

**COMPARATIVE STUDY BETWEEN GOOGLE TRANSLATE AND
GOOGLE DOCS TRANSLATOR QUALITY IN TRANSLATING
HEDGING WORDS BBC NEWS**

SKRIPSI

*Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
For the Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd)
English Education Program*

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UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
MEDAN
2021**



LEMBAR PENGESAHAN SKRIPSI

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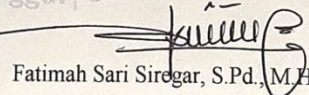
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ABSTRACT

Mayang Masdhalifa 1702050034. Comparative Study Between Google Translate and Google Docs Translator Quality in Translating Hedging Words BBC News. Skripsi. English Education Department Faculty of Teacher Training and Education Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara. 2021.

The study discussed about the quality of Google Translate and Google Docs Translator in translating hedging words. The objectives of this study were : (1) To help students finding translation machine quality in translating process with compared Google Translate and Google Docs Translator. And (2) To find out the accuracy of the machine translation between Google Translate and Google Docs Translator. This study applied a descriptive qualitative method to analyze the data. The source of the data was obtained from an online International news portal, namely BBC NEWS. The data was taken 15 news from BBC NEWS to find hedging words. The techniques in analyzing the data was using the theory of Sugiyono (2017), that is data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusion. Then, there were found out the similarities, the differences, and the quality of two translation machines from translating hedging words based on the acceptability, readability, and accuracy of the translation results.

Keywords: Google Translate, Google Docs Translator, translation machines, quality, accuracy.

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Finally, the researcher hoped that this study will be useful be it from the academic perspective, or others. The researcher also fully realized that this research is far from perfect, and thus any positive criticism is absolutely acceptable for the improvement of this research in the future.

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Medan, September 2021

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Translation activities and requirement are one of the things that are constantly needed from time to time. According to Catford (1965:20) translation is the replacement of textual material in one language by equivalent textual material in another language. In other words, translation is the replacement of the source language text material into the target language. Moentaha (2008:2) state that translation as a transformation between languages is a symptom that has caught the attention of experts in several fields of science: psychology, ethnography, literature, and linguistics. Translation is needed as a bridge to introduce the culture of a nation and is an activity to transfer the message or the author's intent from one language to another. In this era, many translators use technology to facilitate translation activities. The creation of translation machine makes translation activity called automatic translation machine.

Currently, people including students English Department in Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara mostly used translation machine to translate something, such as assignment, scientific papers, announcements, or to interact with people who have a language that is different from the source language. It is very necessary to have a proper translation machine to help carry out translation activities. Data obtained from survey results using google form in 8A Morning Class of English Department. There are many translation machines connected to the internet, both paid and unpaid, One of the most famous and most accessible

translation machine is Google Translate. Apart from Google Translate, there is a translation machine issued by the Google company, namely Google Docs. Even though they come from the same company, these two translation machines have significant differences, such as Google Translate which has a maximum limit of translating a language of 5000 characters, while Google Docs Translator has the capacity to translate as many as 5000 words. In Google Translate we can only translate the source language into the target language, while in Google Docs we can input a file and translate the language as well and edit the text (Putrawan, 2017:15).

The comparisons that could find when used the two translation machines are the maximum number of words, appearance, language structure, and language style (Putrawan, 2017 :16). With this, the researcher compared the translation results from two translation machines, namely Google Translate and Google Docs Translator. This research is done to measure the translation based on their quality. Translation quality assessment is very important for translation product. Assessment towards translation quality focuses on acceptability, readability, and accuracy. Acceptability covers the natural feeling of the text as an original of the target reader, the term of readability refers to whether the target language text is readable or not, and the term of accuracy refers to whether the source language text and the target language test are compatible or not (Nababan, 2003). The translation results were tested by entering data input in the form of hedging words in the news from news portal BBC NEWS.

Holmes (2008:299) indicate that Hedging is a linguistic feature that functions to express a person's insecurities in speaking or to show an expression of uncertainty or tentative. Hedging can be considered as interactive elements that serve as a bridge between the propositional information in the text and the reader's factual interpretation. Another function of Hedging is to show politeness, avoid threats from the interlocutor, and so on (Rosanti and Jaelani, 2016:31). Many people are unfamiliar with the term hedging, even though we occasionally encounter the words hedging in everyday conversation. The importance of hedging located in the fact that readers expect such claims to be guaranteed in terms of the hedging they be carried, and appropriate in terms of the social interactions that interest them.

From the description above, research on the translation of hedging words would made in the form of English into Indonesian. This is important to do to find out the results of the comparison of the two translator machines, which one is better and accurate when translating something.

B. Identification of the Problems

The problems were identified relate to the background as follows :

1. Many students have difficulty in distinguishing the quality of translation machines.
2. Many students have difficulty about the accuracy translation machines.

C. Scope and Limitation

The study would to analyze the comparisons between Google Translate and Google Docs Translator. This study limitation focus on hedging words in particular in BBC News.

D. Formulation of the Problems

The problems are formulated as follows :

1. How to distinguish translation machines quality to get the good translation results?
2. How is the accuracy between Google Translate and Google Docs Translator?

E. Objectives of the Study

Objectives of this study are :

1. To help students finding the quality of translation machine in translating process by compared Google Translate and Google Docs Translator.
2. To find out the accuracy of the machine translation between Google Translate and Google Docs Translator.

F. Significances of the Study

The finding of the study are expected to be useful theoretically and practically.

1. Theoritically

This research is expected to be useful for students who want to learn about hedging words. This research also tells the comparison between the two translation machines in proving the accuracy of the results, so that students can use a translation machine that have the accurate quality in translating documents.

2. Practically

1. For English Education Students it will enrich students knowledge about hedging words which are part of linguistic.
2. It provides to improve students mindset that machine translation that can be used is not only Google Translate.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Theoretical Framework

In conducting research, a theory is needed to explain several concepts to explain some of the concepts applied in the research. These terms must be made clearly so as not to confuse the reader. The researcher presented several theories related to the study in order to get clear points.

1. Definition of Translation

Translation is an operation performed on languages; a process of substituting a text in one language for a text in another (Catford, 1965:1). The theory of translation is concerned with a certain type of relation between languages and is consequently a branch of Comparative Linguistics. From the point of view of translation theory distinction between synchronic and diachronic comparison is irrelevant. Translation equivalences may be set up, and translations performed between any pair of languages or dialects related or unrelated with any kind of spatial, temporal, social or other relationship between them. Relations between languages can generally be regarded as two directional, though not always symmetrical. Translation as a process is always unidirectional. It is always performed in a given direction, from a Source Language (SL) into a Target Language (TL). Translation refers to the transfer of written and spoken messages (Nababan, 2012). In addition, to paying attention to the fidelity of meanings between source languages it is important for translators to pay attention to the language style of the translation and the level of readability of a translation work.

Meanwhile, according to Newmark (1988:5) translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text. Therefore, translation is not just a matter of finding other words with similar meanings but finding the right way of saying something. 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 parts of the SL text are left un-translated. They are simply transferred to and incorporated in 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 deliberate purpose of introducing local color into the TL text. The distinction between full and partial translation is hardly a (linguistically) technical one. 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.

2. Aspect for Accessing the Quality of Translation

The readers sometimes only read the translation product without paying attention to the translation quality. Translation quality assessment is very important for translation product. Sometimes there are many mistakes in the translation product when it is compared to the original one. Assessment towards translation quality focuses on acceptability, readability, and accuracy (Nababan, 2003).

a. Acceptability

Acceptability covers the natural feeling of the text as an original of the target reader. It deals with the target language system and culture. A translation also has to be acceptable for the readers. In order to produce an acceptable translation which sounds natural, a translator should apply appropriate techniques, use appropriate expressions in the target language, and also adapt the culture with target language. A translator is allowed to reconstruct, adapt or rewrite what is stated in source text as long as the message is still the same.

b. Readability

A translation is produced to be read by the target reader. Readability deals with how natural and easy a translation can be read by the target readers. Nababan (1999: 61) states that readability is important in translation because translation cannot be separated from reading activity. Therefore, a translator should consider this aspect in translating a text. Readability influences the readers' understanding of the content of a translation.

c. Accuracy

Accuracy is one of the factors in determining the translation quality. It becomes one of the most important aspects in translation. It deals with the transfer of the content from source language into target language. It means that the message in source language should be conveyed to the target language correctly and also easy to be understood by the readers.

The translators also must have ability to provide accurate information because the accuracy aspect also related to the readers understanding and affect to readers' expectation (Nababan, 2015).

3. Translation Equivalence

Translation equivalence as an empirical phenomenon discovered by comparing SL and TL texts; and on the other hand, the underlying conditions or justification of translation equivalence (Catford, 1965:27). There are four concerns of translation equivalence as an empirical phenomenon, namely :

a. A further distinction must be made between textual equivalence and formal correspondence.

A textual equivalent is any TL text or portion of text which is observed on a particular occasion. To be equivalent of a given SL text or portion of text. A formal correspondent, on the other hand is any TL category (unit, class, structure, and element of structure).

b. A textual translation equivalent

Is any TL form (text or portion text) which is observed to be the equivalent of a given SL form (text or portion of text). The discovery of textual equivalents is based on the authority of a competent bilingual informant translator.

c. In a text of any length

Some specific SL items are almost certain to occur several times. At each occurrence there will be a specific TL textual equivalent. Each particular textual equivalent can make general statement of textual equivalences for each SL item, covering all its occurrences in the text as a whole.

d. A translation rule

Is thus an extrapolation of the probability values of textual translation equivalences. Such a rule is a statement of highest unconditioned

probability equivalence, supplemented by highest conditioned probability equivalences with an indication of the conditioning factors.

4. Problem in Translating Text

In translating a text, a translator often meets problems dealing with transferring the message or meaning from source language into target language. Nababan (1999:54-55) in his book *Teori Menerjemahkan Bahasa Inggris states*, “...kesulitan-kesulitan yang kerap timbul dalam praktek menerjemahkan, yang disebabkan oleh beberapa faktor, seperti perbedaan sistem bahasa sumber dengan sistem bahasa sasaran, kompleksitas semantik dan stilistik bahasa sumber dan bahasa sasaran, perbedaan tingkat kemampuan penerjemah dan tingkat kualitas tulisan bahasa sumber”.

It can be seen that the problems in translation have something to do with the different system of the source language and target language, the semantics and stylistics complexity, quality of the source text, and the translator’s competence. The low quality of the source text could also make a problem in translation. The quality of the source text defines as low due to many mistakes like wrong grammar, ambiguous sentences, poor coherency within sentences or paragraph, miss punctuation, and etc. Nababan explained, “*Pesan yang terkandung dalam bahasa sumber akan sulit ditangkap atau dipahami apabila kualitas teks tersebut tidak baik, seperti gramatikalnya tidak benar, kalimatnya taksa, pengungkapan idenya tidak runtut, banyak kesalahan ejaan dan fungtuasi, dan lain sebagainya*”.

5. Translation Machines

Translation machine is one of the technological advances that can help translators to carry out their translation functions easier and faster. According to Hatim (2004) translation machine makes a simple replacement of words from one source language to another. Technology has a strong influence on all areas of society. It covers all aspects of human life (Halimah, 2018). Technological developments penetrate the world of translation. The presence of machine translation was created to facilitate human work in the translation industry. Here are some examples of machine translation:

a. Google Translate

Google Translate is a translation machine based on SMT or Static Machine Translation, where the input data entered by the user will recognize the sentence pattern (Aflah, 2019). When translating with Google Translate, users do not need to be involved in the translation process. Users simply enter the translated source language text, run the Google Translate engine and will get the translation result in the target language. The user is only tasked with helping carry out the translation process. Translation is carried out automatically by Google Translate. Google Translate only scans large text collections that contain text in the source and sentences related to the target language, to be analyzed based on statistical formulas. Google translate develops the NMT system in translation, this neural machine translation is an artificial intelligence that is applied to machine translation. Google Translate has a scan feature that can translate using a camera or image only.

b. Bing Translator

Bing Translator has features that are almost the same as Google Translate, which can translate words, sentences, paragraphs, to a complete article in a fraction of a second. Like Google Translate, input that can be entered in BT is in the form of text, live speech or conversation, text to speech, and images. Another similarity is that BT also has an input limit of 5000 characters per one use.

c. Dictionary Linguee

Dictionary Linguee is one of the most popular multilingual dictionary and translator applications. The only drawback of Dictionary Linguee may be that there are not many languages, but overall it is able to do job well.

d. Google Docs

Google Docs is one of the applications developed by Google for file server needs, especially office applications (Rupiasih and Nilakusumawati, 2016). Starting from word processing, spreadsheet processing, presentations, and translating, Google Docs can also be used to process, store, create, and edit office application programs. There are several advantages of Google Docs, including: easy to use, free of charge, avoiding data loss due to hard disk damage, complete support and documentation, using a WYSIWYG (What You See Is What You Get) editor, and being able to translate into other languages with a maximum limit of 5000 words . The similarities between Google Docs and Google Translate are both SMT based.

6. Hedging Words

Holmes (2008:299) indicate that Hedging is a linguistic feature that functions to express a person's insecurities in speaking or to show an expression of uncertainty or tentative. Hedging is an important part of polite conversation, it can help us to convey something ambiguous or doubtful in the form of politeness. The importance of hedging lies in the fact that readers expect such claims to be guaranteed in terms of the reliability assessment they carry, and are appropriate in terms of social interactions that interest them. According to Mulatsih (2015) hedging may be intentionally or unintentionally used both orally and in written language because they are very important in communication. The use of hedging as a linguistic term has been around since the early 1970s, when G. Lakoff published his article Hedging: A Study in Meaning Criteria and the Logic of Fuzzy Concepts. At that time, Lakoff was not interested in the communicative value of the use of hedging but rather paid attention to the logical nature of words and phrases such as, to a large extent, by way of speaking, very much in their ability to make things more obscure or less obscure (Mulatsih, 2015) .

The term hedging have moved a long way from their origins, mainly because they have been adopted by pragmatic and discourse analysts. The term is no longer used only for expressions that change the category membership of predicates or noun phrases. Regarding the motivation for the use of hedging, much discussion has concentrated on its use in oral discourse, and the motivational factor most frequently mentioned is politeness. Hedging can also be considered as interactive elements that serve as a bridge between the propositional

information in the text and the writer's factual interpretation. As Skleton commented, hedging can be viewed as part of a phenomenon called greater comment potential than any language. Natural language is reflective: it does not just say things, but also reflects the status of what they say. Research on LSP (Language for Specific Purposes) has repeatedly shown that hedging are very important in academic discourse because they are the main rhetorical means of gaining communal adherence to knowledge claims. Indeed scientific "truth" is as much a social product as intellectual activity, and the need to convince others of the facticity of experimental results explains the widespread use of hedging in this type of discourse.

Hedging functions to change the author's responsibility to the truth of the proposition expressed, or modify the weight of the information provided or modify the author's attitude towards information. According to Mulatsih (2015) Hedging has the following types:

- a. Modal Auxiliary Verbs

According to Mulatsih (2015), the modal auxiliary verb is the most straightforward and widely used way of expressing modality in English academic writing. Its function is to express the desire or ability, necessary, and possibility. The words used in using the Auxiliary Verbs are: can, might, should, would, could, may, and must

For Example :

“The Federal Court’s verdict should serve as a reminder for governments and the private sector in both Indonesia and Australia”

b. Lexical Verb

Lexical verbs (speech act verbs) are used to perform actions such as doubting and evaluating rather than describing various levels of illocutionary power: believe, assume, seem, appear, suggest, estimate, tend, argue, think, propose, indicate, and speculate (Mulatsih, 2015).

For Example :

“I think it’s market be damned at this point”

c. Probability Adjective Noun

To talk about probability adjective nouns, It can use adjectives such as certain, likely, possible, and probable (Mulatsih, 2015).

For Example :

“And likely lead to positive surprises over the reporting season”

d. Adverb

Adverb are words used to provide information about a verb. According to Mulatsih (2015) adverb can be considered a non-verbal noun. Adverb can use words such as perhaps, probably, possibly, practically, presumably, apparently, and virtually.

For Example :

“Powell said it is far too soon to even discuss the possibly of tapering the bond buying program”

e. Adverb of Frequency

Adverbs of frequency are words that describe the frequency we do an action or activity (verb), or how often something or event occurs (Mulatsih, 2015). The words that can be used are sometimes, often, usually, occasionally, generally, a lot of , somewhat, somehow, about, approximately, and roughly. These words can be used in front of the verb, to be, or at the end of a sentence.

For Example :

“I usually walk to school”

f. If-clause

A form of sentence that describes an event that is the result of another event (Mulatsih, 2015). This is usually realized through the use of the following phrase: if anything, if true.

For Example :

“ If the vaccine is healthy, I will do the vaccination”

g. Compound Hedges

This is a phrase made up of several hedging, the most common of which is: a modal auxiliary combined with a lexical verb with hedged content. The words are: may be suggested, it would appear, and so on.

For Example :

“May be suggested for your goodness”

Hedging are used for several purposes. The following are four objectives of hedging based on the Salager-Meyer theory (1997:106) :

a. Minimizing the thread to face

Because one of the functions of hedging is to minimize threat to face threats, the theory of Face Threatening Acts (FTAs) is very important to understand. The term "face" in linguistics refers to the respect a person has for himself and maintains that "self-worth" in public or in private situations. Usually a person tries to avoid embarrassing other people, or making them feel uncomfortable.

b. Being a way of being more precise in reporting results

The exclusive association of hedging with avoidance can obscure some important functions of hedging and that expressing a lack of certainty does not necessarily indicate confusion or ambiguity. Indeed, one might consider hedging as a way to more accurately report results. Hedging can represent the true state of the author's understanding and can be used to associate an accurate representation of the state of knowledge being discussed.

c. Being positive or negative politeness strategies

Politeness strategies are developed to save the "face" of the listeners. In other words, a politeness strategy is developed for the main purpose of dealing with this FTA. Politeness is based on the notion of positive and negative faces. The definitions of the two are stated as follows:

“A positive face refers to a person's need to be accepted or liked by others and to be treated as a member of a group who knows that their wishes are shared by others. Negative face refers to a person's need to be independent and not impose”

A positive politeness strategy means a person realizes that other people have a desire to be respected. Whereas negative politeness strategies are similar to positive politeness strategies in which a person admits that they want to be respected, but also assumes that someone is in some way imposing on them.

d. Conforming to an established writing style

A certain level of hedging has become conventional, namely that the function of hedging is not necessarily to avoid face threatening actions. It should be made clear at this stage that it is difficult to be certain specifically, for example which of the four concepts mentioned above are intended or should we assume the hedging utterance writers always know why they protected their statement in the first place.

7. BBC News

The BBC is one of the oldest and largest broadcasting institutions in the world. According to Pasarina (2018) this media has also provided a web portal that can be accessed easily. The purpose of this media is to provide information, educate, and entertain its accessers because it contains a web portal that can be accessed easily. found a variety of information from all over the world. In addition, the BBC also provides information services in various languages including Indonesian so that the information can be read by anyone without any language barriers.

8. Comparative

According to Damayanti (2015:69) in general linguistic the comparative is a syntactic construction that serves to express a comparison between two or

more entities or groups of entities in quality or degree. Comparative relating to constituting of comparison in a language that denotes increase in the quality, quantity, or relation expressed.

B. Relevant Studies

There are several studies related to this research that have been done before. The first study is from L. Axelsson (2013) in his research "Translating Hedging: A Study of the Translation of Hedging from English to Swedish in an Academic Text". In this study, Axelsson found that the most use of hedging was in the form of adverbs and auxiliaries. Of all the hedging found, almost all hedging were translated literally word for word in order to maintain the stylistic style of the academic text itself. However, many omissions and adjustments were made to maintain the meaning of the source text when translated into the target language.

