surat di sini dari Moskow," katanya Maria.</i>
2	"She can see some red and yellow boxes on a table."	<i>"Dia bisa melihat warna merah dan kotak kuning di atas meja."</i>
3	"Her boss there is Maria Grant."	<i>"Dia bos ada Maria Grant."</i>

Quality of Camera Translator Based on the Acceptability

In this study, there are 63 data which are translated. 39 sentences are identified as acceptable translations, 14 sentences are less acceptable translations, and 10 sentences are not acceptable translations. All the translations that are acceptable, less acceptable, and not acceptable can be seen in the table below:

Table 6. Classification of Translation Based on the Acceptability

No	Source Language	Target language	Classification	Description
1	"This is beautiful," says April.	<i>"Ini indah sekali," kata April.</i>	Acceptable	This translation was well received in Indonesian. Sentence structure and word choice follow Indonesian language rules. There are no grammatical errors or use of uncommon terms.
2	April smiles. "Yes Mum" She says goodbye to her parents.	<i>April tersenyum. Iya, Munn," Dia mengucapkan selamat tinggal kepada orang tuanya.</i>	Less acceptable	This translation is less acceptable because the spelling error in the word "Munn" makes the translation less natural.

An acceptable translation

A translation is said to be acceptable if the translation feels natural; the technical terms used sound common in the field of economics and are familiar to the reader; The words, phrases, clauses, and sentences used follow Indonesian language rules.

Table 7. Acceptable Translation

No	Source Language	Target Language
1	Laura walks in and puts her bags down.	Laura masuk dan meletakkan tasnya ke bawah
2	The day after, April and Laura finish at three o'clock.	Keesokan harinya, April dan Laura selesai pada pukul tiga.
3	April and Laura's hotel room is on the second floor.	Kamar hotel April dan Laura ada di lantai dua.

The translation in the table above is the result of an acceptable translation, the grammatical structure of the translation is correct so that there are no errors in subject/predicate placement which is often a common error in translation machines which tend to be word by word. Terms are also acceptable.

Less acceptable

The less acceptable translations refer to translations that generally feel natural; However, there is a slight problem with the use of technical terms or a slight grammatical error occurs.

Table 8. Less Acceptable Translation

No	Source Language	Target Language
1	"Where do you want to go? The Pushkin Museum's near here," she says.	"Mau kemana kamu pergi? Muscum Pushkin dekat sini,"
2	April smiles. "Yes Mum" She says goodbye to her parents.	April tersenyum. Iya, Munn," Dia mengucapkan selamat tinggal kepada orang tuanya.
3	"Really? What is it?" April asks.	"Benarkah? Apa itu itu?" April bertanya.

Unacceptable Translation

It refers to a translation that is identical to an unnatural language; The technical terms used are unusual and unfamiliar to readers, and the words, phrases, clauses, and sentences used do not follow the Indonesian language rules.

Table 9. Unacceptable Translation

No	Source Language	Target Language
1	"I have a letter here from Moscow" says Maria.	"I punya surat di sini dari Moskow," katanya Maria.
2	She can see some red and yellow boxes on a table.	Dia bisa melihat warna merah dan kotak kuning di atas meja.
3	"In Moscow, a bus takes the dancers to their hotel."	"Moskow, sebuah bus membawa para penari ke tempat mereka hotel."

The translations in the table above are not acceptable because the quality of the target language produced feels unnatural and does not match the context of the conversation.

Quality of Camera Translator Based on the Readability

In this research, 44 sentences are readable, 12 sentences are less readable, and 7 sentences are unreadable. The readable, less readable, and unreadable translations can be seen in the table below.

Table 10. Classification Translation Based on the Readability

No	Source Language	Target Language	Classification	Description
1	My friend Nikolai and I only work here at weekends."	<i>Temanku Nikolai dan aku saja bekerja di sini pada akhir pekan."</i>	Less readable	This translation is easy to understand but feels a little unnatural. The addition of the word " <i>saja</i> " makes readability a little confusing, because in the source language, the word " <i>only</i> " should be translated as " <i>hanya</i> "
2	"They're music boxes," says a young man with glasses.	<i>"Itu kotak musik," kata seorang pemuda berkacamata.</i>	Readable	This translation is clear and easy for readers to understand. Sentence structure Flows well and is easy to understand.

Readable Translation

It refers to the words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, and sentences in the translation that can be easily understood by readers.

Table 11. Readable Translation

No	Source Language	Target Language
1	"You speak English!" says April.	<i>"Kamu bisa berbicara bahasa Inggris!" kata April.</i>
2	Then, after dinner, they go to the Bolshoi Theatre.	<i>Kemudian, setelah makan malam, mereka pergi ke Teater Bolshoi.</i>
3	In a street near the museum there is a small market.	<i>Di jalan dekat museum ada pasar kecil.</i>

The translation results in the table above are translations that have good readability. Each sentence from the target language is translated while maintaining the original meaning of the source language sentence so that all important information is conveyed correctly.

Less readable Translation

It refers to a translation that can generally be understood by readers; However, certain parts must be read more than once to understand the results of the translation. Some of them can be seen in the table below.

