

Digital translation of plant's name in English and Indonesian

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ABSTRACT

Ornamental plants are being used as a hobby during the Covid-19 pandemic. The relationship of the names of ornamental plants in Indonesian is closely related to the naming of English as an international language so that information related to plants can be more updated and developed. This research is qualitative research. The method used is a test method by searching for translations via Google Lens. The data was obtained by comparing the translation of plant names from Indonesian to English directly or gradually on 10 plant samples selected by purposive sample. Data analysis techniques in the form of data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification. The results showed that Translation of flower names from Indonesian to English via Google Lens is better used not all at once in order to obtain good quality in terms of accuracy, readability and acceptability. However, in terms of time, it will be more concise if you use Google Lens simultaneously at the same time to translate objects.

Keywords: English; Indonesian; Google Lens; Translating; Plant

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a country with a geography that is suitable for the development of ornamental plants where people today need nuances in the form of an aesthetic hobby that is poured with plant maintenance. The plants in question can be in the form of flower-managed plants such as orchids, roses and jasmine or literal plants such as bonsai, aglonema and lotus (Santosa, 2006). During the Covid-19 pandemic, planting ornamental plants became a very significant trend, causing a fantastic price spike. Even plants that were not previously glimpsed have turned into prima donnas like the perforated widow or *Monstera adansonii variegated* (Damayanti & Susanti, 2021). On the other hand, there are also areas that have an impact on decreasing selling power during the implementation of activity restrictions during the Covid-19 pandemic so that many flowers wither and die even though flowers are the heart of life for flower entrepreneurs (Rindengan, 2021). The way to empower flower sales innovatively during the Covid-19 period is to apply online flower sales or also known as e-commerce with the help of the internet (Sarastila et al., 2021).

Language facilitates communication between humans as social beings. The more mastery of language, the easier it will be for interaction because language is a social tool (Hasbullah, 2020). Therefore, mastery of flower names between Indonesian and English is very important so that it will expand the discussion and knowledge of humans who are involved in the world of flowers. Alamsyah et al. (2020) stated the use of Google Lens greatly facilitates the introduction of flower species names, especially in the field of plant biosystematics.

Google Lens is a service based on artificial intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning that is able to detect objects intelligently directly through smartphone camera devices (Apandi & Syawaldi, 2019). One of the functions offered on Google Lens as an augmented reality-based application is taking photos of text for translation. This is very useful in English education collaboration in the world of biology on plant names to help the community in translating. Therefore, this study wanted to know the ability of Google Lens to translate flower names from Indonesian to English simultaneously for many objects and gradually on one object at a time.

METHODS

This research is a qualitative descriptive study. The presentation and analysis of data from this research is done in a narrative manner. In qualitative research, the main characteristics come from the factual background with the steps of observation and document review (Subandi, 2011). The research sample was selected by purposive sampling which consisted of 10 names of plants in Indonesian language which would be translated into English. Purposive sampling is part of the non-probability sampling technique where in determining the number of samples it has determined clear research characteristics such as the types of nouns that will be translated from Indonesian to English in the form of plant names (Supardi, 1993).

Data collection was obtained from the results of the translation via google lens which was carried out in two ways. The first way, the ten plant names are digitally translated simultaneously at once. The second way, the samples are translated one by one in stages. The data analysis technique was carried out with three activity lines, namely data reduction, data presentation and verification according to Miles & Hubermann (2005). The quality of the translation had been based on the accuracy, acceptability and readability by Nababan et al. (2012).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

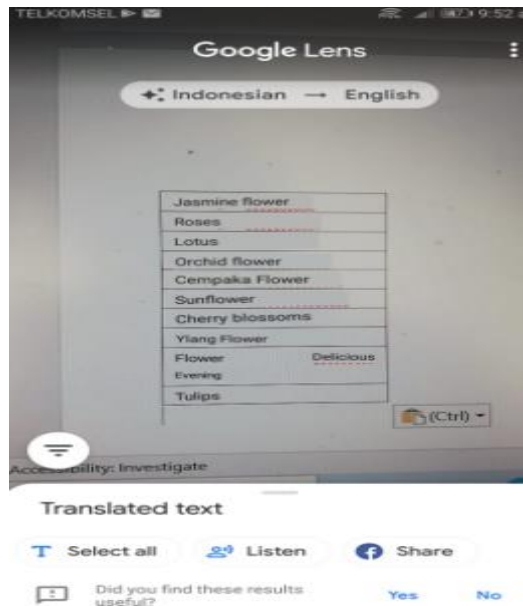
This research was held on November 5, 2021. The first digital search was to analyze the translation of 10 plant names from Indonesian to English one by one gradually via google lens on the Huawei Nova 2i smartphone. As shown in the following table:

Table 1. Translated One by One in Stages

No.	SL	TL	Speed of Translate	Accuracy	Acceptability	Readability
1	Bunga Melati	Jasmine Flower	1 second	Accurate	Accepted	Legible
2	Bunga Mawar	Roses	1 second	Accurate	Accepted	Legible
3	Bunga Teratai	Lotus	1 second	Accurate	Accepted	Legible
4	Bunga Anggrek	Orchid Flower	1 second	Accurate	Accepted	Legible
5	Bunga Cempaka	Champagne Flower	1 second	Accurate	Accepted	Legible
6	Bunga Matahatri	Sunflower	1 second	Accurate	Accepted	Legible
7	Bunga Sakura	Cherry Blossoms	1 second	Accurate	Accepted	Legible
8	Bunga Kenanga	Ylang Flower	1 second	Accurate	Accepted	Legible
9	Bunga Sedap Malam	Hibiscus Flowers	1 second	Accurate	Accepted	Legible
10	Bunga Tulip	Tulips	1 second	Accurate	Accepted	Legible
THE SAMPLES ARE TRANSLATED ONE BY ONE IN STAGES VIA GOOGLE LENS						

Note: SL: Source Language (Indonesian); TL: Target Language (English)

From the analysis of the table above, it is found that 10 plant names can be translated with good quality because they are accurate, acceptable and legible. Accurately indicates the meaning of the source language word, there is absolutely no distortion of meaning. Accepting is a translation that feels natural, technically used commonly and is in accordance with the rules of the language. Readability means that the translated word can be understood easily by the reader (Nababan et al, 2012). The translation time via google lens is 1 second for each sample but because it is analyzed one by one it takes a minimum of 10 seconds.



Picture 1. Digitally Translated Simultaneously at Once

Analysis of the translation of plant names in a way that at the same time takes 1 second to translate 10 words. *Bunga melati*, *mawar*, *teratai*, *anggrek matahari*, *sakura*, *kenanga* and *tulip* are accurately translated, acceptable and legible become Jasmine, rose, lotus, sun orchid, cherry blossom, ylang and tulip. However, *bunga cempaka* is translated as Cempaka Flower instead of Champagne Flower and *Bunga Sedap Malam* is translated into Fower Delicious Evening instead of hibiscus flower so that the quality of the translation is not good in terms of accuracy, acceptability and readability. Nababan et al (2012) stated Inaccurate word translation indicates there is a distortion of meaning that interferes with the integrity of the message. Unacceptable indicates an unusual, unnatural or inappropriate translation. It is not legible because the reader has difficulty understanding the translated word.

CONCLUSION

Translation of flower names from Indonesian to English via Google Lens is better used not all at once in order to obtain good quality in terms of accuracy, legibility and acceptability. However, in terms of time, it will be more concise if you use Google Lens simultaneously at the same time to translate objects.

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