The second is the study of Djuria Suprato (2014) in his research "*Perbandingan Hasil Penerjemahan Buku Cerita Anak-Anak Dongeng Danau Toba dari Bahasa Indonesia ke Bahasa Inggris Melalui Penerjemah dan Mesin Penerjemah*". Suprato found that some designations were not translated by machine translation. For machine translation, it is automatically translated into standard English. Then the machine translation style has a subtle literary value than the translator's translation. Furthermore, the machine only translates words, phrases, sentences, so that the results displayed are standard. Meanwhile, the translator uses simple and easy to understand language. Machine translation also produces incorrect tenses.

The third is a study by Laila Nur Aflah (2019) in her research "*Komparasi Hasil Terjemahan Google Translate dan Bing Translator dalam Menerjemahkan Hedging Words*". In her research, Aflah used the object of The Jakarta Post News and found that there are four types of hedging used in this study, namely lexical verbs, modal auxiliary verbs, compound hedging, and adverb of frequency. In this type of hedging, the lexical verb has a number of six occurrences. In translation using Google Translate and Bing Translator produces the same meaning. Secondly, the type of hedging modal auxiliary verb also has a pleasant occurrence. When translated using two translation machines there are three occurrences that produce different meanings and three occurrences produce the same meaning. Thirdly, the type of hedging compound hedging is only one occurrence. After being translated by two machine translations, the results are the same. Finally, the adverb of frequency is also an occurrence. The translation results from two translation machines produce the same translation. If translated from word for word the hedging under study does not make any difference between the two translation machines.

From the study related above, we get the difference from this research. The difference between this research and previous research is that this research used a different translation machine and object. This research use two translation machines owned by Google companies, namely Google Translate and Google Docs with BBC NEWS as the object. The above research can help researcher to facilitate research in analyze the comparison of the results of two machine translations by translating hedging words.

C. Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework is a design that is operational to the problem under study. In every study, the concept or design must be clear because it has a big influence on the problem to be studied. The concept can facilitate a problem solving to find out the problems contained in the Comparative Analysis of Google Translate and Google Docs Translator Results in Translating Hedging Words BBC News.

Translation is a way to translate a source language into the desired target language. Many people translate something, including researchers by using machine translation. Machine translation can help translators because it is easy to access and fast in translating the language. Due to current conditions everything must be instant, then machine translation is the right choice to translate something.

Hedging is a part of linguistic. Hedging can help us to convey something ambiguous or doubtful in the form of politeness. In the world of writing hedging are very important, because they can help writers to protect their position. therefore, the author's claims can not be easily debunked. Hedging can make the writing appropriate, acceptable, and accountable. The researcher will compare two translation machine quality in translating hedging words BBC News to get the accurate translation machine.

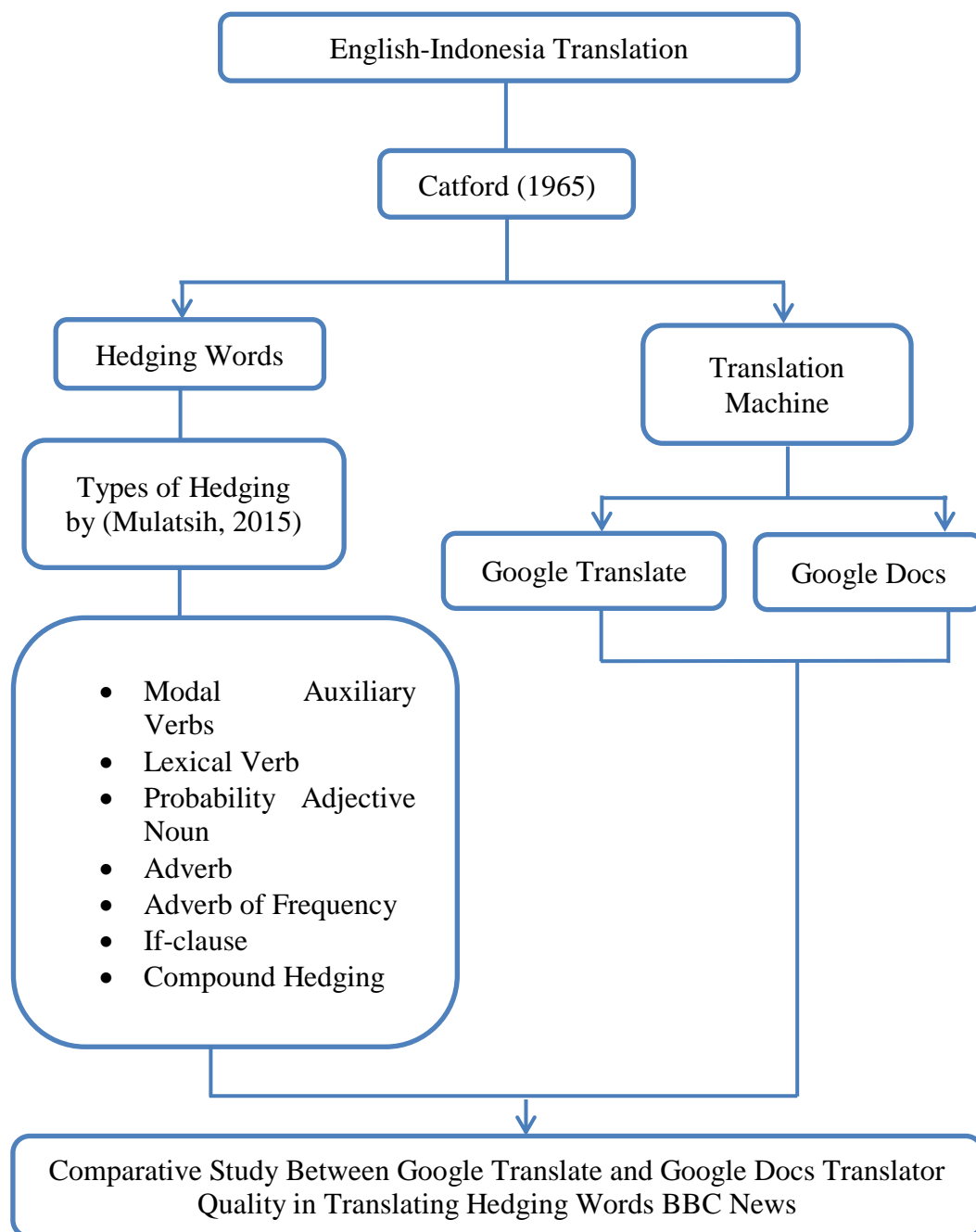


Figure 2.1. Conceptual Framework

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY OF RESEARCH

A. Research Design

This research was conducted using a descriptive qualitative method. According to Suryabrata (2003:76) literally, descriptive research is research that intends to make descriptions of situations. Descriptive research is the accumulation of basic data in a descriptive way. It does not need to search or explain mutual relationships, test hypotheses, or get meaning and implications. Meanwhile, according to Morissan (2019:28) at a glance descriptive research is similar to the work of a journalist, namely observing and then telling stories in writing in the mass media. However, descriptive research is an observation that is scientific in nature, carried out carefully because it is more accurate and precise than ordinary observations. It is said that descriptive qualitative research is because later it will only collect data, classify data, translate data, and analyze data. At the end, the results of the analysis found will conclude by the researcher. This was a comparative study which compare the quality of Google Translate and Google Docs Translator based on the criteria of the accuracy aspects proposed by Nababan (2015).

The object of this research is the online news portal BBC News. In this study, investigated hedging words in news on BBC news. After that, it will be classified hedging words based on their types. Then, after classifying the hedging words, the news translated by using two translation machines, namely Google Translate and Google Docs from English to Indonesian. And finally, the results

were compared to find out the comparisons produced by these two machine translations.

B. Sources of Data

The sources of the data in this research is an online International news portal, namely BBC NEWS. The data was taken 15 news from BBC NEWS to find hedging words.

C. The Techniques of Collecting Data

In collecting data, researcher used documentary techniques. According to Sugiyono (2015:329) documentary technique is a method used to obtain data and information in the form of archives, books, documents, written numbers and images in the form of reports and information that can support research. The documents in this research were taken from the news in the BBC News application. There are some steps in collecting the data, the steps are as follow:

1. Sorting and reading news
2. Analyze hedging words
3. Classify hedging words according to their types
4. Translating hedging words English to Indonesian
5. Comparing the translation quality from Google Translate and Google Docs Translator translating results by using assessment rubric adapted from Nababan (2015). The rubrics were as follows:

a. Acceptable

Category of Translation	Qualitative Parameter
Acceptable	The translation is natural; technical terms used are commonly used and familiar to the reader; the phrases, clauses and sentences used are in conformity with Indonesian rules.
Less acceptable	The translations are natural; But there is little problem with the use of technical terms or a few grammatical errors occur.
not acceptable	Translation is not natural or feels like a work of translation; The technical terms used are unusual and not familiar to the reader; The phrases, clauses and sentences used are inappropriate with the target language's norms.

Table 3.1. Acceptable Assesment Rubric

b. Readable

Category of Translation	Qualitative Parameter
High readability	The words, the technical terms, the phrases, the clauses, the sentences or the text can be easily understood by the reader.

Medium readability	The translations can be understood by the reader; but there are certain parts that must be read more than one time to understand the translation.
not acceptable	The translations are difficult to be understood by the reader.

Table 3.2. Readability Assesment Rubric

c. Accurate

Category of Translation	Qualitative Parameter
Accurate	The meaning of a word, technical term, phrase, clause, sentence or source language text is accurately transferred into the target language; there is absolutely no distortion of the meaning
Less accurate	Most of the meanings of the words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences or source language texts have been accurately transferred into the target language. However, there is still a distortion of meanings or double meaning translations (taxa) or omitted meanings which disturbs the integrity of the message.

not accurate	The meaning of a word, technical term, phrase, clause, sentence or source language text is transferred inaccurately into the target language or deleted
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Table 3.3. Accurate Assesment Rubric

D. The Techniques for Analyzing Data

Data analysis is the process of systematically searching and compiling data from interviews, observations, and documentation by organizing data and selecting which ones are important and which ones need to be studied, and making conclusions so that they are easy to understand (Sugiyono, 2007:333-345). This study used data analysis techniques from Miles and Hubberman, namely data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions (Sugiyono, 2007:204). These steps are as follows:

1. Data Reduction

Data Reduction is a simplification that carried out through selection. Data reduction can also be interpreted as summarizing the data that will be used. Researcher will focus on hedging words contained in the news on BBC News, then translated using two translation machines to get the results of a comparison of the two machines.

2. Data Presentation

Data was presented using tables, with the aim of make it easier to analyze data and make it easier to understand. Looking at the table was made it easier for researcher to draw conclusions at the end.

3. Drawing Conclusions

This is the final step in analyzing the data. In here, the researcher seen the results of data reduction was presented with the table. After which the researcher draw conclusions from the results of the comparison of the two translation machines by translating hedging words. Finally, researcher found and got the conclusions from the research.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

A. Findings

The data were collected and selected from the news of BBC News. There are 15 news in all, they are: 'I can speak freely and use swear words as I see fit', Facebook Remote Working Plan Extended to All Staff for Long Term, Plastic Pollution: Take-out Food is Littering the Oceans, James Laurie: Southampton Stab Victim 'Lacked Support' , G7 to Agree Tough Measures on Burning Coal to Tackle Climate Change, Delaying Lockdown Easing Will Have 'Critical Impact' on Business, Are Asia's Covid 'Winners' Entering Shaky New Territory?, Why Ethiopia's 'Alphabet Generation' Feel Betrayed by Abiy, The Mysteries of the Icy Cloud Around Our Solar System, Covid: Vaccines Running Out in Poorer Nations, WHO Says, Microsoft Unveils Windows 11 Operating System, Long Covid: More Than Two Million in England may Have Suffered, Study Suggest, Britney Spears Wants Her Conservatorship to End: What Happens Next?, Styrian Grand Prix: Stats Mounting Up in Max, and Classified Ministry of Defence Documents Found at Bus Stop, the news were presented in appendix 2 .

There were 43 data found in the news from BBC News and those were analyzed based on types of hedging with the theory presented by Mulatsih. After being classified based on the types of hedging the data has also been translated using 2 translation machines, namely Google Translate and Google Docs Translator. There are 3 accurate data and 40 not accurate data from Google Translate. From Google Docs Translator there are 40 accurate data and 3 not

accurate data. The data were presented in appendix 1. After comparing the two translation machines, the researcher have found two results. So, the findings of this research are :

a. The similarities of Google Translate and Google Docs Translator

1. Google Translate and Google Docs Translator both come from Google Company.
2. Google Translate and Google Docs Translator Equally based on Statistical Machine Translation.
3. Both are unpaid translation machines

b. The differences of Google Translate and Google Docs Translator

1. In Google Translate it can only translate sentence per sentence, meanwhile in Google Docs Translator it can translate from document.
2. Google Translate can used in mobile phone, but Google Docs Translator it can be used the translate fiture only from desktop.
3. The quality of the translating results. Google Docs Translator is accurate than Google Translate.

B. Discussion

After identifying the data, the types of hedging in news from BBC News were classified based on types of hedging by Mulatsih (2015). And after that, the results are translated using 2 translation machines namely Google Translate and Google Docs Translator used Catford (1965) theory. And then the results of translations are compared to found the quality of the translation machines. The Assessment towards translation quality focuses on accuracy by used assessment

rubric adapted from Nababan (2015). There are seven types of hedging, namely: modal auxiliary verbs, lexical verbs, probability adjective noun, adverb, adverb of frequency, if-clause, and compound hedging.

1. Modal Auxiliary Verbs

In modal auxiliary verbs the verbs that appear before the main verb to modify the meaning of main verb to express willingness, ability, possibility and necessity are the aims to use modal auxiliary verbs. Modal auxiliary verbs must grammatically be followed by the main verbs. In this type there are 1 accurate data and 10 not accurate data translated from Google Translate. Then, 10 accurate data and 1 not accurate data translated from Google Docs Translator. The following examples were taken from the news in BBC News.

a. Accurate

Data 1 :

SL : And for the readers, they **can** fund their favourite writers directly as opposed to paying for an entire online newspaper subscription that **may** only feature their preferred columnist weekly.

TL : *Dan untuk pembaca, mereka **mampu** memberi dana penulis favorit mereka secara langsung daripada membayar seluruh langganan surat kabar online yang **hanya** menampilkan kolumnis mereka setiap minggu. (By Google Translate)*

TL : *Dan untuk para pembaca, mereka **bisa** mendanai penulis favorit mereka secara langsung daripada membayar seluruh langganan surat kabar online yang **mungkin** hanya menampilkan kolumnis pilihan mereka setiap minggu. (By Google Docs Translator)*

From the news above, the target language by Google Docs Translator is acceptable, readable, and accurate. Because, the translation is natural technical

terms used are commonly used and familiar to the reader. The words, the technical terms, the phrases, the clauses, the sentences or the text can be easily understood by the reader. The translation on Google Docs Translator is accurately transferred into the target language with the meaning and there is absolutely no distortion of the meaning.

Data 2 :

SL : The changes, he wrote, **should** eventually result in the majority of employees being in the office a few days a week, and about a fifth working remotely full-time.

*TL : Perubahan tersebut, tulisnya, **seharusnya** hasil akhirnya akan mengakibatkan sebagian besar karyawan berada di kantor beberapa hari seminggu, dan sekitar seperlima bekerja dari jarak jauh penuh waktu. (By Google Translate)*

*TL : Perubahan, ia menulis, **pada** akhirnya menghasilkan sebagian besar karyawan berada di kantor beberapa hari seminggu, dan sekitar kerja kelima jarak jauh penuh waktu. (By Google Docs Translator)*

From the news above, the target language by Google Translate is accurate. Because, the phrases, clauses and sentences used are in conformity with Indonesian rules. The phrases, the clauses, the sentences or the text can be easily understood by the reader. The meaning of a words, phrases, sentence or source language text are accurately transferred into the target language. There is absolutely no distortion of the meaning.

b. Not Accurate

Data 3 :

SL : The company has told employees "anyone whose role **can** be done remotely **can** request remote work".

*TL : Perusahaan telah memberi tahu karyawan "siapa pun yang perannya **berhak** dilakukan dari jarak jauh **dapat** meminta pekerjaan jarak jauh". (By Google Translate)*

*TL : Perusahaan telah memberi tahu karyawan "siapa pun yang perannya **bisa** dilakukan dari jarak jauh **dapat** meminta pekerjaan jarak jauh".*

From the news above, The target language by Google Translate is not acceptable, medium readable, and not accurate. The phrases, clauses and sentences used are inappropriate with the target language's norms. The translations can be understood by the reader; but there are certain parts that must be read more than one time to understand the translation. The first sentence "can" translated inaccurately with the source language. So, it disturbs the meaning.

Data 4 :

SL : He said the stabbing could not have been foreseen but more **could** have been done to help Mr Laurie earlier in life.

*TL : Dia mengatakan penikaman itu tidak dapat diperkirakan sebelumnya, tetapi lebih banyak yang **bisa** dilakukan untuk membantu Laurie di awal kehidupannya. (By Google Translate)*

*TL : Dia mengatakan penikaman itu tidak dapat diperkirakan sebelumnya, tetapi lebih banyak yang **bisa** dilakukan untuk membantu tuan Laurie di awal kehidupannya. (By Google Docs Translator)*

From the news above, The target language by Google Docs Translator is not acceptable, low readable, and not accurate. Translation is not natural. The translations are difficult to be understood by the reader. The sentence 'may' translated inaccurately to the source language. So, it disturbs the integrity of the sentence.

2. Lexical Verb

In Lexical verbs can have their own meaning unlike helping verbs. Lexical verbs usually express an action, state, or other predicate meaning. Lexical verbs are used to perform actions such as doubting and evaluating rather than describing various levels of illocutionary power. In this type there are 0 accurate data and 12 not accurate data translated from Google Translate. Then, 12 accurate data and 0 not accurate data translated from Google Docs Translator. The following examples were taken from the news in BBC News.

a. Accurate

Data 5 :

SL : The journalist is no stranger **tend** to readers of the New York Times and Washington Post, for which she wrote opinion articles on current affairs about her native Egypt and other countries in the Middle East.

*TL : Wartawan tidak asing **dengan** pembaca New York Times dan Washington Post, yang ia menulis artikel opini mengenai urusan saat ini tentang dia Mesir asli dan negara-negara lain di Timur Tengah. (By Google Translate)*

*TL : Wartawan itu **cenderung** tidak asing dengan pembaca New York Times dan Washington Post, di mana ia menulis artikel opini tentang urusan terkini tentang negara asalnya Mesir dan negara-negara lain di Timur Tengah. (By Google Docs Translator)*

From the news above, the target language by Google Docs Translator is acceptable, high readable, and accurate. Because, on Google Docs Translator the translation is natural. The words, the technical terms, the phrases, the clauses, the sentences or the text can be easily understood by the reader. The phrases, clauses and sentences used are in conformity with the source language. So, there is absolutely no distortion of the meaning.

b. Not Accurate

Data 6 :

SL : The report said: "The review has not found many good examples of... access to counselling... or the treatment for his early childhood trauma or for his **believe** ADHD.