Table 12. Less Readable Translation

No	Source Language	Target Language
1	Laura sits down next to her.	<i>Laura duduk di sebelahnya dia.</i>
2	"You're going to have a very good time" says her father.	<i>"Kamu akan bersenang-senang," katanya Ayah.</i>
3	"The Russians want us to dance there next month."	<i>"Orang Rusia ingin kita berdansa sana bulan depan."</i>

Unreadable translation

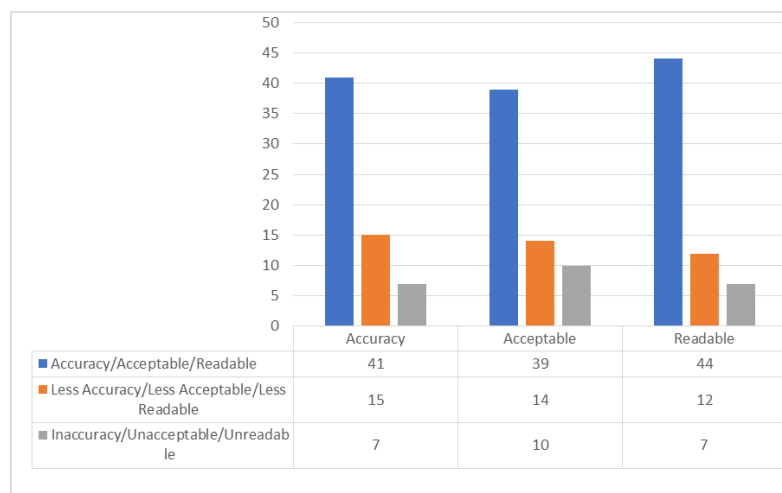
It refers to translation that is difficult for readers to understand and read. Some of them can be seen in the table below.

Table 4.13. Unreadable Translation

No	Source Language	Target Language
1	"I've got some good news" says Maria.	<i>"Aku mendapat ada kabar baik," kata Maria.</i>
2	"I have a letter here from Moscow" says Maria.	<i>"I punya surat di sini dari Moskow," katanya Maria.</i>
3	Her boss there is Maria Grant.	<i>Dia bos ada Maria Grant.</i>

The translation results in the table above are translations that have a low readability level because the translation machine has several errors in transferring the source language to the target language, translating results difficult to understand.

So, the overall quality of the translation of April in Moscow story can be illustrated through the following diagram.



Picture 1. Grafik

The diagram depicts the distribution of translation quality assessments based on three main indicators: accuracy, acceptability, and readability. Each indicator has three assessment categories: "Accuracy/Acceptable/Readable", "Less accuracy/Less acceptable/Less readable", and "Inaccuracy/Unacceptable /Unreadable".

Accuracy in the context of translation refers to the extent to which the translated text reflects the same meaning as the source text. In this diagram: Accurate: 41 translations are rated as accurate, which means that the translation has succeeded in maintaining the original meaning of the source text well. Less accurate: A total of 15 translations were deemed less accurate, indicating several errors or significant deviations in meaning. Inaccuracy: 7 translations are considered inaccurate, indicating translations that are very different from the original meaning of the source text.

Acceptability in translation refers to the extent to which a translation is accepted by target readers in terms of the naturalness and fluency of the language. In this diagram: Acceptable: A total of 39 translations were rated as acceptable, which means they sound natural and fluent in the target language. Less acceptable: 14 translations are considered less acceptable, indicating some rigidity or unnaturalness in the use of language. Unacceptable: 10 translations are considered unacceptable, indicating that the translation does not sound natural or even understandable to the target reader.

Readability refers to the extent to which the translated text is easy to read and understand by the target reader. In this diagram: Readable: 44 translations are rated as readable, which means the translation is clear and easy for readers to understand. Less readable: A total of 12 translations were rated as less readable, indicating some difficulty or ambiguity in the

text. Unreadable: 7 translations are rated as illegible, indicating that the translated text is very difficult to understand or even unintelligible.

With 41 translations rated as accurate, it can be concluded that the majority of translations succeeded in conveying the meaning of the source text well. However, the existence of 15 less accuracy and 7 inaccuracy translations indicates that there are still some problems in understanding the source text or in the correct use of terms in the target language.

Acceptability had slightly lower results compared to accuracy, with 39 translations rated as acceptable. The existence of 14 less acceptable translations and 10 that were unacceptable shows that there are still challenges in producing translated texts that sound natural and fluent in the target language. This may be caused by differences in language structure between the source language and the target language, or by rigidity in the use of the target language. Readability showed the best results, with 44 translations rated as readable. However, 12 less readable translations and 7 that are unreadable indicate that several translated texts still need improvement in terms of clarity and ease of understanding. This may be due to sentence complexity, use of technical terms, or lack of editing and revision.

5. CONCLUSION

From data sources totaling 63 data sourced from part of the short story "April in Moscow", 41 sentences were translated accurately, 15 sentences were translated less accurately, and 7 sentences were translated inaccurately. In terms of acceptability, 39 sentences were acceptable, 14 sentences were less acceptable, and 10 sentences were not acceptable. From the readability aspect, 44 sentences are readable, 12 sentences are less readable, and 7 sentences are not readable. From the results of this research, it can be seen that the quality of the translation produced by this application has a good level of accuracy (41 sentences out of 63 sentences), a good level of acceptable (39 sentences out of 63 sentences), and a good level of readability (44 sentences from 63 sentences). So it can be concluded that the camera translator application has a good quality in translating a written text from English to Bahasa. It also can be used as a tool for translators, even for non-translators to help communicate and translate texts that use English. For beginner translators, a camera translator can be used as a translation result that still requires editing of the syntax, choice of diction, and grammatical aspects. In this research, it was found that some target data experienced distortion of meaning, shifts in syntax, and grammatical errors, thus affecting the quality of the resulting translation. Based on this, the author provides advice for translators or readers who use the camera translator application as a translation tool, namely that all the information contained in a

story/text that you want to translate has important points and purposes. Therefore, translators must be more careful and thorough in seeing reductions or omissions so as not to distort the meaning.

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