*TL : Laporan itu mengatakan: "Tinjauan tersebut belum menemukan banyak contoh bagus dari ... akses ke konseling ... atau perawatan untuk trauma masa kecilnya atau untuk **yakin** ADHD. (By Google Translate)*

*TL : Laporan itu mengatakan: "Peninjauan tersebut tidak menemukan banyak contoh yang baik dari... akses ke konseling... atau pengobatan untuk trauma masa kecilnya atau untuk **keyakinannya tentang** ADHD. (By Google Docs Translator)*

From the news above, The target language by Google Translate is not not acceptable, low readable, and not accurate. Because, the phrases, clauses and sentences used are inappropriate with the target language's norms. The translations are difficult to be understood by the reader. There are some deletion words which disturbs the meaning.

3. Probability Adjective Noun

In probability adjective noun which may be used as adjectives within certain contexts. In this type there are 2 accurate data and 3 not accurate data translated from Google Translate. Then, 3 accurate data and 2 not accurate data translated from Google Docs Translator. The following examples were taken from the news in BBC News :

a. Accurate

Data 7 :

SL : For journalists and other writers, moving over to these platforms **possible** gives them a new stream of income at a time when newspapers are still struggling financially because traditional advertisers have shifted their money to Facebook, LinkedIn and other social media providers.

*TL : Bagi jurnalis dan penulis lain, pindah ke platform ini **mungkin** memberi mereka aliran pendapatan baru pada saat surat kabar masih berjuang secara finansial karena pengiklan tradisional telah mengalihkan uang mereka ke Facebook, LinkedIn, dan penyedia media sosial lainnya. (By Google Translate)*

*TL : Bagi jurnalis dan penulis lain, pindah ke platform ini **memungkinkan** memberi mereka aliran pendapatan baru pada saat surat kabar masih berjuang secara finansial karena pengiklan tradisional telah mengalihkan uang mereka ke Facebook, LinkedIn, dan penyedia media sosial lainnya. (By Google Docs Translator)*

From the news above, the target language by Google Docs Translator is acceptable, high readable, and accurate. Because, the phrases, clauses and sentences used are in conformity with Indonesian rules. The words, the technical terms, the phrases, the clauses, the sentences or the text can be easily understood by the reader. The translation on Google Docs Translator is accurately transferred into the target language with the meaning of the source language. The translations can be understood by reading it once, there is absolutely no distortion of the meaning.

Data 8 :

SL : Writing in the journal Nature Sustainability, they suggest three **possible** strategies for tackling the problem:

*TL : Menulis di jurnal Nature Sustainability, mereka menyarankan tiga **kemungkinan** strategi untuk mengatasi masalah ini: (By Google Translate)*

*TL : Menulis di jurnal Nature Sustainability, mereka menyarankan tiga **mungkin** strategi yang untuk mengatasi masalah ini: (By Google Docs Translator)*

From the news above, the target language by Google Translate acceptability, high readable, and accurate. Because, the phrases, clauses and sentences used are in conformity with Indonesian rules. The words, the technical terms, the phrases, the clauses, the sentences or the text can be easily understood by the reader. The translation on Google Translate is accurately transferred into the target language. The meaning of a word, technical term, phrase, clause, sentence there is no distortion of the meaning.

b. Not Accurate

Data 9 :

SL : He said being out of the office had made him "happier and more productive at work", adding it had given him "more space for long-term thinking" and **possible** enabled him to "spend more time with my family".

*TL : Dia mengatakan berada di luar kantor telah membuatnya "lebih bahagia dan lebih produktif di tempat kerja", menambahkan itu telah memberinya "lebih banyak ruang untuk berpikir jangka panjang" dan **memungkinkannya** untuk "menghabiskan lebih banyak waktu dengan keluarga saya". (By Google Translate)*

*TL : Dia mengatakan berada di luar kantor telah membuatnya "lebih bahagia dan lebih produktif di tempat kerja", menambahkannya telah memberinya "lebih banyak ruang untuk berpikir jangka panjang" dan **mungkin memungkinkannya** dia untuk "menghabiskan lebih banyak waktu dengan keluarga saya". (By Google Docs Translator)*

From the news above, the target language by Google Docs Translator is not acceptable, medium readable, and not accurate. Because, the phrases, clauses and sentences used are inappropriate with the target language's norms. There are

certain parts that must be read more than one time to understand the translation. There is addition of word in the sentence, so the meaning of a word, technical term, phrase, clause, sentence is transferred inaccurately into the target language

Data 10 :

SL : With Covid-19 **likely** to become an endemic disease, the only way out for countries is through vaccination.

TL : Dengan Covid-19 **mungkin** menjadi penyakit endemik, satu-satunya jalan keluar bagi negara-negara adalah melalui vaksinasi. (By Google Translate)

TL : Dengan **kemungkinan** Covid-19 menjadi penyakit endemik, satu-satunya jalan keluar bagi negara adalah melalui vaksinasi. (By Google Docs Translator)

From the news above, The target language by Google Translate is less acceptable, medium readable, and not accurate. Because, there is little problem with the use of technical terms or a few grammatical errors occur. There are certain parts that must be read more than one time to understand the translation. The source language text is transferred inaccurately into the target language and deletion of words in that sentence.

4. Adverb

Adverb are words used to provide information about a verb. Adverb can be considered a non-verbal noun. In this type there are 0 accurate data and 4 not accurate data translated from Google Translate. Then, 4 accurate data and 0 not accurate data translated from Google Docs Translator. The following examples were taken from the news in BBC News :

a. Accurate

Data 11 :

SL : Facebook chief executive Mark Zuckerberg **apparently** told staff he plans to spend up to half of 2022 working remotely.

*TL : Kepala eksekutif Facebook Mark Zuckerberg **tampak** mengatakan kepada staf bahwa dia berencana untuk menghabiskan hingga setengah tahun 2022 bekerja dari jarak jauh. (By Google Translate)*

*TL : Kepala eksekutif Facebook Mark Zuckerberg **rupanya** memberi tahu staf bahwa dia berencana menghabiskan hingga setengah tahun 2022 untuk bekerja dari jarak jauh. (By Google Docs Translator)*

From the news above, the target language by Google Translate acceptable, high readable, and accurate. Because, the phrases, clauses and sentences used are in conformity with Indonesian rules. The words, the technical terms, the phrases, the clauses, the sentences or the text can be easily understood by the reader. The meaning of a words, phrases, sentence or source language text are accurately transferred into the target language. There is absolutely no distortion of the meaning.

b. Not Accurate

Data 12 :

SL : Employees in the UK, US and a handful of other countries are expected to begin their return to **perhaps** the office in early September.

*TL : Karyawan di Inggris, Amerika Serikat dan beberapa negara lain diharapkan untuk mulai mereka kembali ke **mungkin** kantor pada awal September. (By Google Translate)*

*TL : Karyawan di Inggris, AS, dan beberapa negara lain diperkirakan akan mulai kembali ke kantor **pada** awal September. (By Google Docs Translator)*

From the news above, The target language by Google Translate is not acceptable, low readable, and not accurate. Because, The phrases, clauses and sentences used are inappropriate with the target language's norms. The translations are difficult to be understood by the reader. The source language text is transferred inaccurately into the target language, so it disturbs the integrity of the sentence.

5. Adverb of Frequency

Adverbs of frequency are words that describe the frequency we do an action or activity (verb), or how often something or event occurs. In this type there are 0 accurate data and 9 not accurate data translated from Google Translate. Then, 9 accurate data and 0 not accurate data translated from Google Docs Translator. The following examples were taken from the news in BBC News :

a. Accurate

Data 13 :

SL : A Facebook executive, quoted by the Wall Street Journal, declined to say how many employees currently had permission to work from home, but said the company had approved **about** 90% of requests.

TL : *Sebuah Eksekutif Facebook, yang dikutip oleh Wall Street Journal, menolak untuk mengatakan berapa banyak karyawan yang saat ini memiliki izin untuk bekerja dari rumah, tetapi mengatakan perusahaan telah menyetujui **tentang** 90% dari permintaan.*

TL : *Seorang eksekutif Facebook, dikutip oleh Wall Street Journal, menolak untuk mengatakan berapa banyak karyawan yang saat ini memiliki izin untuk bekerja dari rumah, tetapi mengatakan perusahaan telah menyetujui **sekitar** 90% dari permintaan.*

From the news above, the target language by Google Docs Translator is acceptable, high readable, and accurate. Because, technical terms used are commonly used and familiar to the reader. The words, the technical terms, the phrases, the clauses, the sentences or the text can be easily understood by the reader. The translation on Google Docs Translator is accurately transferred with the meaning of the source language and there is absolutely no distortion of the meaning.

b. Not Accurate

Data 14 :

SL : In a message to "Googlers" in May, chief executive Sundar Pichai wrote that the company would move to a hybrid work week, where most staff would "spend **approximately** three days in the office, and two days wherever they work best".

*TL : Dalam sebuah pesan kepada "Googler" pada bulan Mei, kepala eksekutif Sundar Pichai menulis bahwa perusahaan akan pindah ke minggu kerja hibrida, di mana sebagian besar staf akan "menghabiskan **sekira** tiga hari di kantor, dan dua hari di mana pun mereka bekerja paling baik". (By Google Translate)*

*TL : Dalam sebuah pesan kepada "Googler" pada bulan Mei, kepala eksekutif Sundar Pichai menulis bahwa perusahaan akan pindah ke minggu kerja hibrida, di mana sebagian besar staf akan "menghabiskan **kurang lebih** tiga hari di kantor, dan dua hari di mana pun mereka bekerja paling baik".*

From the news above, The target language by Google Translate is not acceptable, medium readable, and not accurate. Because, the phrases, clauses and sentences used are inappropriate with the target language's norms. there are certain parts that must be read more than one time to understand the translation.

The source language text is transferred inaccurately into the target language, so the sentence is not understandable.

6. If-Clause

A form of sentence that describes an event that is the result of another event. If –Clause is used to express that the action that can only take place if a certain is fulfilled condition. In this type there are 0 accurate data and 1 not accurate data translated from Google Translate. Then, 1 accurate data and 0 not accurate data translated from Google Docs Translator. The following examples were taken from the news in BBC News :

a. Accurate

Data 15 :

SL : **If anything** their predictions are accurate, the Oort Cloud could contain material that is alien to our Solar System: "Stuff from other stars," says Portegies Zwart.

TL : ***Jika** prediksi mereka akurat, Awan Oort dapat berisi materi yang asing bagi Tata Surya kita: "Benda dari bintang lain," kata Portegies Zwart. (By Google Translate)*

TL : ***Jika ada** prediksi mereka akurat, Awan Oort dapat berisi materi yang asing bagi Tata Surya kita: "Benda dari bintang lain," kata Portegies Zwart. (By Google Docs Translator)*

From the news above, The target language by Google Docs Translator is acceptable, high readable, and accurate. Because, tthe translation is natural. The words, the technical terms, the phrases, the clauses, the sentences or the text can be easily understood by the reader. The meaning of a words, phrases, sentence or source language text are accurately transferred into the target language.

b. Not Accurate

Data 16 :

SL : **If anything** their predictions are accurate, the Oort Cloud could contain material that is alien to our Solar System: "Stuff from other stars," says Portegies Zwart.

TL : ***Jika** prediksi mereka akurat, Awan Oort dapat berisi materi yang asing bagi Tata Surya kita: "Benda dari bintang lain," kata Portegies Zwart. (By Google Translate)*

TL : ***Jika ada** prediksi mereka akurat, Awan Oort dapat berisi materi yang asing bagi Tata Surya kita: "Benda dari bintang lain," kata Portegies Zwart. (By Google Docs Translator)*

From the news above, the target language by Google Docs Translator is not acceptable, low readable, and not accurate. Because, the phrases, clauses and sentences used are inappropriate with the target language's norms. The translations are difficult to be understood by the reader. There are also some deleted which disturbs the integrity of the sentence.

7. Compound Hedging

This is a phrase made up of several hedging, the most common of which is: a modal auxiliary combined with a lexical verb with hedged content. In this type there are 0 accurate data and 1 not accurate data translated from Google Translate. Then, 1 accurate data and 0 not accurate data translated from Google Docs Translator. The following examples were taken from the news in BBC News :

- a. Accurate

Data 17 :

SL : "Engagement isn't a metric [for us] because what matters most is trust," he says. "Do you, as a reader, trust this writer enough to invite them into your inbox, and **may be suggested**

to trust them enough to pay them to keep doing what they're doing?".

*TL : "Keterlibatan bukanlah metrik [bagi kami] karena yang paling penting adalah kepercayaan," katanya. "Apakah Anda, sebagai pembaca, cukup memercayai penulis ini untuk mengundang mereka ke kotak masuk Anda, dan **mungkin saran** untuk cukup memercayai mereka untuk membayar mereka agar tetap melakukan apa yang mereka lakukan?". (By Google Translate)*

*TL : "Keterlibatan bukanlah metrik [bagi kami] karena yang paling penting adalah kepercayaan," katanya. "Apakah Anda, sebagai pembaca, cukup memercayai penulis ini untuk mengundang mereka ke kotak masuk anda, dan **mungkin disarankan** untuk cukup memercayai mereka untuk membayar mereka agar tetap melakukan apa yang mereka lakukan?". (By Google Docs Translator)*

From the news above, the target language by Google Docs Translator is acceptable, high readable, and accurate. Because, technical terms used are commonly used and familiar to the reader. The words, the technical terms, the phrases, the clauses, the sentences or the text can be easily understood by the reader. The translation on Google Docs Translator is correct with the meaning of the source language and there is absolutely no distortion of the meaning.

b. Not Accurate

Data 18 :

SL : "Engagement isn't a metric [for us] because what matters most is trust," he says. "Do you, as a reader, trust this writer enough to invite them into your inbox, and **may be suggested** to trust them enough to pay them to keep doing what they're doing?".

*TL : "Keterlibatan bukanlah metrik [bagi kami] karena yang paling penting adalah kepercayaan," katanya. "Apakah Anda, sebagai pembaca, cukup memercayai penulis ini untuk mengundang mereka ke kotak masuk Anda, dan **mungkin saran** untuk cukup memercayai mereka untuk membayar*

*mereka agar tetap melakukan apa yang mereka lakukan?".
(By Google Translate)*

*TL : "Keterlibatan bukanlah metrik [bagi kami] karena yang paling penting adalah kepercayaan," katanya. "Apakah Anda, sebagai pembaca, cukup memercayai penulis ini untuk mengundang mereka ke kotak masuk anda, dan **mungkin disarankan** untuk cukup memercayai mereka untuk membayar mereka agar tetap melakukan apa yang mereka lakukan?".
(By Google Docs Translator)*

From the news above, The target language by Google Translate is less acceptable, low readable, and not accurate. Because, there is little problem with the use of technical terms or a few grammatical errors occur. The translations are difficult to be understood by the reader. There are some deleted of words in that sentence. So, it makes The meaning of a word, technical term, phrase, clause, sentence or source language text is transferred inaccurately into the target language.

In this research was found all types of hedging in the news of BBC News. They were seven types of hedging. The research data were relevant with the theory conveyed by Mulatsih that there are modal auxiliary verbs, lexical verb, probability adjective noun, adverb, adverb of frequency, if-clause, and compound hedges. In terms of word for word hedging that is researched raises some differences between the two different translation machines. In terms of accuracy, the two translation machines present different translation results. One of the translation machines, namely Google Docs Translator displays many accurate and understandable results in the target language. While on Google Translate many display results that are not accurate so it is less understandable.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

This research was conducted in order to find out the translating quality of Google Translate and Google Docs Translator. The main focus was how the accuracy of two translation machine translating hedging words from BBC News. The result can be concluded as follows.

1. There were 43 data found in the news from BBC News. From the data there are 3 accurate data and 40 not accurate data from Google Translate. From Google Docs Translator there are 40 accurate data and 3 not accurate data.
2. Google Docs Translator is accurate than Google Translate because the meaning of a words, phrases, sentence from source language text are accurately transferred into the target language and there are no distortion which can interfere with the true meaning of the source language.
3. Google Translate is not accurate because there are some deleted of words in several sentence which can disturbs the meaning of a word, technical term, phrase, clause, sentence and integrity of the sentence. So, the sentence is not understandable and source language text is transferred inaccurately into the target language.

B. Suggestion

The researcher knows well that this thesis is lacking from perfection, so there will not be that much of suggestion.

1. For lecturer, this research can help to choose a translation machine that can help lecturer to translate the text well, so that it is easier for the lecturer to translate a document and check students assignments.
2. For students and researcher, in translating text which has some specific terms, it have to use the appropriate techniques by considering the target readers in order to produce qualified translation in terms of accuracy. So, the best translation machine will help to get the good quality of translation. It is recommended for students who take translation course.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1

Translation Results of Hedging Words

A. Modal Auxiliary Verb

NO	Hedging Words (English)	Google Translate	Google Docs Translator	The Quality of Google Translate		The Quality of Google Docs Translator	
		Indonesian	Indonesian	Accurate	Not Accurate	Accurate	Not Accurate
1.	And for the readers, they can fund their favourite writers directly as opposed to paying for an entire online newspaper subscription that may only feature their preferred columnist weekly.	Dan untuk pembaca, mereka dapat memberi dana penulis favorit mereka secara langsung daripada membayar seluruh langganan surat kabar online yang hanya menampilkan kolumnis mereka setiap minggu.	Dan untuk para pembaca, mereka bisa mendanai penulis favorit mereka secara langsung daripada membayar seluruh langganan surat kabar online yang mungkin hanya menampilkan kolumnis pilihan mereka setiap minggu.		√	√	
2.	The company has told employees "anyone	Perusahaan telah memberi tahu	Perusahaan telah memberi tahu		√	√	

	whose role can be done remotely can request remote work".	karyawan "siapa pun yang perannya dapat dilakukan dari jarak jauh dapat meminta pekerjaan jarak jauh".	karyawan "siapa pun yang perannya bisa dilakukan dari jarak jauh dapat meminta pekerjaan jarak jauh".				
3.	In a message to "Googlers" in May, chief executive Sundar Pichai wrote that the company would move to a hybrid work week, where most staff would "spend approximately three days in the office, and two days wherever they work best".	Dalam sebuah pesan kepada "Googler" pada bulan Mei, kepala eksekutif Sundar Pichai menulis bahwa perusahaan akan pindah ke minggu kerja hibrida, di mana sebagian besar staf mungkin "menghabiskan sekitar tiga hari di kantor, dan dua hari di mana pun mereka bekerja terbaik".	Dalam sebuah pesan kepada "Googler" pada bulan Mei, kepala eksekutif Sundar Pichai menulis bahwa perusahaan akan pindah ke minggu kerja hibrida, di mana sebagian besar staf akan "menghabiskan sekitar tiga hari di kantor, dan dua hari di mana pun mereka bekerja paling baik".		√	√	
4.	The changes, he wrote, should eventually result in the majority of employees being in the	Perubahan tersebut, tulisnya, seharusnya hasil akhirnya akan mengakibatkan	Perubahan, ia menulis, pada akhirnya menghasilkan	√			√

	office a few days a week, and about a fifth working remotely full-time.	sebagian besar karyawan berada di kantor beberapa hari seminggu, dan sekitar seperlima bekerja dari jarak jauh penuh waktu.	sebagian besar karyawan berada di kantor beberapa hari seminggu, dan sekitar kerja kelima jarak jauh penuh waktu.				
5.	Bring in regulatory bans on plastic that can be avoided, such as bags.	Bawa peraturan larangan plastik yang berhak dihindari, seperti tas.	Membawa peraturan larangan plastik yang dapat dihindari, seperti tas.		√	√	
6.	Dumped and discarded nets and lines can be deadly for marine wildlife.	Jaring dan tali yang dibuang dan dibuang mungkin mematikan bagi satwa laut.	Jaring dan tali yang dibuang-buang bisa mematikan bagi satwa laut.		√	√	
7.	Initial procurement was difficult around the globe yet it was often countries hit hard by the pandemic that quickly managed to get a vaccination programme going, if they could afford it.	Pengadaan awal sulit di seluruh dunia namun sering negara terpukul keras oleh pandemi yang cepat berhasil mendapatkan program vaksinasi akan, jika mereka akan membelinya.	Pengadaan awal sulit dilakukan di seluruh dunia, namun seringkali 53andem-negara yang terkena dampak 53andemic yang dengan cepat berhasil menjalankan program vaksinasi, jika mereka		√	√	

			mampu membelinya.				
8.	The percentage of people vaccinated is still below a quarter of the population - and that's for rich countries like Australia, Japan, New Zealand and the island of Taiwan where you would expect procurement to be as easy or difficult as for Europe and the US.	Persentase orang yang divaksinasi masih di bawah seperempat populasi - dan itu untuk negara-negara kaya seperti Australia, Jepang, Selandia Baru, dan pulau Taiwan di mana Anda ingin mengharapkan pengadaannya semudah atau sesulit di Eropa dan AS.	Persentase orang yang divaksinasi masih di bawah seperempat populasi – dan itu untuk 54 negara-negara kaya seperti Australia, Jepang, Selandia Baru, dan pulau Taiwan di mana anda akan mengharapkan pengadaan semudah atau sulit seperti di Eropa dan AS .		√	√	
9.	When Australia said its borders would remain closed until mid-2022, a public debate was sparked about how long it could remain a "hermit kingdom"	Ketika Australia mengatakan perbatasan tetap ditutup hingga pertengahan 2022, sebuah debat publik terpicu tentang berapa lama itu bisa tetap menjadi "kerajaan hermit".	Ketika Australia mengatakan perbatasannya akan tetap ditutup sampai pertengahan 2022, sebuah debat publik dipicu tentang berapa lama itu bisa tetap		√	√	

			menjadi "kerajaan pertapa"				
10.	Any democratic government would be left with no choice but to enforce the law when confronted with such scenes, says Mr Menychle.	Setiap pemerintahan demokratis akan tidak punya pilihan selain menegakkan hukum ketika dihadapkan dengan adegan seperti itu, kata Menychle.	Setiap pemerintahan demokratis tidak akan punya pilihan selain menegakkan hukum ketika dihadapkan dengan adegan seperti itu, kata Mr Menychle.		√	√	
11.	Mr Faisal puts it more bluntly: "Abiy realised that Amharas control the intellectual power, the media, the plutocracy... he came to realise that the only way he could control Ethiopia was by aligning to the Amhara ideology."	Mr Faisal mengatakan lebih blak-blakan: "Abiy menyadari bahwa Amhara mengendalikan kekuatan intelektual, media, plutokrasi ... dia menyadari bahwa satu-satunya cara dia dapat mengendalikan Ethiopia adalah dengan menyelaraskan dengan ideologi Amhara."	Pak Faisal mengatakannya lebih blak-blakan: "Abiy menyadari bahwa Amhara mengendalikan kekuatan intelektual, media, plutokrasi ... dia menyadari bahwa satu-satunya cara dia bisa mengendalikan Ethiopia adalah dengan menyelaraskan dengan ideologi		√	√	

			Amhara."				
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B. Lexical Verb

NO	Hedging Words (English)	Google Translate	Google Docs Translator	The Quality of Google Translate		The Quality of Google Docs Translator	
		Indonesian	Indonesian	Accurate	Not Accurate	Accurate	Not Accurate
1.	The journalist is no stranger tend to readers of the New York Times and Washington Post, for which she wrote opinion articles on current affairs about her native Egypt and other countries in the Middle East.	Wartawan tidak asing dengan pembaca New York Times dan Washington Post, yang ia menulis artikel opini mengenai urusan saat ini tentang dia Mesir asli dan negara-negara lain di Timur Tengah.	Wartawan itu cenderung tidak asing dengan pembaca New York Times dan Washington Post, di mana ia menulis artikel opini tentang urusan terkini tentang negara asalnya Mesir dan negara-negara lain di Timur Tengah.		√	√	
2.	It would appear region familiar to her after a decade reporting for	Itu akan tampak wilayah yang akrab baginya setelah satu	Itu akan tampak seperti wilayah yang akrab baginya		√	√	

	news agency Reuters out of Cairo and Jerusalem.	dekade melaporkan untuk kantor berita Reuters dari Kairo dan Yerusalem.	setelah satu dekade melaporkan untuk kantor berita Reuters dari Kairo dan Yerusalem.				
3.	Mr McKenzie think that Substack, which doesn't carry any advertising, and so doesn't need to chase eyes-on-screen to keep advertisers happy, is changing the "media ecosystem".	Mr McKenzie pikir bahwa Substack, yang tidak membawa iklan apa pun, dan karenanya tidak perlu mengejar mata di layar untuk membuat pengiklan senang, sedang mengubah "ekosistem media".	McKenzie berpikir bahwa Substack, yang tidak membawa iklan apa pun, dan karenanya tidak perlu mengejar mata di layar untuk membuat pengiklan senang, mengubah "ekosistem media".		√	√	
4.	Rival big tech firms Apple and Google have recently seem pandemic working conditions, telling staff to return to the office in the coming months.	Perusahaan teknologi besar saingan Apple dan Google baru-baru ini keliatannya kondisi kerja 57andemic, memberitahu staf untuk kembali ke kantor dalam beberapa bulan mendatang.	Perusahaan teknologi besar saingan Apple dan Google baru-baru ini tampaknya memiliki kondisi kerja 57andemic, memberi tahu staf untuk kembali ke kantor dalam beberapa bulan mendatang.		√	√	

5.	Writing in the journal Nature Sustainability, they suggest three possible strategies for tackling the problem:	Menulis di jurnal Nature Sustainability, mereka saran tiga kemungkinan strategi untuk mengatasi masalah ini:	Menulis di jurnal Nature Sustainability, mereka menyarankan tiga strategi yang mungkin untuk mengatasi masalah ini:		√	√	
6.	Its estimates suggest between 307 and 925 million items of floating litter travel along European rivers to the sea each year.	Perkiraananya menyarankan antara 307 dan 925 juta item sampah mengambang mengalir di sepanjang sungai Eropa ke laut setiap tahun.	Perkiraananya menunjukkan antara 307 dan 925 juta sampah sampah mengambang di sepanjang sungai Eropa ke laut setiap tahun.		√	√	
7.	The report said: "The review has not found many good examples of... access to counselling... or the treatment for his early childhood trauma or for his believe ADHD.	Laporan itu mengatakan: "Tinjauan tersebut belum menemukan banyak contoh bagus dari ... akses ke konseling ... atau perawatan untuk trauma masa kecilnya atau untuk	Laporan itu mengatakan: "Peninjauan tersebut tidak menemukan banyak contoh yang baik dari... akses ke konseling... atau pengobatan untuk		√	√	

		yakin ADHD.	trauma masa kecilnya atau untuk keyakinannya tentang ADHD.				
8.	One study, from November 2020, suggest interstellar objects <u>could outnumber those</u> from our own Solar System.	Satu studi, dari November 2020, saran objek antarbintang <u>bisa melebihi jumlah yang berasal</u> dari Tata Surya kita sendiri.	Satu studi, dari November 2020, mengusulkan bahwa objek antarbintang <u>bisa melebihi jumlah</u> dari Tata Surya kita sendiri.		√	√	
9.	A survey of half a million adults in England suggests around two million people may have had some long-lasting symptoms after having coronavirus - sometimes known as "long Covid".	Sebuah survei terhadap setengah juta orang dewasa di Inggris saran sekitar dua juta orang mungkin memiliki beberapa gejala jangka panjang setelah terkena virus corona - kadang-kadang dikenal sebagai "covid panjang".	Sebuah survei terhadap setengah juta orang dewasa di Inggris menimbulkan pikiran sekitar dua juta orang mungkin memiliki beberapa gejala jangka panjang setelah terinfeksi virus corona - kadang-kadang dikenal sebagai "covid panjang".		√	√	
10.	Spears apologised to fans	Spears meminta	Spears meminta		√	√	

	for hiding the truth from them, adding: "I think it because of my pride and I was embarrassed to share what happened to me... but honestly who doesn't want to capture there [sic] Instagram in a fun light!"	maaf kepada penggemar karena menyembunyikan kebenaran dari mereka, menambahkan: "Saya pikir itu karena harga diri saya dan saya malu untuk membagikan apa yang terjadi pada saya ... cahaya yang menyenangkan!"	maaf kepada penggemar karena menyembunyikan kebenaran dari mereka, menambahkan: "Saya berpikir itu karena harga diri saya dan saya malu untuk membagikan apa yang terjadi pada saya ... cahaya yang menyenangkan!"				
11.	Being able to run a smaller rear wing for extra speed on the straights, but still be pretty much as fast as the Mercedes in the corners, suggests the Red Bull has greater aerodynamic efficiency.	Mampu menjalankan sayap belakang yang lebih kecil untuk kecepatan ekstra di trek lurus, tetapi masih secepat Mercedes di tikungan, menyarankan bahwa Red Bull memiliki efisiensi aerodinamis yang lebih besar.	Mampu menjalankan sayap belakang yang lebih kecil untuk kecepatan ekstra di trek lurus, tetapi masih secepat Mercedes di tikungan, menimbulkan pikiran bahwa Red Bull memiliki efisiensi aerodinamis yang		√	√	

			lebih besar.				
12.	We need to be faultless and I believe if we can align those stars, we can win the championship.	Kami harus sempurna dan saya merasa jika kami bisa menyelaraskan bintang-bintang itu, kami bisa memenangkan kejuaraan.	Kami harus sempurna dan saya yakin jika kami bisa menyelaraskan bintang-bintang itu, kami bisa memenangkan kejuaraan.		√	√	

C. Probability Adjective Noun

NO	Hedging Words (English)	Google Translate	Google Docs Translator	The Quality of Google Translate		The Quality of Google Docs Translator	
		Indonesian	Indonesian	Accurate	Not Accurate	Accurate	Not Accurate
1.	For journalists and other writers, moving over to these platforms possible gives them a new stream of income at a time when newspapers are still struggling financially because traditional advertisers have shifted	Bagi jurnalis dan penulis lain, pindah ke platform ini mungkin memberi mereka aliran pendapatan baru pada saat surat kabar masih berjuang secara finansial	Bagi jurnalis dan penulis lain, pindah ke platform ini memungkinkan memberi mereka aliran pendapatan baru pada saat surat kabar masih berjuang secara		√	√	

	their money to Facebook, LinkedIn and other social media providers.	karena pengiklan tradisional telah mengalihkan uang mereka ke Facebook, LinkedIn, dan penyedia media sosial lainnya.	finansial karena pengiklan tradisional telah mengalihkan uang mereka ke Facebook, LinkedIn, dan penyedia media sosial lainnya.				
2.	He said being out of the office had made him "happier and more productive at work", adding it had given him "more space for long-term thinking" and possible enabled him to "spend more time with my family".	Dia mengatakan berada di luar kantor telah membuatnya "lebih bahagia dan lebih produktif di tempat kerja", menambahkan itu telah memberinya "lebih banyak ruang untuk berpikir jangka panjang" dan memungkinkannya untuk "menghabiskan lebih banyak waktu dengan keluarga saya".	Dia mengatakan berada di luar kantor telah membuatnya "lebih bahagia dan lebih produktif di tempat kerja", menambahkannya telah memberinya "lebih banyak ruang untuk berpikir jangka panjang" dan mungkin memungkinkan dia untuk "menghabiskan lebih banyak waktu dengan keluarga	√			√

			saya".				
3.	Writing in the journal Nature Sustainability, they suggest three possible strategies for tackling the problem:	Menulis di jurnal Nature Sustainability, mereka menyarankan tiga kemungkinan strategi untuk mengatasi masalah ini:	Menulis di jurnal Nature Sustainability, mereka menyarankan tiga mungkin strategi yang untuk mengatasi masalah ini:	√			√
4.	With Covid-19 likely to become an endemic disease, the only way out for countries is through vaccination.	Dengan Covid-19 seperti menjadi penyakit endemik, satu-satunya jalan keluar bagi negara-negara adalah melalui vaksinasi.	Dengan kemungkinan Covid-19 menjadi penyakit endemik, satu-satunya jalan keluar bagi negara adalah melalui vaksinasi.		√	√	
5.	The researchers also point out with no standard definition of the severity and range of symptoms it is possible some people in their group, for example people with one mild on-going symptom, would not necessarily have	Para peneliti juga menunjukkan tanpa definisi standar tentang tingkat keparahan dan rentang gejala, mungkin beberapa orang dalam kelompok mereka, misalnya orang	Para peneliti juga menunjukkan tanpa definisi standar tentang tingkat keparahan dan rentang gejala, mungkin saja beberapa orang dalam kelompok mereka, misalnya		√	√	

	considered themselves to have long Covid.	dengan satu gejala ringan yang sedang berlangsung, belum tentu menganggap diri mereka memiliki Covid yang lama.	orang dengan satu gejala ringan yang sedang berlangsung, belum tentu menganggap diri mereka memiliki Covid yang lama.				
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D. Adverb

NO	Hedging Words (English)	Google Translate	Google Docs Translator	The Quality of Google Translate		The Quality of Google Docs Translator	
		Indonesian	Indonesian	Accurate	Not Accurate	Accurate	Not Accurate
1.	Facebook chief executive Mark Zuckerberg apparently told staff he plans to spend up to half of 2022 working remotely.	Kepala eksekutif Facebook Mark Zuckerberg tampak mengatakan kepada staf bahwa dia berencana untuk menghabiskan hingga setengah tahun 2022 bekerja dari jarak jauh.	Kepala eksekutif Facebook Mark Zuckerberg rupanya memberi tahu staf bahwa dia berencana menghabiskan hingga setengah tahun 2022 untuk bekerja dari jarak		√	√	

			jauh.				
2.	The company told the BBC that its new remote work policies apply to Facebook employees only, and not subcontractors, who are widely used practically to carry out content moderation and other tasks.	Perusahaan mengatakan kepada BBC bahwa kebijakan kerja jarak jauh yang baru hanya berlaku untuk karyawan Facebook, dan bukan subkontraktor, yang banyak digunakan secara praktek untuk melakukan moderasi konten dan tugas lainnya.	Perusahaan mengatakan kepada BBC bahwa kebijakan kerja jarak jauh yang baru hanya berlaku untuk karyawan Facebook, dan bukan subkontraktor, yang banyak digunakan secara praktis untuk melakukan moderasi konten dan tugas lainnya.		√	√	
3.	Employees in the UK, US and a handful of other countries are expected to begin their return to perhaps the office in early September.	Karyawan di Inggris, Amerika Serikat dan beberapa negara lain diharapkan untuk mulai mereka kembali ke mungkin kantor pada awal September.	Karyawan di Inggris, AS, dan beberapa negara lain diperkirakan akan mulai kembali ke kantor pada awal September.		√	√	
4.	Dr Wate said the effect of the trauma and his mother's neglect was	Dr Wate mengatakan efek trauma dan pengabaian ibunya	Dr Wate mengatakan efek trauma dan		√	√	

	apparently "not considered" by social work professionals in Southampton.	tampak "tidak dipertimbangkan" oleh para profesional pekerjaan sosial di Southampton.	pengabaian ibunya tampaknya "tidak dipertimbangkan" oleh para profesional pekerjaan sosial di Southampton.				
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E. Adverb of Frequency

NO	Hedging Words (English)	Google Translate	Google Docs Translator	The Quality of Google Translate		The Quality of Google Docs Translator	
		Indonesian	Indonesian	Accurate	Not Accurate	Accurate	Not Accurate
1.	A Facebook executive, <u>quoted by the Wall Street Journal</u> , declined to say how many employees currently had permission to work from home, but said the company had approved about 90% of requests.	Sebuah <u>Eksekutif Facebook</u> , yang <u>dikutip oleh Wall Street Journal</u> , menolak untuk mengatakan berapa banyak karyawan yang saat ini memiliki izin untuk bekerja dari rumah, tetapi mengatakan	Seorang <u>eksekutif Facebook</u> , <u>dikutip oleh Wall Street Journal</u> , menolak untuk mengatakan berapa banyak karyawan yang saat ini memiliki izin untuk bekerja dari rumah, tetapi mengatakan		√	√	

		perusahaan telah menyetujui tentang 90% dari permintaan.	perusahaan telah menyetujui sekitar 90% dari permintaan.				
2.	Sometimes , Mr Zuckerberg set out his own experience of remote working in a separate memo to staff.	Kadang , Zuckerberg memaparkan pengalamannya sendiri tentang bekerja jarak jauh dalam memo terpisah kepada staf.	Terkadang , Zuckerberg memaparkan pengalamannya sendiri tentang bekerja jarak jauh dalam memo terpisah kepada staf.		√	√	
3.	In a message to "Googlers" in May, chief executive Sundar Pichai wrote that the company would move to a hybrid work week, where most staff would "spend approximately three days in the office, and two days wherever they work best".	Dalam sebuah pesan kepada "Googler" pada bulan Mei, kepala eksekutif Sundar Pichai menulis bahwa perusahaan akan pindah ke minggu kerja hibrida, di mana sebagian besar staf akan "menghabiskan sekira tiga hari di kantor, dan dua hari di mana pun mereka	Dalam sebuah pesan kepada "Googler" pada bulan Mei, kepala eksekutif Sundar Pichai menulis bahwa perusahaan akan pindah ke minggu kerja hibrida, di mana sebagian besar staf akan "menghabiskan kurang lebih tiga hari di kantor, dan		√	√	

		bekerja paling baik".	dua hari di mana pun mereka bekerja paling baik".				
4.	"For us the number of covers that we will be doing each night will be down by about 40%," she told the BBC's Today programme.	"Bagi kami, jumlah sampul yang akan kami lakukan setiap malam akan turun tentang 40%," katanya kepada program Today BBC.	"Bagi kami, jumlah sampul yang akan kami lakukan setiap malam akan turun sekitar 40%," katanya kepada program Today BBC.		√	√	
5.	The only exception to that poor showing is Singapore, where approximately 42% have received at least one shot.	Satu-satunya pengecualian untuk pertunjukan yang buruk itu adalah Singapura, di mana sekira 42% telah menerima setidaknya satu tembakan.	Satu-satunya pengecualian untuk pertunjukan yang buruk itu adalah Singapura, di mana sekitar 42% telah menerima setidaknya satu tembakan.		√	√	
6.	Menychle Meseret, an academic at Ethiopia's University of Gondar, says many of the claims about Menelik's brutality are baseless and exaggerated for political gain.	Menychle Meseret, seorang akademisi di Universitas Gondar Ethiopia, mengatakan banyak klaim tentang kebrutalan Menelik tidak berdasar dan	Menychle Meseret, seorang akademisi di Universitas Gondar Ethiopia, mengatakan banyak klaim mengenai kebrutalan Menelik		√	√	

		dibesar-besarkan untuk kepentingan politik.	tidak berdasar dan dibesar-besarkan untuk kepentingan politik.				
7.	There was a little unease about some of Mr Abiy's other political reforms, but last year things deteriorated fast when <u>Hachalu, who had said he was getting death threats</u> , was killed - the motive is still unclear.	Ada sedikit kegelisahan tentang beberapa reformasi politik Abiy lainnya, tetapi tahun lalu segalanya memburuk dengan cepat ketika <u>Hachalu, yang mengatakan dia mendapatkan ancaman pembunuhan</u> , dibunuh - motifnya masih belum jelas.	Ada sedikit kegelisahan mengenai beberapa reformasi politik Abiy lainnya, tetapi tahun lalu segalanya memburuk dengan cepat ketika <u>Hachalu, yang mengaku mendapat ancaman pembunuhan</u> , terbunuh - motifnya masih belum jelas.		√	√	
8.	While scientists continue to piece together these clues to learn more about the Oort Cloud, and gather evidence of its existence, we will only know for sure once one	Sementara para ilmuwan terus mengumpulkan petunjuk-petunjuk ini untuk mempelajari lebih lanjut soal Awan	Sementara para ilmuwan terus mengumpulkan petunjuk-petunjuk ini untuk mempelajari lebih lanjut tentang		√	√	

	of our spacecraft ventures into this unknown region of space.	Oort, dan mengumpulkan bukti keberadaannya, kita hanya akan tahu pasti setelah salah satu pesawat ruang angkasa kita menjelajah ke wilayah ruang angkasa yang tidak diketahui ini.	Awan Oort, dan mengumpulkan bukti keberadaannya, kita hanya akan tahu pasti setelah salah satu pesawat ruang angkasa kita menjelajah ke wilayah ruang angkasa yang tidak diketahui ini.				
9.	But campaigners criticised the pledge, saying it lacked ambition, was far too slow and showed Western leaders were not serious about tackling the worst public health crisis in a century.	Tetapi para juru kampanye mengkritik janji itu, dengan mengatakan janji itu tidak berambisi, terlalu lambat dan menunjukkan para pemimpin Barat tidak serius menangani krisis kesehatan masyarakat terburuk dalam satu abad.	Tapi kampanye mengkritik janji, mengatakan ia tidak memiliki ambisi, terlalu lambat dan menunjukkan pemimpin Barat tidak serius menangani tentang krisis kesehatan masyarakat terburuk dalam satu abad.		√	√	

F. If-Clause

NO	Hedging Words (English)	Google Translate	Google Docs Translator	The Quality of Google Translate		The Quality of Google Docs Translator	
		Indonesian	Indonesian	Accurate	Not Accurate	Accurate	Not Accurate
1.	If anything their predictions are accurate, the Oort Cloud could contain material that is alien to our Solar System: "Stuff from other stars," says Portegies Zwart.	Jika prediksi mereka akurat, Awan Oort dapat berisi materi yang asing bagi Tata Surya kita: "Benda dari bintang lain," kata Portegies Zwart.	Jika ada prediksi mereka akurat, Awan Oort dapat berisi materi yang asing bagi Tata Surya kita: "Benda dari bintang lain," kata Portegies Zwart.		√	√	

G. Compound Hedges

NO	Hedging Words (English)	Google Translate	Google Docs Translator	The Quality of Google Translate		The Quality of Google Docs Translator	
		Indonesian	Indonesian	Accurate	Not Accurate	Accurate	Not Accurate
1.	"Engagement isn't a	"Keterlibatan	"Keterlibatan		√	√	

	<p>metric [for us] because what matters most is trust," he says. "Do you, as a reader, trust this writer enough to invite them into your inbox, and may be suggested to trust them enough to pay them to keep doing what they're doing?"</p>	<p>bukanlah metrik [bagi kami] karena yang paling penting adalah kepercayaan," katanya. "Apakah Anda, sebagai pembaca, cukup memercayai penulis ini untuk mengundang mereka ke kotak masuk Anda, dan mungkin saran untuk cukup memercayai mereka untuk membayar mereka agar tetap melakukan apa yang mereka lakukan?"</p>	<p>bukanlah metrik [bagi kami] karena yang paling penting adalah kepercayaan," katanya. "Apakah Anda, sebagai pembaca, cukup memercayai penulis ini untuk mengundang mereka ke kotak masuk anda, dan mungkin disarankan untuk cukup memercayai mereka untuk membayar mereka agar tetap melakukan apa yang mereka lakukan?"</p>				
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APPENDIX 2

15 News Data from BBC News

Title : **'I can speak freely and use swear words as I see fit'**
Author : David Silverberg
Date of Release : Wednesday, Juny 9th 2021
Category : Business

Mona Eltahawy says she wanted to be able to write with strong language to express herself, which includes swear words.

The journalist is no stranger tend to readers of the New York Times and Washington Post, for which she wrote opinion articles on current affairs about her native Egypt and other countries in the Middle East.

It would appear region familiar to her after a decade reporting for news agency Reuters out of Cairo and Jerusalem.

But New York-based Ms Eltahawy felt constrained from writing what she truly wanted to publish - feminist essays touching on issues around the world, using bad language that newspaper editors simply wouldn't allow.

"It is politically important to me that I write as I speak - freely, and using swear words as I see fit," she says.

So, in September of last year she joined an online platform called Substack, which allows her to send regular email "newsletters" direct to her followers, and get paid for them.

Ms Eltahawy says that her account - Feminist Giant - now has "hundreds" of paying subscribers. They pay \$8 (£5.66) a month, or \$80 a year, to receive all her emails and read the same posts on the Substack website.

She suggest that thousands of other people have opted for the free subscription version. "I chose Substack because I had read about it, and liked that other journalists were using it."

San Francisco-based Substack started back in 2017, and while the private company does not reveal exact figures apparently, it is widely reported to have seen user numbers soar over the past year as both writers and readers have flocked to the service.

Co-founder Hamish McKenzie argue the BBC that its thousands of writers have more than 500,000 paid subscribers collectively, which compares with just 11,000 in 2018.

At the forefront of the growing popularity of subscription-based email newsletters, Substack is reported to now be valued at around \$650m. Probable this has made some of the largest social media firms sit up and take notice, with Twitter buying Substack rival Revue back in January.

And Facebook is widely reported to be launching its own newsletter service called Bulletin. Meanwhile, other providers include TinyLetter, Ghost, and Lede. Each makes their money by charging the writer a commission. For journalists and other writers, moving over to these platforms possible gives them a new stream of income at a time when newspapers are still struggling financially because traditional advertisers have shifted their money to Facebook, LinkedIn and other social media providers.

And for the readers, they can fund their favourite writers directly as opposed to paying for an entire online newspaper subscription that may only feature their preferred columnist weekly.

Mr McKenzie think that Substack, which doesn't carry any advertising, and so doesn't need to chase eyes-on-screen to keep advertisers happy, is changing the "media ecosystem".

"Engagement isn't a metric [for us] because what matters most is trust," he says. "Do you, as a reader, trust this writer enough to invite them into your inbox, and may be suggested to trust them enough to pay them to keep doing what they're doing?"

He adds that the top 10 Substack accounts now earn more than \$15m a year collectively. At the top of the tree is one produced by more than one writer - The Dispatch. This is a US centre-right provider of politics and news coverage.

Title : **Facebook Remote Working Plan Extended to All Staff for Long Term**

Author : Getty

Date of Release : Thursday, Juny 10th 2021

Category : Technology

Facebook will let all employees who can work away from the office do so after the Covid pandemic is over.

The company has told employees "anyone whose role can be done remotely can request remote work".

Rival big tech firms Apple and Google have recently seem pandemic working conditions, telling staff to return to the office in the coming months.

Facebook chief executive Mark Zuckerberg apparently told staff he plans to spend up to half of 2022 working remotely.

He had previously said that half of the company's 60,000 employees could be working from home within a decade.

Facebook's offices are expected to open to full capacity in October, but employees without permission to work remotely will have to come in at least half the time.

A Facebook executive, quoted by the Wall Street Journal, declined to say how many employees currently had permission to work from home, but said the company had approved about 90% of requests.

Contracted out

The company told the BBC that its new remote work policies apply to Facebook employees only, and not subcontractors, who are widely used practically to carry out content moderation and other tasks.

If true in November 2020, content moderators openly accused Facebook of forcing them back into the office.

At the time, the company said that the majority of its 15,000 global content reviewers had been working remotely, and would be able to do so for the duration of the pandemic.

Sometimes, Mr Zuckerberg set out his own experience of remote working in a separate memo to staff.

He said being out of the office had made him "happier and more productive at work", adding it had given him "more space for long-term thinking" and possible enabled him to "spend more time with my family".

Usually, Mr Zuckerberg spends some of his time on his private estate in Hawaii.

Home days

Other tech giants have also set out their future plans for the return to the office.

On Thursday, Amazon told employees they're expected to work in-office at least three days per week, with the specific days to be decided on by leadership teams.

Employees in the UK, US and a handful of other countries are expected to begin their return to perhaps the office in early September.

In an all-staff memo last week Apple boss Tim Cook said he missed the "hum of activity" and workers should be in the office at least three days a week by September, specifying Wednesdays and Fridays as when employees may work remotely.

But that plan proved controversial among some employees, who possibly circulated a letter that said Apple's policy had "already forced some of our colleagues to quit".

In a message to "Googlers" in May, chief executive Sundar Pichai wrote that the company would move to a hybrid work week, where most staff would "spend approximately three days in the office, and two days wherever they work best".

The changes, he wrote, should eventually result in the majority of employees being in the office a few days a week, and about a fifth working remotely full-time.

Mr Pichai added: "The future of work is flexibility."

Title : **Plastic Pollution: Take-out Food is Littering the Oceans**

Author : By Helen Briggs

Date of Release : Friday, Juny 11th 2021

Category : Science

Plastic from take-out and convenience food is littering rivers and oceans - but straws are not the worst offenders, according to a new study.

Scientists analysed global inventories cataloguing more than 12 million pieces of litter found in and around rivers, oceans, shorelines and the seafloor.

They found eight out of 10 items listed were made of plastic. And 44% of this plastic litter related to take-out food and drinks.

Single-use bottles, food containers and wrappers, and plastic bags made up the biggest share.

"It was shocking to find out that bags, bottles, food containers and cutlery together with wrappers account for almost half of the human-made objects on a global scale," said study leader Dr Carmen Morales of the University of Cadiz, Spain.

"We found them in rivers, on the deep seabed, on shorelines and floating off our coasts."

Measures to cut plastic pollution have focused on the likes of straws, cotton buds and drink stirrers, which are relatively easy to replace.

The researchers say these actions are welcome, but they recommend also tackling plastic from take-out food and drink.

They say this type of plastic is often discarded outdoors after being used for only a very short time and should be prioritised.

Writing in the journal Nature Sustainability, they suggest three possible strategies for tackling the problem:

- Replace plastic in take-out food and drink with more-easily degradable materials
- Bring in regulatory bans on plastic that can be avoided, such as bags

- Consider deposit-refund schemes to encourage shoppers to return take-out products.

The study also highlighted the problem of litter from fishing gear, such as plastic nets and ropes, which was the biggest problem in the open ocean. Dumped and discarded nets and lines can be deadly for marine wildlife.

A second study by the University of Cadiz looked at litter released into the ocean from rivers in Europe alone.

Its estimates suggest between 307 and 925 million items of floating litter travel along European rivers to the sea each year.

Plastic made up about 80% of this, dominated by bits of plastic as well as single-use plastics such as bottles, food packaging and bags.

Turkey produced the most litter (16%), followed by Italy (11%), the UK (8%), Spain (8%) and Greece (7%).

Lead researcher Dr Daniel Gonzalez said action was needed to encourage consumers to reduce their plastic consumption.

"We need to act from a citizen's point of view and also from the policy side," he said.

Title : **James Laurie: Southampton Stab Victim ‘Lacked Support’**
Author : Hampshire
Date of Release : Saturday, Juny 12th 2021
Category : UK

Agencies missed chances to intervene in the life of a teenager who was fatally stabbed while staging a carjacking, a report has said.

James Laurie, 17, was killed by another teenager in Southampton in 2020.

The victim's involvement in crime followed an "extremely complex and troubled childhood", report author Dr Russell Wate said.

He said the stabbing could not have been foreseen but more could have been done to help Mr Laurie earlier in life.

The teenager was on an overnight "spree of taking drugs and offending" when he attacked a car on 19 January, Winchester Crown Court previously heard.

'Extreme bullying'

He was fatally stabbed by a car passenger who was later found not guilty of manslaughter after pleading self-defence.

Dr Wate said Mr Laurie, given the pseudonym 'Liam' in the report, which was commissioned by Southampton Safeguarding Children Partnership, was involved in crime from the age of eight.

The boy was traumatised early in life by domestic abuse, a permanent facial scar from a dog bite and a club foot which provoked "extreme bullying", the report said.

Dr Wate said the effect of the trauma and his mother's neglect was apparently "not considered" by social work professionals in Southampton.

Later the teenager was placed by authorities in settings in Bristol, Birmingham, Portsmouth, Glasgow and Lancashire.

The report said: "The review has not found many good examples of... access to counselling... or the treatment for his early childhood trauma or for his believe ADHD.

"There was no real plan to provide Liam with a therapeutic intervention or direct work around his substance misuse."

Southampton Safeguarding Children Partnership said the report highlighted "a number of important points of learning for safeguarding agencies in the city".

It added: "These areas of learning are already being addressed effectively."

Title : **G7 to Agree Tough Measures on Burning Coal to Tackle Climate Change**

Author : Dulcie Lee & Joseph Lee

Date of Release : Sunday, Juny 13th 2021

Category : UK

World leaders meeting in Cornwall are to adopt strict measures on coal-fired power stations as part of the battle against climate change.

The G7 group will promise to move away from coal plants, unless they have technology to capture carbon emissions.

It comes as Sir David Attenborough warned that humans could be "on the verge of destabilising the entire planet".

He said G7 leaders faced the most important decisions in human history.

The coal announcement came from the White House, which said it was the first time the leaders of wealthy nations had committed to keeping the projected global temperature rise to 1.5C.

That requires a range of urgent policies, chief among them being phasing out coal burning unless it includes carbon capture technology.

Coal is the world's dirtiest major fuel and ending its use is seen as a major step by environmentalists, but they also want guarantees rich countries will deliver on previous promises to help poorer nations cope with climate change.

The G7 will end the funding of new coal generation in developing countries and offer up to £2bn (\$2.8bn) to stop using the fuel. Climate change has been one of the key themes at the three-day summit in Carbis Bay, Cornwall.

Leaders of the seven major industrialised nations - the UK, US, Canada, Japan, France, Germany and Italy - are expected to set out plans to reduce emissions from farming, transport, and the making of steel and cement.

They will commit to protecting 30% of global land and marine areas for nature by 2030. They are also expected to pledge to almost halve their emissions by 2030, relative to 2010 levels. The UK has already surpassed that commitment.

Prime Minister Boris Johnson will hold a news conference on Sunday afternoon, the final day of a summit where he has clashed with EU leaders over the Brexit deal's requirements for checks on goods from Britain to Northern Ireland.

'Plain to see'

A video message from Sir David Attenborough was played to world leaders in Cornwall on Sunday as they set out their plans for meeting emissions targets.

Speaking beforehand, Sir David said: "The natural world today is greatly diminished... Our climate is warming fast. That is beyond doubt. Our societies and nations are unequal and that is sadly plain to see.

"But the question science forces us to address specifically in 2021 is whether as a result of these intertwined facts we are on the verge of destabilising the entire planet."

He said the decisions facing the world's richest countries were "the most important in human history".

As well as the measures on coal and ending almost all direct government support for the fossil fuel sector overseas, the G7 is expected to phase out petrol and diesel cars.

China, which according to one report was responsible for 27% of the world's greenhouse gases in 2019 - the most of any country - is not part of the G7.

Title : **Delaying Lockdown Easing Will Have ‘Critical Impact’ on Business**

Author : Getty

Date of Release : Monday, Juny 14th 2021

Category : Business

Delaying lockdown easing could have a "critical impact" on already struggling businesses and cost UK hospitality £3bn in lost sales, industry groups say.

The government is expected to say that current coronavirus rules will remain in place for another four weeks after the planned 21 June unlocking.

Capacity limits will remain in pubs and cinemas and nightclubs will stay shut.

Junior Health Minister Ed Argar said he expected there to be more aid to help businesses cope.

'Treading water'

Kate Harl said her restaurant, the Bean Inn in St Ives, Cornwall, would be operating at a "greatly reduced capacity" due to the delay and her ability to earn would be "severely restricted".

"For us the number of covers that we will be doing each night will be down by about 40%," she told the BBC's Today programme.

"It feels like we're treading water at the moment. We're not able to progress and make a decent profit. We're not at risk of going under, but it's very very difficult and challenging to go forward."

Ministers are concerned about the spread of the Delta variant of coronavirus, now the most prevalent in the UK, which is around 60% more transmissible than the Alpha variant first identified in Kent.

UK Hospitality, which represents pubs, bars and restaurants, said it recognised the government had a balance to strike, but it said many businesses were already deeply in debt and called for greater levels of government support.

"Even now, with partial reopening, sector sales remain down 42% and 300,000 jobs remain protected by furlough," said boss Kate Nicholls.

"A one-month delay to restrictions lifting would cost the sector around £3bn in sales - but would also have a knock-on impact on bookings throughout the summer and into the autumn."

'Huge impact'

The Night Time Industries Association, which represents nightclubs among other venues, said businesses had been waiting to open for more than 15 months and many had made financial commitments ahead of 21 June.

It said 54% of businesses it surveyed had ordered stock, 73% had called in staff and 60% had sold tickets. The trade group says it will legally challenge any delay, argue that levels of mortality, hospitalisation and infection are still relatively low.

"To delay would have a huge impact on the sector, losing many businesses [and] livelihoods culminating in further loss of confidence in the sector," said chief executive Michael Kill.

"We will see many more illegal unregulated events take the place of businesses that are licensed and regulated across the country as people express their frustration," he added.

Title : **Are Asia's Covid 'Winners' Entering Shaky New Territory?**

Author : Frances Mao and Andreas Illmer

Date of Release : Friday, June 18th 2021

Category : Asia

Australia. New Zealand. Singapore. Vietnam. Japan. Hong Kong. South Korea. Taiwan.

These places in the Asia Pacific region have all been praised for their pandemic response; with several ranked among the best in the world.

All were able to get on top of Covid-19 in 2020 through aggressive actions like strict lockdowns and contact tracing, which were later often replicated by the rest of the world.

Yet in the second year of the pandemic, they are being challenged by new issues. Stronger variants have broken through established defences, creating the worst outbreaks yet in some countries.

Meanwhile, many other parts of the world appear to be surging ahead with vaccinations and are beginning to gradually open up again. That means that many of these poster boys of Covid containment are now facing criticism that they don't have a solid plan to get out of their zero-case approach - and that they can't hide from the world forever.

The initial successes

First, let's look at how these states managed to combat Covid so successfully early on. The map below shows case and death rates far lower than those seen in most other nations.

Shutting borders was one of the first and most effective measures taken by those eight places when the virus first reached their shores. The fact that many of them are islands made border control relatively easy.

The strict border policies meant either blocking almost all entries or requiring long hotel quarantines to ensure the virus would not take hold in the general population.

Australia was the most strict - at one point during India's second wave, it even banned its own citizens from returning because of fears they could carry back the virus.

When cases did leak out into the community, there was swift and meticulous contact tracing to stop the virus from spreading.

Singapore, which already had a highly capable police surveillance system, was a prime example of how effective it is to quickly shut down chains of transmission.

Australia plunged state capitals into snap lockdowns over the discovery of even a single case. This happened eight different times for six different cities.

Such policies may be viewed as extreme - but they worked and created a protective bubble. After the initial lockdown during the first Covid wave, all of these places were able to return to a near-normal state.

New Zealand was the first to essentially be Covid-free after becoming one of the first to enter lockdown. In June 2020, it lifted almost all of its social distancing measures.

Meanwhile, the other places in our group also saw infections fall to a trickle, allowing them to ease many of the internal containment measures.

New outbreaks in 2021

However, stronger variants of the virus combined with a gradual complacency and a relaxing of rules have since May sparked a minor resurgence in many of those places.

The most serious surges have been seen in Taiwan and Vietnam - places which are only now experiencing the full brunt of a Covid wave.

In Taiwan, a slight easing of quarantine rules for airline pilots led to a rapid cluster, while in Vietnam, a fast-moving new variant has seen multiple clusters spring up, exacerbated by community gatherings.

South Korea and Japan hit new heights in Covid waves a few months back - prompting alarm, particularly in Japan where many are concerned about the upcoming Olympic Games.

However the rate of infection since those peaks has halved. For places like South Korea - which has never gone into a hard lockdown - experts say that vigilant tracing and a united community effort has once again helped to bring the curve down.

Smaller outbreaks have also been recorded in Singapore, Hong Kong and Australia, prompting immediate reaction from authorities, such as a snap two-week lockdown of Melbourne or a four-week partial lockdown in Singapore.

Vaccine stumbles

Yet while those recent outbreaks are being successfully tackled with trusted methods, they have also brought home a bitter truth.

As much as the places in question succeeded in keeping the virus at bay, they were not nearly as successful when it came to securing vaccines.

Initial procurement was difficult around the globe yet it was often countries hit hard by the pandemic that quickly managed to get a vaccination programme going, if they could afford it. Those with low infection rates have appeared slow and complacent in securing enough jabs for their citizens.

The US and Europe for instance have vaccinated around half or more of their populations and many South American countries have administered millions of Covid shots. These nations are now slowly working their way to a vaccination level that will allow them to open up - even with the virus still around.

This has not been the case with the Covid success places in the Asia Pacific.

The percentage of people vaccinated is still below a quarter of the population - and that's for rich countries like Australia, Japan, New Zealand and the island of Taiwan where you would expect procurement to be as easy or difficult as for Europe and the US.

There is also hesitancy among some citizens, for instance in Hong Kong or Taiwan, who don't trust health authorities and vaccination safety, which is further slowing progress.

The only exception to that poor showing is Singapore, where sometimes 42% have received at least one shot.

Singapore however is a city state with just over 5 million people, so the actual number of shots given remains small. Compare that, for example, to India's 250 million doses.

What's the exit strategy?

With Covid-19 likely to become an endemic disease, the only way out for countries is through vaccination.

But until herd immunity is achieved, it appears that the Asian Covid stars are reluctant to loosen the strict measures that have worked so well for them - closed borders, lockdowns and social distancing rules.

When Australia said its borders would remain closed until mid-2022, a public debate was sparked about how long it could remain a "hermit kingdom".

While there are no plans to fling the doors open, there is talk of gingerly stepping into a phased exit. Discussions are also under way about potential travel bubbles opening between various "safe" countries.

Hong Kong and Singapore had talked of such a plan before it was scuppered by case outbreaks.

And such a channel already operates between Australia and New Zealand - which both report almost no local cases on most days. However, both nations shut that channel whenever a new rash of cases emerge.

Title : **Why Ethiopia's 'Alphabet Generation' Feel Betrayed**
by **Abiy**

Author : Lucy Fleming

Date of Release : Saturday, June 19th 2021

Category : Africa

When Abiy Ahmed became prime minister of Ethiopia three years ago, the Oromo community felt their shackles had finally been broken.

He was one of them - he understood the anger of the country's largest ethnic group who had led mass demonstrations leading to his predecessor's resignation.

He knew what their crossed arms - the shackle symbol made famous at the Rio Olympics when marathon runner Feyisa Lilesa raised his arms at the finish line - really meant.

"Many people saw [Abiy] as a new Messiah," says Merera Gudina, chairman of the opposition Oromo Federalist Congress (OFC).

For Oromos have felt like second-class citizens in their own country - once referred to even in official circles by a derogatory slur known as the G-word, the equivalent of the N-word, and made to feel ashamed of their cultural identity.

Most Oromos live in the Oromia region, as the country is divided into ethnically based states. Yet in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia's capital, which is completely surrounded by Oromia, some Oromos say it was frowned upon for them to speak Afaan Oromoo in public, even on a bus.

This frustration found a voice in the "qubee" generation, which means "alphabet" in Afaan Oromoo - a reference to those who were taught in their mother tongue for the first time, a policy introduced to schools nationwide in the early 1990s after the fall of the Marxist regime.

"Qubee" also makes a political statement, pointing to a decision for the Afaan Oromoo language to adopt the Latin alphabet, distancing itself from the Ge'ez script used in Amharic - the working language of the country.

And with more education, came a political awakening.

"As more educated Oromos started comparing their history with other histories like that of South Africa, they realised that the inferior position assigned to them by the system was unbearable," says Faisal Roble from the US-based Institute for Horn of Africa Studies and Affairs.

'Brutality exaggerated'

They learnt how modern-day Ethiopia was formed under Emperor Menelik II through conquest - and how their land was lost.

But not all Ethiopians see it the same way.

Menychle Meseret, an academic at Ethiopia's University of Gondar, says many of the claims about Menelik's brutality are baseless and exaggerated for political gain.

"Much of Ethiopia's history is not written by trained historians, it's written by politicians - the allegation that five million Oromos were killed by Menelik for example," he says.

"When you check such numbers there wouldn't even have been five million people in the whole of Ethiopia at that time."

Yet Oromos did feel economically and culturally subjugated, which Mr Faisal puts down to the royal elite regarding them as "uncivilised", a view which continued during Emperor Haile Selassie's four-decade rule, until his overthrow in 1974.

"One of the tenets of the era of Haile Selassie was to Amharise the Oromos... so that's why you will see a huge urbanised Oromo lost to their traditional names and culture and who assumed the Amharic language and Amharic names," he says.

It is the alphabet generation who have bucked against this and embraced their cultural identity - they want their language to be recognised as one of the country's working languages, they want to feel at ease in Addis Ababa, which they call Finfinnee, and have more of a say in its administration and growth, they want more autonomy over Oromia and they want jobs.

This new-found confidence was encapsulated by Hachalu Hundessa, a former political prisoner turned music star whose lyrics fuelled the Oromo protests.

Amid the euphoria that greeted Mr Abiy as Ethiopia's first Oromo prime minister, things did change.

Oromo fashion shows were held in Addis Ababa, the Oromo's Irreecha thanksgiving festival took place in the capital for the first time in a century, investment came to the region, political prisoners were released, and opposition figures, including the hugely popular Oromo media mogul Jawar Mohammed, were welcomed back from exile.

Hero killed

There was a little unease about some of Mr Abiy's other political reforms, but last year things deteriorated fast when Hachalu, who had said he was getting death threats, was killed - the motive is still unclear.

For the alphabet generation, their hero was dead - it led to a wave of ethnic unrest, leaving more than 160 people dead and the arrest of opposition figures like Mr Jawar, who now faces charges of terrorism and incitement to violence.

Any democratic government would be left with no choice but to enforce the law when confronted with such scenes, says Mr Menychle.

Yet the repercussions have led Mr Jawar's OFC and the Oromo Liberation Front (OLF) to boycott next week's general election.

"The political space has been shrinking. For example last year we had 206 offices across Oromia and now we have only just three offices," says the OFC's Prof Merera.

Mr Abiy's Prosperity Party (PP) will have no real competition in Oromia. This is the party he formed after dissolving the Ethiopian Peoples' Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF), a coalition of four ethnically based parties formed in 1988 to fight the Marxist regime.

It had been dominated for more than two decades by Tigrayans, who make up around 7% of the population - another factor in the Oromo protests that brought him to power.

'Togetherness'

Mr Abiy's idea was to have a more ethnically diverse party - the country has more than 80 ethnic groups - but with a unity of purpose to resolve ethnic differences which often boil over to violence.

This vision is in his book Medemer, published at the time of the PP's launch, an Amharic language term that can be translated as "coming together".

"Calling for unity and togetherness is a good thing," says Mr Menychle, "because if you see Ethiopia today, ethnicity is stretched to the maximum, where people are dying, saying: 'You're not for one of us.'"

However, Mr Abiy has been Machiavellian in his determination to set up the PP, says Mr Faisal, ditching Oromo allies who disagreed with him like Lemma Megersa. Mr Lemma had nominated him for prime minister, but was sacked last year as defence minister for criticising the PP's creation.

Mr Faisal agrees that the PP has opened its doors to more groups, but says it could be a way to impose "autocratic rule" - something Oromo politicians who favour a more decentralised federal system fear.

"Clever city boys took him over," says Prof Merera, alluding to how he feels Mr Abiy turned his back on the promises to Oromia's youth and has been swept along by ethnic Amhara sympathies.

Mr Faisal puts it more bluntly: "Abiy realised that Amharas control the intellectual power, the media, the plutocracy... he came to realise that the only way he could control Ethiopia was by aligning to the Amhara ideology."

The same month as Medemer was launched, Menelik's renovated Imperial Palace in Addis Ababa was opened to the public for the first time, along with 15 acres of grounds called Unity Park. It had been lovingly renovated and inside was a life-size waxwork of Haile Selassie.

Mr Abiy took care to say it was all funded by donations - but Mr Menychle says it all fed into the rhetoric of opposition Oromo politicians wishing to make political gain.

The academic argues the prime minister has in no way let Oromos down when it comes to the PP or language.

"The government is also working on this language issue - if this is the demand for Afaan Oromoo to be a working language, it will not be a problem."

Title : **The Mysteries of the Icy Cloud Around Our Solar System**

Author : **Abigail Beall**

Date of Release : Monday, Juny 21st 2021

Category : Future

In the coldest, darkest reaches of our Solar System – a region still to be visited by human spacecraft – is a strange, frigid cloud that contains material from other stars.

For a few weeks in the summer of 2020, if you had been looking up on a clear night, there is a chance you might have spotted a rare visitor to our part of the Solar System. Through binoculars, it had the shape of a classic comet – a bright nucleus and long tail formed by ice being blasted into gas by the heat from the Sun. It could even be seen by the naked eye in the Northern Hemisphere during early July.

But then it disappeared. No one who saw that comet – given the catchy name of C/2002 F3 (Neowise) – will ever see it again. Nor will their children. Or indeed will several generations after their children's children. This particular comet is not due to be seen again for another 6,800 years.

Its brief flyby, however, was notable for more than just how long it would take to return (many short period comets visit our skies multiple times in a person's lifespan). C/2002 F3 (Neowise) is thought to have come from one of the least explored and most mysterious parts of our solar system – the vast, frozen Oort Cloud.

It is found in the furthest reaches of the Solar System, beyond the asteroid belt and the gas giants, further out than the icy worlds of Uranus and Neptune, and even far outside the distant orbit of Pluto. It sits even beyond the outer edge of the heliosphere, the bubble of plasma thrown out by our Sun which encases our Solar System and marks the start of interstellar space. (*Read more about the weird space that lies outside our solar system.*)

Like an enormous shell, the Oort Cloud engulfs our Solar System – not just along the plane where the planets, asteroids and dwarf planets lie, but extending in all directions. The only problem is, we can't be completely sure this enormous icy dome is really there.

Astronomers have never directly seen the Oort Cloud and the most distant spacecraft ever launched by humankind – Voyager 1 – is not due to get there for

another 300 years. But new research and upcoming space missions are now starting to reveal some of its secrets. Visits from distant comets like C/2002 F3 (Neowise) are also providing some clues.

The Oort Cloud was first predicted by Jan Oort in 1950 to explain the existence of comets like Neowise. Unlike short-period comets, which usually take less than 200 years to orbit the Sun and come from an icy disk beyond Neptune called the Kuiper Belt, the origin of those with much longer orbits was more difficult to explain. Most long-period comets take between 200 and 1,000 years to complete one orbit of the Sun. They also have eccentric orbits, coming very close to the Sun and then extremely far away again.

Oort theorised that these comets could be coming from a shell of distant objects, made mostly of rock and ice, far outside the reaches of our solar system. This enormous shell of objects is thought to start somewhere around 190 billion miles (306 billion km) to 470 billion miles (756 billion km) from the Sun. That is equivalent to 2,000-5,000 times the distance from Earth to the Sun (a distance of 93 million miles (150 million km), known as an astronomical unit (AU)) or 0.03-0.08 light years. Some estimates put the cloud then stretching out into space up to 100,000-200,000 AU (9.3 trillion miles (15 trillion km) to 18 trillion miles (29 trillion km).

"So far we don't have any other satisfactory explanation for the continued supply of long period comets we observe," says Cyrielle Opitom, who studies comets and the Solar System at the University of Edinburgh. "When reconstructing their orbits, they seem to share an aphelion – farthest distance from the sun – at around 20,000 times the distance from the Sun to the Earth, in what we call the Oort Cloud."

The origins of the cloud are still a mystery. It could contain as many as hundreds of billions or even trillions of rocky planetesimals – solid bits of rock or ice, similar to comets, that are often the building block for planets. But these objects, all ranging between a few kilometres across to a few tens of kilometres, are too small to see directly from Earth even with our most powerful telescopes.

“If their predictions are accurate, the Oort Cloud could contain material that is alien to our Solar System”

One recent study, however, has offered some insights into what it may take for the Oort Cloud to have formed. Simon Portegies Zwart and his colleagues at Leiden University in the Netherlands, used a series of computer simulations to study how the cloud formed, in chronological order, over 100 million years. It's the first study to link every step in the cloud's formation together, rather than looking at them separately.

The results show that the cloud "did not form in a simple fashion, but by a sort of conspiracy of nature, where a number of processes have to follow suit", says

Portegies Zwart. Planets, stars, and the Milky Way all had a role to play in its formation, he says. "The complication of the process surprised me."

But the results mean it's unlikely our solar system is the only one enveloped by a vast, icy cloud. "Once we had mapped out the various processes, they turned out to be a rather natural consequence of the evolution of the Solar System," says Portegies Zwart.

Their work has also made predictions about what the Oort Cloud may contain. If anything their predictions are accurate, the Oort Cloud could contain material that is alien to our Solar System: "Stuff from other stars," says Portegies Zwart.

The idea our Sun might have stolen material from elsewhere was first put forward about a decade ago. "In the Sun's birth cluster of stars, the sibling stars would have been snuggled up tight enough for their comet clouds to overlap and tangle," says Michele Bannister, planetary astronomer at the University of Canterbury in New Zealand. "Then they parted ways as the cluster dispersed." Just as the Oort Cloud might contain comets from other stars, some of our own comets may now be orbiting other stars in return.

One study, from November 2020, suggest interstellar objects could outnumber those from our own Solar System. Another, which released preliminary results earlier this year, identified three stars that might have passed through the Oort Cloud.

Exactly how much of the Oort Cloud comes from other stars remains a mystery, and even studying comets up close might not answer it. "It would be very difficult to know which comets were not formed here, but perhaps future studies of real-time interstellar comet visitors will give us some insights into this," says Kat Volk, a planetary scientist at the University of Arizona.

Portegies Zwart and his team's results suggest about half of the stuff in the inner part of the cloud and a quarter of the outer part of the cloud could've been captured from elsewhere.

Understanding the Oort Cloud – and the comets that come from it – could give us some important clues about the origins of our Solar System and how it formed. These objects are some of the most pristine within near reach, and they're thought to have formed at the same time the planets did.

"It would be really great to be able to drill a few holes in a few Oort Cloud objects and analyse the material," says Portegies Zwart.

But with Voyager 1, which launched more than 40 years ago, still only a one-tenth of the distance from the edge of the Solar System to the Oort Cloud and unlikely

to make direct contact with anything there unless it crashes, getting such samples could be a long time coming.

There are four other spacecraft that will eventually reach the Oort Cloud – Voyager 2, New Horizons, and Pioneer 10 and 11. "But it will take them so long to get there that their power source will die a long time before they reach it," says Opitom. "It is just too far."

“Studies have already found carbon monoxide, water and other types of carbon and silicate in Oort Cloud comets”

Instead it may be easier to get samples from a piece of the Oort Cloud that has come to us. Already scientists are gleaning clues to what these mysterious objects are made of from data they are gathering from observations of passing comets suspected to have originated there.

We don't need to go to the comets to see what they're made of. Initial results from some studies have found carbon monoxide, water and other types of carbon and silicate in Oort Cloud comets.

But there is a hope that it may even be possible to get a closer look at one of these Oort Cloud comets with a space mission.

Recent missions such Europe's Rosetta orbiter and Philae lander, and Nasa's Deep Impact spacecraft have visited passing comets. Other spacecraft, such as Japan's Hayabusa and Hayabusa2 and Nasa's Osiris-Rex missions have also taken samples from asteroids to return them to Earth.

But it's not as easy for comets from the Oort Cloud, because they aren't usually discovered until a few years before they reached the closest point in their orbit to the Sun. "It's a very short timescale to build a mission and send it to rendezvous a comet," says Opitom.

One upcoming mission, however, is aiming to fly close to a comet that has come directly from the Oort Cloud rather than one that's been past the Sun a few times before. "There are spacecraft missions designed to visit new long-period comets by launching and then waiting in a kind of parking orbit until a suitable target is detected," says Volk. One of these, the Comet Interceptor, which was recently selected by the European Space Agency, will use multiple spacecraft to select a comet to target and then study it up close.

"This is a very exciting mission... and it will hopefully allow us to probe a very pristine comet coming directly from the Oort Cloud for the first time," says Opitom.

Before Comet Interceptor launches in 2029, a telescope currently being built in Chile called the Vera Rubin Observatory will start searching for long period comets coming from the Oort Cloud when it is completed 2023. "This will allow us to send missions to comets coming from the Oort Cloud and this is what the Comet Interceptor will do, even if it will not collect and bring back a sample," says Opitom.

Studying comets up close allows us to "monitor how they change as they're heated by the Sun when they come in close after eons in the deep freeze," says Bannister. And if true it's the first time they've visited, they could carry secrets with them. Looking directly at comets in this way could help answer questions like how big the cloud really is, and how much of it came from our solar system.

While scientists continue to piece together these clues to learn more about the Oort Cloud, and gather evidence of its existence, we will only know for sure once one of our spacecraft ventures into this unknown region of space. If Voyager 1 manages to survive for another 300 years, humankind really will have reached a new frontier.

Title : **Covid: Vaccines Running Out in Poorer Nations, WHO Says**

Author : Getty

Date of Release : Tuesday, Juny 22nd 2021

Category : World

A large number of poorer countries receiving Covid-19 vaccines through a global sharing scheme do not have enough doses to continue programmes, the World Health Organization has said.

WHO senior adviser Dr Bruce Aylward said the Covax programme had delivered 90 million doses to 131 countries.

But he said this was nowhere near enough to protect populations from a virus still spreading worldwide.

The shortages come as some nations in Africa see a third wave of infections.

On Monday, South African President Cyril Ramaphosa called for an end to vaccine hoarding by wealthier countries as his government scrambled to curb a steep rise in cases.

On a continental level, only 40 million doses have been administered so far in Africa - less than 2% of the population, Mr Ramaphosa said.

To address this, he said his government was working with Covax to create a regional hub to produce more vaccines in South Africa.

Covax was created last year to ensure Covid-19 doses were made available around the world, with richer countries subsidising costs for poorer nations.

Led by the WHO and other international organisations, Covax initially set a target of providing two billion doses worldwide by the end of 2021.

Most of those are being donated to poorer countries, where Covax hopes to distribute enough vaccines to protect at least 20% of the populations.

However, the distribution of these vaccines has been hampered by manufacturing delays and supply disruptions, leading to shortages in countries wholly reliant on Covax.

Uganda, Zimbabwe, Bangladesh and Trinidad and Tobago are just some of the countries that have reported running out of vaccines in recent days.

At a WHO briefing in Geneva, Switzerland, on Monday, Dr Aylward acknowledged the extent of those shortages in stark terms.

Of the 80 low-income countries involved in Covax, "at least half of them do not have sufficient vaccines to be able to sustain their programmes right now," Dr Aylward said.

"If we look at what we're hearing from countries on a day-to-day basis, well over half of countries have run out of stock and are calling for additional vaccine. But in reality it's probably much higher," Dr Aylward said.

He said some countries had tried to make alternative arrangements to end shortages, with harsh consequences, such as paying above market value for vaccines.

As vaccine supplies come under strain, some wealthier countries with spare doses are leading efforts to step up donations through Covax and other means.

On Monday the administration of US President Joe Biden announced how it planned to donate 55 million vaccine doses to countries in need.

Of those, 41 million would be distributed through Covax, with the remaining 14 million shared with countries deemed to be priorities.

These vaccines are not included in the 500 million doses President Biden said the US would donate via Covax. President Biden made that pledge earlier this month at a summit of major economic powers, known as the G7 (Group of Seven).

Together, those G7 members committed to donate one billion vaccines to poorer countries over this year.

But campaigners criticised the pledge, saying it lacked ambition, was far too slow and showed Western leaders were not serious about tackling the worst public health crisis in a century.

Some health experts believe it could be months - if not years - before enough people are vaccinated globally to declare an end to the pandemic.

When asked about global need for vaccines on Monday, White House Press Secretary Jen Psaki said: "What we have found to be the biggest challenge is not

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actually the supply, we have plenty of doses to share with the world, but this is a Herculean logistical challenge."

Title : **Microsoft Unveils Windows 11 Operating System**
Author : Zoe Kleinman
Date of Release : Wednesday, Juny 23rd 2021
Category : Technology

Microsoft has unveiled Windows 11, its "next generation" operating system, at a virtual event.

The new software will let Android apps run on the Windows desktop.

Product manager Panos Panay promised smaller, faster security updates - a common complaint for Windows users - and said they would happen in the background.

Windows 11 will also let users configure multiple desktops for work, home, and gaming, like on a Mac.

Microsoft says there are currently about 1.3 billion devices running Windows 10.

An early preview version of the new system will be released for app developers next week.

Windows 11 will be available as a free update to existing Windows 10 users - although some devices will not have the right specifications. These include a minimum of 64 gigabytes of storage and 4 gigabytes of RAM.

One cosmetic change is putting the "Start" button at the bottom-centre of the screen rather than left-hand side.

In addition, Windows 11 will feature tighter integration with Microsoft's communications platform Teams. Xbox Games Pass, a subscription service offering access to hundreds of games, will also be pre-installed.

The tech giant said it would share more profits from its app store with creators and developers - as rival Apple continues to face challenges over its business model.

When Windows 10 launched in 2015, Microsoft said it would be the final version of the operating system. It has since announced Windows 10 will be retired in 2025.

Microsoft chief executive Satya Nadella described the launch as "a major milestone in the history of Windows", but analyst Geoff Blaber from CCS Insight said he did not consider it to be "a revolutionary step".

"Windows 11 is an iterative release that pinpoints where Windows needs greater ambition, rather than introducing the sweeping changes seen with its predecessor," he said.

"The end game for Microsoft is ensuring that the step up from Windows 10 to Windows 11 provides significant enough improvements to offset any complaints."

Forrester's principal analyst JP Gownder noted that the new operating system was based on the code of Windows 10, which should prevent upgrade glitches such as those seen in the past with Windows Vista.

"These user-friendly nods to the past are a double-edged sword, though," he added.

"They're great for continuity of experience, but they make you wonder what the 11 really stands for. Is this really more of an admittedly feature-rich Windows 10 update than a full-version release?"

Title : **Long Covid: More Than Two Million in England may Have Suffered, Study Suggest**

Author : Smitha Mundasad

Date of Release : Thursday, Juny 24th 2021

Category : Health

A survey of half a million adults in England suggests around two million people may have had some long-lasting symptoms after having coronavirus - sometimes known as "long Covid".

The React study shows about a third of people who report they have coronavirus symptoms have one or more symptoms that persist for at least 12 weeks.

Researchers say managing the long-term consequences are a "major challenge".

The government has provided £50m for research into long Covid.

'Concerning picture'

Long Covid is an emerging phenomenon that is not yet fully understood, and there is no universally-agreed definition.

It covers a broad range of symptoms after an initial Covid infection, including fatigue, coughs, chest pain, headaches and muscle pain.

During the study, which took place between September 2020 and February 2021, a random sample of people were asked whether they had had Covid-19 (confirmed or suspected), and about the presence and duration of 29 different symptoms.

The self-reported survey found:

- Some 37% of people who said they had Covid experienced at least one symptom lasting 12 weeks or more
- Almost 15% said they had three or more symptoms for at least 12 weeks
- Long-term problems were more common in women, and with increasing age
- Higher weight, smoking, lower incomes, having a chronic illness and being hospitalised with Covid were linked to a higher chance of experiencing long-lasting symptoms

- Tiredness was one of the most common symptoms, and in people who were severely ill with Covid, shortness of breath was a dominant long-lasting symptom

Researchers accept that they did not compare their set of results to people who did not have Covid, as some of these symptoms may be down to other illnesses or conditions.

They also say there is a need for more studies to build on the emerging evidence.

The researchers also point out with no standard definition of the severity and range of symptoms it is possible some people in their group, for example people with one mild on-going symptom, would not necessarily have considered themselves to have long Covid.

But Prof Paul Elliott, director of the React programme at Imperial College London, said their findings painted a concerning picture of the longer-term health consequences of Covid.

He added: "Long Covid is still poorly understood but we hope through our research that we can contribute to better identification and management of this condition, which our data and others' suggest may ultimately affect millions of people in the UK alone."

Meanwhile, another study conducted by University College London and King's College London found one in six middle-aged people who reported being infected with coronavirus said they had long Covid symptoms.

This fell to one in 13 among younger adults.

Health Secretary Matt Hancock said: "Long Covid can have a lasting and debilitating impact on the lives of those affected."

The NHS has opened more than 80 long Covid assessment services across England.

Title : **Britney Spears Wants Her Conservatorship to End:
What Happens Next?**

Author : Mark Savage

Date of Release : Friday, June 25th 2021

Category : Entertainment & Arts

Britney Spears has apologised to fans for "pretending like I've been OK", while suffering under what she calls an "abusive" conservatorship.

The star told a US court on Wednesday that she wants the conservatorship - which controls her personal life and finances - to end after 13 years.

She revealed the arrangement requires her to use birth control and prevents her from marrying her boyfriend.

On Instagram, she said she had not spoken out before due to "pride".

"I'm bringing this to people's attention because I don't want people to think my life is perfect because it's definitely not at all, and if you have read anything about me in the news this week... you obviously really know now it's not," she said.

Spears apologised to fans for hiding the truth from them, adding: "I think it because of my pride and I was embarrassed to share what happened to me... but honestly who doesn't want to capture there [sic] Instagram in a fun light!"

The 39-year-old has been under the conservatorship since 2008, when concerns over her mental health prompted her father, Jamie Spears, to petition the court for legal authority over his daughter's life.

In court on Wednesday, Britney read a prepared statement asking for the arrangement to end.

"I've been in denial. I've been in shock. I am traumatised," she said in the emotional, 23-minute speech. "I just want my life back."

In response, Britney's father said he always had her best interests at heart.

So what are the chances of the conservatorship coming to an end? We asked two lawyers with experience of family law and conservatorships in the US - Alexander Rippo of Bohm Wildish & Matsen, and Christopher Melcher of Walzer Melcher - for their analysis.

Title : **Styrian Grand Prix: Stats Mounting Up in Max Verstappen's Favour**

Author : Andrew Benson

Date of Release : Saturday, Juny 26th 2021

Category : Sport

The more time goes by, the tougher this year's world championship looks for Lewis Hamilton and Mercedes.

The Styrian Grand Prix weekend is a long way from over yet - there is still a race to run and it might even be a wet one, judging by the weather forecasts.

But Red Bull's Max Verstappen has so far looked imperious. Not only that, but the statistics are mounting up in the Dutchman's favour.

Verstappen, 12 points ahead of Hamilton after his victory in France last Sunday, has looked the form man all weekend, and took pole by 0.194secs around one of the shortest tracks on the calendar.

It was his third pole of the year, one more than Hamilton and Ferrari's Charles Leclerc. One of Hamilton's poles would have been Verstappen's had he not made a mistake on his final lap at the Emilia Romagna Grand Prix. And so for the same reason should the single one claimed by Hamilton's team-mate Valtteri Bottas.

Hamilton has been saying all season that Red Bull have the faster car and the evidence is mounting up, even if there is almost nothing to choose between them in races, many of which have been decided on the finest of margins.

It remains to be seen whether that happens again on Sunday. Verstappen said he expected a close race. Hamilton felt the Red Bull had 0.25secs a lap on the Mercedes in race trim in Friday practice, according to his team's analysis, and hoped set-up changes since then had brought them closer together.

On Saturday, though, this was Red Bull's biggest performance margin over Mercedes in percentage terms since the season-opening race in Bahrain.

"It was a difficult session," said Hamilton, who was also slower than Bottas, but regains a place on the front row following the Finn's three-place grid penalty for spinning in the pit lane on Friday.

"I have had a really good weekend so far. Of course not as quick as Max but I did a lot of work before the event and the car was feeling great all day on Friday.

"We have just been chipping away at it. And then in qualifying, the car just didn't feel as great as in final practice. I don't fully understand it.

"I wasn't that quick in qualifying but I am really happy to be where we are. The next 0.2secs is a little bit difficult. They have had [strong] straight-line speed again here this weekend, which is hard for us to compete with."

The Honda engine question

This was the latest in a series of references by Hamilton to Red Bull's straight-line speed over the past two weekends.

The performance pattern between the two cars in Austria has been similar to the way it was in France last weekend - little to choose between them in cornering speed and the Red Bull quicker on the straights.

This, after Red Bull's partner Honda introduced the second of its three permitted power units this season at Paul Ricard. Mercedes had introduced theirs a race earlier in Baku.

The Red Bull's straight-line speed advantage since then has raised eyebrows at Mercedes because engine development is not allowed mid-season in 2021. Manufacturers can introduce only minor reliability improvements.

Inevitably, then, Hamilton's remarks have piqued interest and Red Bull have been asked questions about their advantage on the straights.

Mercedes F1 boss Toto Wolff said after qualifying: "I wonder why that is such a topic when we all know the power units need to be homologated and I am really surprised that the Red Bull guys keep protesting so loudly on the power unit story. That is a bit weird.

"The rules are very clear. It is homologated. You can come up with reliability fixes and that's it, there are certain things you can clean up but you have your tokens and you need to use them and that's it. There shouldn't be any power advantage as such."

Honda says that there is no performance difference between the two engines, only what it calls a minor update for reliability. The Japanese company says it believes Red Bull's current performance level comes from improvements in management of electrical energy in the hybrid engine and car upgrades.

Verstappen is also unimpressed by the engine-related questions being directed at Red Bull.

"I get these questions now for two or three weeks," he said. "That we are really quick on the straight - and yes we are. But look at our rear wing. I don't think it's exactly the same [as Mercedes]."

"For sure Honda did a great job compared to last year, but from our first engine to the one we have in the car now it is all about reliability improvements and no clear advantage on pure power. Next time, I am going to bring a print-out of the rear wing we're running and then hand it over to every single journalist."

So why are Red Bull so fast?

Verstappen's answer hit on what appears to be the core of the issue - Red Bull's aerodynamics.

Being able to run a smaller rear wing for extra speed on the straights, but still be pretty much as fast as the Mercedes in the corners, suggests the Red Bull has greater aerodynamic efficiency. Less drag for a given level of downforce or more downforce for the same drag level, depending on how they set the car up.

In that case, assuming the engines are closely matched in performance - which they are this year after Honda's major redesign over the winter - the result should be exactly what is playing out on the track right now.

Why does Red Bull now have this car performance advantage over Mercedes - after the world champions dominated last year?

That's because rule changes introduced over the winter to slow the cars down have affected them to different degrees. Red Bull have clawed back more of the performance lost than Mercedes have.

The fact the modifications to the floor imposed by governing body, the FIA, have affected Mercedes and Aston Martin more than everyone else has been a theory since the start of the season.

They are the two teams running their cars with what is known as low rake, a shallower angle between the front of the car and the back. The others follow Red Bull's high-rake philosophy.

And the longer the year goes on, the stronger the argument becomes that the teams running high-rake cars have found it easier to claw back lost performance than those using low rake.

Track the performance loss from 2020 to 2021 and only Haas have fallen back more on average over the races so far than Mercedes and Aston Martin, whereas Red Bull are fourth best in that metric.

"We know how the technical directives have evolved for 2021," Wolff added.
"We have been on the receiving end. Fact.

"We continue to stick to our principle of putting our resource into 2022, with all the consequences that can happen in 2021. But this is a long game. We are not looking at a single race or a single result, but trying to optimise every year.

"Having said that, we just need to do the best of our package. It's not a secret. There is a trend. They have the faster package at the moment and we need to utilise our tools and our intelligence and our car set-up work, the tyres. We need to be faultless and I believe if we can align those stars, we can win the championship.

"And whatever the pole position or victories that anybody has at this stage, we have just been through one-third of the championship. There is a long way to go.

"It is completely open, but from a pure performance standpoint their package is simply quicker at the moment."

Title : **Classified Ministry of Defence Documents Found at Bus Stop**

Author : Paul Adams

Date of Release : Sunday, Juny 26th 2021

Category : UK

Classified Ministry of Defence documents containing details about HMS Defender and the British military have been found at a bus stop in Kent.

One set of documents discusses the likely Russian reaction to the ship's passage through Ukrainian waters off the Crimea coast on Wednesday.

Another details plans for a possible UK military presence in Afghanistan after the US-led Nato operation there ends.

The government said an investigation had been launched.

The Ministry of Defence (MoD) said it is investigating "an incident in which sensitive defence papers were recovered by a member of the public". The MoD employee concerned reported the loss at the time, it said.

The documents, almost 50 pages in all, were found in a soggy heap behind a bus stop in Kent early on Tuesday morning.

A member of the public, who wishes to remain anonymous, contacted the BBC when he realised the sensitive nature of the contents.

The BBC believes the documents, which include emails and PowerPoint presentations, originated in the office of a senior official at the MoD.

The documents relating to the Royal Navy's Type 45 destroyer, HMS Defender, show that a mission described by the MoD as an "innocent passage through Ukrainian territorial waters", with guns covered and the ship's helicopter stowed in its hangar, was conducted in the expectation that Russia might respond aggressively.

On Wednesday more than 20 Russian aircraft and two coastguard ships shadowed the warship as it sailed about 12 miles (19km) off Crimea's coast.

Moscow's defence ministry said a patrol ship fired warning shots and a jet dropped bombs in the destroyer's path but the UK government rejected this account, denying any warning shots had been fired.

The mission, dubbed "Op Ditroite", was the subject of high-level discussions as late as Monday, the documents show, with officials speculating about Russia's reaction if HMS Defender sailed close to Crimea.

"What do we understand about the possible 'welcome party'...?" asked an official at Permanent Joint Headquarters (PJHQ), the UK's tri-service headquarters at Northwood.

Recent interactions in the eastern Mediterranean between Russian forces and a Carrier Strike Group led by HMS Queen Elizabeth had been unremarkable and "in line with expectations", the document said.

But officials knew this was about to change.

"Following the transition from defence engagement activity to operational activity, it is highly likely that RFN (Russian navy) and VKS (Russian air force) interactions will become more frequent and assertive," one presentation warned.

A series of slides prepared at PJHQ shows two routeing options, one described as "a safe and professional direct transit from Odessa to Batumi", including a short stretch through a "Traffic Separation Scheme" (TSS) close to the south-west tip of Crimea.

This route, one slide concluded, would "provide an opportunity to engage with the Ukrainian government... in what the UK recognises as Ukrainian territorial waters."

Three potential Russian responses were outlined, from "safe and professional" to "neither safe nor professional".

In the event, Russia chose to react aggressively, with radio warnings, coastguard vessels closing to within 100 metres and repeated buzzing by warplanes.

An alternative route was considered, which would have kept HMS Defender well away from contested waters.

This would have avoided confrontation, the presentation noted, but ran the risk of being portrayed by Russia as evidence of "the UK being scared/running away", allowing Russia to claim that the UK had belatedly accepted Moscow's claim to Crimean territorial waters.

"As the public would expect, the Ministry of Defence plans carefully," an MoD spokesperson said.

"As a matter of routine, that includes analysing all the potential factors affecting operational decisions."

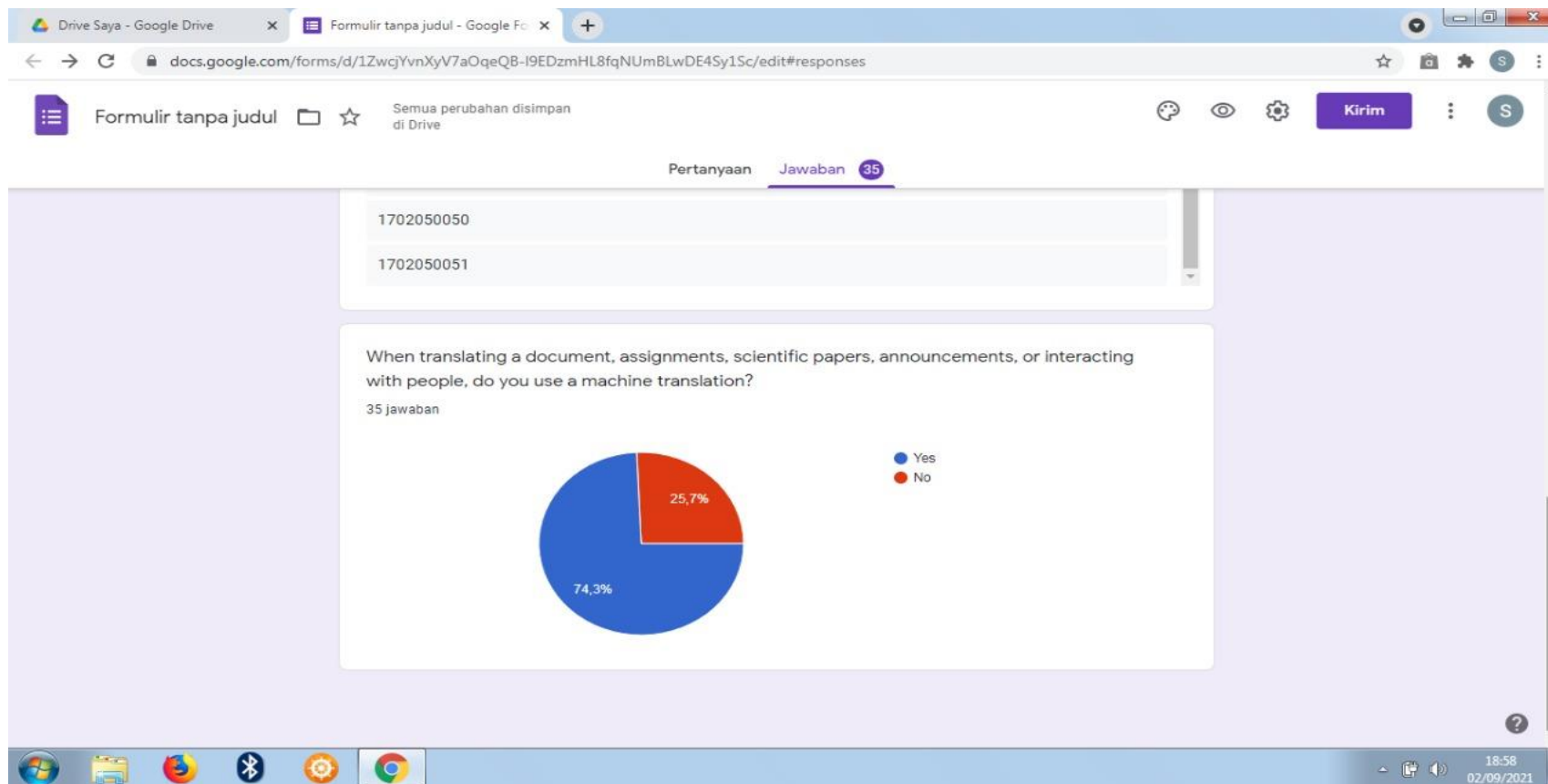
Alongside the military planning, officials anticipated competing versions of events.

"We have a strong, legitimate narrative", they said, noting that the presence of the embedded journalists (from the BBC and Daily Mail) on board the destroyer "provides an option for independent verification of HMS Defender's action".

Following the controversy generated by HMS Defender's mission, the documents discovered in Kent confirm that passage through the TSS was a calculated decision by the British government to make a show of support for Ukraine, despite the possible risks involved.

APPENDIX 3

Google Form Research of Using Translation Machine in 8A Morning Class



Appendix 4 Permohonan Persetujuan Judul Skripsi




MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
Jl. Kapten Mochtar Basri No. 3 Telp. (061) 6619056 Medan 20238
Website : <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> Email: fkip@umsu.ac.id

PERMOHONAN PERSETUJUAN JUDUL SKRIPSI

Dengan ini saya:

Nama Mahasiswa : Mayang Masdhalifa
NPM : 1702050034
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Judul	Diterima
Comparative Analysis of Google Translate and Google Docs Translator Results in Translating Hedging Words BBC News	Acc  18/3/21

Bermohon kepada Dosen Pembimbing untuk mengesahkan Judul yang diajukan kepada Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris.

Medan, 18 Maret 2021


Disetujui oleh
Dosen Pembimbing


Fatimah Sari Siregar, M. Hum

Hormat Perintah


Mayang Masdhalifa

Appendix 5 Form K-1



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
 Jalan Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Telp. (061) 6619056 Medan 20238
 Website : <http://www.fkipumsu.ac.id> E-mail : fkip@umsu.ac.id

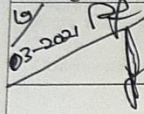

Form K-1

Kepada Yth : Ibu Ketua/Sekretaris
 Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
 FKIP UMSU

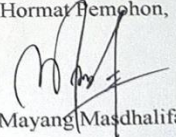
Perihal: **PERMOHONAN PERSETUJUAN JUDUL SKRIPSI**

Dengan Hormat, yang bertanda tangan diawah ini :

Nama Mahasiswa : Mayang Masdhalifa
 NPM : 1702050034
 Pro. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
 Kredit Kumulatif : 120 SKS IPK = 3,54

Persetujuan Ket/Sekretaris Prog. Studi	Judul yang Diajukan	Disahkan oleh Dekan Fakultas
	Comparative Analysis of Google Translate and Google Docs Translator Results in Translating Hedging Words in BBC News	
	An Analysis of the Translation of Personification and Metaphor in the BTS Selected Song	
	An Analysis Slang Translation in the Subtitle of "The Avengers" Movie	


Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pemeriksaan dan persetujuan serta pengesahan, atas kesediaan Bapak/Ibu saya, ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, 15 Maret 2021
 Hormat Pemohon,

 Mayang Masdhalifa

Keterangan :
 Dibuat Rangkap 3 :
 - Untuk Dekan/Fakultas
 - Untuk Dekan/Sekretaris Program Studi
 - Untuk Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan

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Appendix 6 Form K-2

 **MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI**
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
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Jalan Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Telp. (061) 6619056 Medan 20238
Website : <http://www.fkipummu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@ummu.ac.id

Form K-2

Kepada : Yth. Ibu/ Ketua/Sekretaris
Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
FKIP UMSU

Assalamu 'alaikum Wr. Wb


Dengan hormat, yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini :

Nama Mahasiswa : Mayang Masdhalifa
NPM : 1702050034
Pro. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mengajukan permohonan persetujuan proyek proposal/skripsi sebagai tercantum di bawah ini dengan judul sebagai berikut :


"Comparative Analysis of Google Translate and Google Docs Translator Results in Translating Hedging Words BBC News"

Sekaligus saya mengusulkan/menunjuk Bapak/Ibu :

Fatimah Sari Siregar, M.Hum Acc ^{05/04-2021} 

Sebagai Dosen Pembimbing Proposal/Skripsi saya.


Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pengurusan selanjutnya. Akhirnya atas perhatian dan kesediaan Bapak/Ibu saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, 15 Maret 2021
Hormat Pemohon,

Mayang Masdhalifa

Keterangan
Dibuat rangkap 3 : - Asli untuk Dekan/Fakultas
- Duplikat untuk Ketua / Sekretaris Jurusan
- Triplikat Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan

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Appendix 7 Form K-3

 **FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN**
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
Jln. Mukhtar Basri BA No. 3 Telp. 6622400 Medan 20217 Form : K3

Nomor : 963/II.3/UMSU-02/F/2021
Lamp : ---
Hal : Pengesahan Proyek Proposal
Dan Dosen Pembimbing

Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh

Dekan Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara menetapkan proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dan dosen pembimbing bagi mahasiswa yang tersebut di bawah ini :

Nama : Mayang Masdhalifa
N P M : 1702050034
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian : Comparative Analysis of Google Translate and Google Docs Translator Results in Translating Hedging Words BBC News


Pembimbing : Fatimah Sari Siregar, S.Pd, M.Hum


Dengan demikian mahasiswa tersebut di atas diizinkan menulis proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut :

1. Penulis berpedoman kepada ketentuan yang telah ditetapkan oleh Dekan
2. Proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dinyatakan BATAL apabila tidak selesai pada waktu yang telah ditentukan
3. Masa kadaluarsa tanggal : 10 April 2022

Wa'alaikumssalam Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.

Dikeluarkan pada Tanggal :
Medan, 28 Sya'ban 1442 H
10 April 2021 M

Dekan

Prof. Dr. H. M. M. Nst, S.Pd, M.Pd.
NID. 1010115057302




Dibuat rangkap 4 (empat) :

1. Fakultas (Dekan)
2. Ketua Program Studi
3. Pembimbing
4. Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan :
WAJIB MENGIKUTI SEMINAR

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Appendix 8 Berita Acara Bimbingan Proposal



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Telp. (061) 6619056 Medan 20238
Website: <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id

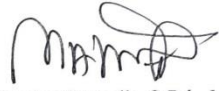
بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN PROPOSAL

Perguruan Tinggi : Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara
Fakultas : Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
Jurusan/Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Nama Lengkap : Mayang Masdhalifa
N.P.M : 1702050034
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi : Comparative Analysis of Google Translate and Google Docs Translator Results in Translating Hedging Words BBC News

Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Skripsi	Tanda Tangan
27/Mei 2021	Introduction, identification, formulation of problems, objective of study	
08/06 2021	Research design => Passive. Sources of Data => Bahasa diubal. References.	
14/6/2021	ACC	


Diketahui oleh:
Ketua Prodi



(Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum.)

Medan, 14 Juni 2021


Dosen Pembimbing



(Fatimah Sari Siregar, S.Pd., M.Hum.)

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Appendix 9 Lembar Pengesahan Proposal

**UMSU**
Unggul | Cerdas | Terpercaya

**MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
Jalan Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3, Medan 20238 Telp. 061-6622400
Website: <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id**

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

LEMBAR PENGESAHAN PROPOSAL

Proposal yang diajukan oleh mahasiswa di bawah ini:

Nama : Mayang Masdhalifa
NPM : 1702050034
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi : Comparative Analysis of Google Translate and Google Docs
Translator Results in Translating Hedging Words BBC News

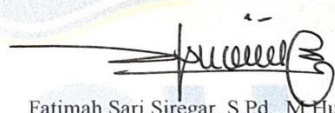
Sudah layak diseminarkan:

Medan, 14 Juni 2021

Diketahui Oleh,
Ketua Program Studi

Dosen Pembimbing


Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum


Fatimah Sari Siregar, S.Pd., M.Hum

UMSU
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Appendix 10 Berita Acara Seminar Proposal



**MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN**

Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Telp. (061) 6619056 Medan 20238
Website : <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail : fkip@umsu.ac.id

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

BERITA ACARA SEMINAR PROPOSAL

Pada hari ini Jum'at Tanggal 25 Juni Tahun 2021 diselenggarakan seminar
Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris menerangkan bahwa :

Nama : Mayang Masdhalifa

N P M : 1702050034

Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Judul Penelitian : Comparative Analysis of Google Translate and Google Docs
Translator Results in Translating Hedging Words BBC News

NO	MASUKAN/SARAN
JUDUL	Title changed to Comparative Study Between Google Translate and Google Docs Translator Quality in Translating Hedging Words BBC News
BAB I	Replace objectives of study number 2
BAB II	-
BAB III	In sources of data, data taken days and dates varied for more updates
LAINNYA	When determining the results, it is best to be accompanied by a translation expert. So, that the results are accurate.
KESIMPULAN	() Disetujui () Ditolak (✓) Disetujui Dengan Adanya perbaikan

Medan, 25 Juni 2021

Dosen Pembahas

Dr. Bambang Panca S, S.Pd., M.Hum

Dosen Pembimbing

Fatimah Sari Siregar, S.Pd., M.Hum

PANITIA PELAKSANA

Ketua




Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum

Sekretaris



Pirman Ginting, S.Pd., M.Hum

Appendix 11 Surat Permohonan Perubahan Judul Skripsi

**MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI**
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
Jl. KaptenMukhtarBasri No. 3 Telp. (061) 6619056 Medan 20238
Website : <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail : fkip@umsu.ac.id

Kepada Yth : Bapak/Ketua & Sekretaris
Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
FKIP UMSU

Perihal : **PERMOHONAN PERUBAHAN JUDUL SKRIPSI**

Dengan hormat yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini :

Nama Mahasiswa : Mayang Masdhalifa
N P M : 1702050034
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mengajukan Permohonan perubahan judul skripsi, sebagai tercantum dibawah ini dengan judul sebagai berikut:

Comparative Analysis of Google Translate and Google Docs Translator in Translating Hedging Words BBC News

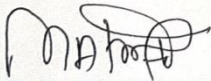
Menjadi :


Comparative Study Between Google Translate and Google Docs Translator Quality in Translating Hedging Words BBC News

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pengurusan selanjutnya. Akhirnya atas perhatian dan Kesediaan Bapak/Ibu saya ucapkan terimakasih.

Ketua Program Studi
Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Medan, 5 Juli 2021
Hormat Pemohon

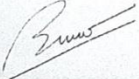

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum

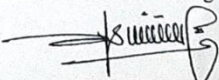

Mayang Masdhalifa

Diketahui Oleh :

Dosen Pembahas

Dosen Pembimbing


Dr. Bambang Panca S, S.Pd., M.Hum


Fatimah S

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Appendix 12 Surat Keterangan Seminar Proposal



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No.3 Telp.(061) 6619056 Medan 20238
Website :<http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id

SURAT KETERANGAN

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Ketua Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara dengan ini menerangkan bahwa :

Nama Mahasiswa : MayangMasdhalifa
NPM : 1702050034
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Adalah benar telah melaksanakan Seminar Proposal Skripsi pada :

Hari : Jum'at
Tanggal : 25 Juni 2021

Dengan Judul Proposal : Comparative Analysis in Google Translate and Google DocsTranslator Results in Translating Hedging Words BBC News

Demikianlah surat keterangan ini kami keluarkan/diberikan Kepada Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan, semoga Bapak/Ibu Pimpinan Fakultas dapat segera mengeluarkan surat izin riset mahasiswa tersebut. Atas kesediaan dan kerjasama yang baik kami ucapkan banyak terimakasih. Akhirnya selamat sejahteralah kita semuanya. Amin

Dikeluarkan di : Medan
Pada Tanggal : 03 Agustus 2021

Wassalam
Ketua Program Studi
Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum

UMSU
Unggul | Cerdas | Terpercaya

Appendix 13 Surat Riset



**MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI, PENELITIAN & PENGEMBANGAN
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN**

Jalan Kapten Muchtar Basri No. 3 Medan 20238 Telp. (061) 6622400
Website : <http://www.umma.ac.id> E-mail : rektor@umma.ac.id
Bankir : Bank Syariah Mandiri, Bank Bukopin, Bank Mandiri, Bank BNI 1946, Bank Sumut

Nomor : 1755/IL.3-AU/UMSU-02/F/2021
Lamp : ----
Hal : Permohonan Riset Mahasiswa
Medan, 24 Dzulhijjah 1442 H
03 Agustus 2021 M

Kepada Yth. Bapak Kepala Perpustakaan
Universitas Muhammadiyah Sum. Utara
Di
Tempat

Bismillahirrahmanirrahim
Assalamu'alaikum Wr, Wb.

Wa Ba'du, semoga kita semua sehat Wal'afiat dalam melaksanakan kegiatan /aktifitas sehari-hari, hubungan dengan semester akhir bagi mahasiswa wajib melakukan penelitian/riset untuk pembuatan skripsi sebagai salah satu syarat penyelesaian Sarjana Pendidikan, maka kami mohon kepada Bapak/Ibu memberikan izin kepada mahasiswa untuk melakukan Penelitian/riset di tempat Bapak/Ibu pimpin. Adapun data mahasiswa kami tersebut sebagai berikut :

Nama : Mayang Masdhalifa
N P M : 1702050034
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi : Comparative Study Between Google Translate and Google Docs Translator Quality in Translating Hedging Words BBC News

Demikian hal ini kami sampaikan, atas perhatian dan kesediaan serta kerjasama yang baik dari Bapak/Ibu kami ucapkan terima kasih, Akhirnya selamat sejahteralah kita semuanya. Amin



Dekan

(Signature)
Prof. Dr. H. Elfrianto Nst, M.Pd
0115057302

Pertinggal

Appendix 14 Surat Bebas Pustaka



**MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI PENELITIAN & PENGEMBANGAN
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
UPT PERPUSTAKAAN**

Alamat : Jalan Kapten Mukhtar Basri No.3 Telp. 6624567 –Ext. 113 Medan 20238
Website : <http://perpustakaan.umsu.ac.id> Email : perpustakaan@umsu.ac.id

Bila menjawab surat ini, agar disebutkan nomor dan tanggalnya.

SURAT KETERANGAN

Nomor : 1416/KET/II.3-AU/UMSU-P/M/2021

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

Berdasarkan hasil pemeriksaan data pada Sistem Perpustakaan, maka Kepala Unit Pelaksana Teknis (UPT) Perpustakaan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara dengan ini menerangkan :

Nama : Mayang Masdhalifa
NPM : 1702050034
Fakultas : Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
Jurusan : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

telah menyelesaikan segala urusan yang berhubungan dengan Perpustakaan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara Medan.

Demikian surat keterangan ini diperbuat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan, 29 Muharam 1443 H.
06 September 2021M

UMSU
Unggul | Cerdas | T

Kepala UPT Perpustakaan



Muhammad Arifin, S.Pd, M.Pd

Appendix 15 Surat Balasan Riset



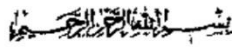
**MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI PENELITIAN & PENGEMBANGAN
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
UPT PERPUSTAKAAN**

Alamat : Jalan Kapten Mukhtar Basri No.3 Telp. 6624567 –Ext. 113 Medan 20238
Website : <http://perpustakaan.umsu.ac.id> Email : perpustakaan@umsu.ac.id

Bila menjawab surat ini, agar disebutkan nomor dan tanggalnya.

SURAT KETERANGAN

Nomor :1529/KET/II.3-AU/UMSU-P/M/2021



Kepala Unit Pelaksana Teknis (UPT) Perpustakaan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara dengan ini menerangkan :

Nama : Mayang Masdhalifa
NIM : 1702050034
Univ./Fakultas : UMSU/Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
Jurusan/P.Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris/S-1

adalah benar telah melakukan kunjungan/penelitian pustaka guna menyelesaikan tugas akhir / skripsi dengan judul :

“Comparative Study Between Google Translate and Google Docs Translator Quality in Translating Hedging Words BBC News”

Demikian surat keterangan ini dibuat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya

UMSU

Medan, 02 Shafar 1443 H
09 September 2021 M


Unggul | Cerdas | Te...

Kepala UPT Perpustakaan



Muhammad Arifin, S.Pd, M.Pd

Appendix 16 Berita Acara Bimbingan Skripsi

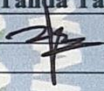




MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No.3 Telp.(061) 6619056 Medan 20238
 Website :<http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id

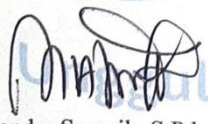
بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI

Perguruan Tinggi : Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara
 Fakultas : Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
 Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
 Nama Lengkap : Mayang Masdhalifa
 NPM : 1702050034
 Judul Skripsi : Comparative Study Between Google Translate and Google Docs Translator Quality in Translating Hedging Words BBC News

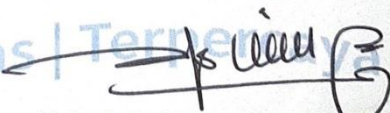
Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan	Tanda Tangan
2/9-21	- Data Analysis - Data Collection	
10/9-21	Analysis / Conclusion Suggestion	
11/9-21	As	

Diketahui oleh:
Ketua Program Studi



Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum

Medan, September 2021
Dosen Pembimbing



Fatimah Sari Siregar, S.Pd., M.Hum

UMSU

Cerdas | Terpercaya

Scanned by TapScanner

Appendix 17 Surat Pernyataan Orisinal Riset

SURAT PERNYATAAN

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Saya yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini :

Nama : Mayang Masdhalifa
NPM : 1702050034
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi : Comparative Study Between Google Translate and Google Docs
Translator Quality in Translating Hedging Words BBC News

Dengan ini menyatakan bahwa :

1. Penelitian yang saya lakukan dengan judul di atas belum pernah diteliti di Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara.
2. Penelitian ini akan saya lakukan sendiri tanpa ada bantuan dari pihak manapun. Dengan kata lain, penelitian ini tidak saya tempahkan (dibuat) oleh orang lain dan juga tidak tergolong *plagiat*.
3. Apabila poin 1 dan 2 di atas saya langgar, maka saya bersedia untuk menerima diberlakukannya pembatalan terhadap penelitian tersebut dan saya bersedia mengulang kembali pengajuan judul penelitian yang baru dengan catatan mengulang seminar kembali.

Demikianlah surat pernyataan ini saya perbuat dengan kesadaran tanpa ada paksaan dari pihak manapun, dan agar dapat digunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan, 13 September 2021

Hormat saya

Yang membuat pernyataan,



Mayang Masdhalifa

Diketahui oleh:

Ketua Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum.

Appendix 18 Curriculum Vitae

CURRICULUM VITAE

1. Personal Information

Name : Mayang Masdhalifa
SIN : 1702050034
Place/Date of Birth : Medan/10th of May 1999
Sex : Female
Religion : Islam
Nationality : Indonesian
Address : Jl. Alfalaah I no. 4, Glugur Darat, Medan Timur
Department of : English Education

2. Parents Information

Father : Alm. Alda Yunara Osley, SH.
Mother : Syahri Ramadhani
Address : Jl. Alfalaah I no. 4, Glugur Darat, Medan Timur

3. Education Histories

2005-2011 : SDS Pertiwi Medan
2011-2014 : SMPS Pertiwi Medan
2014-2017 : SMKN 10 Medan
2017-2021 : Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara