The Translation of Pronouns and Repetitions in Indonesian Children's Story "*Petualangan Si Kancil*" into French Using Google Translate

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Abstract. There are many things to consider in translating children's stories: behavioral influence on children, level of language difficulty, and suitability to the target culture. A child has limitations in their social interactions and communications. This article analyzes the translation of pronouns and repetitions in a children's story with Google Translate. As an online application, Google Translate is considered to have the ability to translate words, phrases, clauses, sentences, and even paragraphs. This study aims to reveal the ability of google translate to translate children's stories, especially Indonesian pronouns and repetitions into French. This study used data from the translation of an Indonesian children's story titled "*Petualangan Si Kancil*" (literal translation: "The Adventures of the Mouse Deer") by means of Google Translate, adopting descriptive and comparative methods. The results of data analysis show that Google Translate only translates word for word or sentence for sentence, and has not considered the cultural context. In detail, the results are as follow: (i) pronoun translation cannot sufficiently reflect both the writing style and the cultural context of the source text, (ii) translation of repetitions is avoided and replaced with lexical equivalence.

Keywords: *Children's Story; Google Translate; Pronouns; Repetitions*

INTRODUCTION

At present, translations of children's literature are becoming more available than ever. This is an exciting phenomenon to examine. There are well-known characters created by authors whose tales continue to be told today, and there are new characters introduced by emerging writers of children's literature. Children's literature has also experimented with the various genres, producing narrative novels, narrative diaries, narrative fables, and more. There are multiple ways to write children's stories. Authors can come up with various forms of a novel, a diary about day-to-day stories written in a first person's point of view, or short stories written for a specific purpose, such as as a bedtime story. Children's literature is a body of literary works targeted toward children, mothers, fathers, and teachers. This inevitably affects a translation process, especially in the transfer of cultural context from the source to the target text. As stated by Oittinen (2000: 168), when a translator translates a literary work for children, he/she must pay attention to aspects that affect the children, the children's environment, and the souls of the children themselves.

This article focuses on the translation of a fable by means of Google Translate. It is assumed that there are special considerations in translating fables, due to the fact that fables depict the lives of animals that behave like humans. Oittinen (2000: 44) argues that the translation of children's literature can be defined as communications between particularly children and adults, as the translator who translates a children's literary work is an adult. However, a child has limitations in their social interactions and communications. Furthermore, Puurtinen (2002: 527) suggests that in translating children's stories, many things must be considered, such as the benefits and the disadvantages for the children, as well as the level of difficulty in relation to the target culture, namely the culture in which the translated works are intended. Oittinen (2000: 63) also says that the main distinction in the translation of children's literature lies in the readership, which affects how adults write stories for children. All of the above make the translation of children's literature worth studying.

One aspect of such study is the way pronouns and repetitions are translated from one language to another. Pronouns and repetitions are tools of grammatical cohesion (Halliday & Hassan, 1976: 4). Both tools hold an important role in creating discourse integrity by maintaining interrelatedness and cohesion between sentences in a paragraph. Cook (1989) suggests that pronouns are a device of cohesion that takes the form of certain words standing in for other words, which can be in the form of a word, a phrase, a clause, or other lingual units. On the other hand, a repetition is the reiteration of an emphasized lingual unit several times in a row.

This study of the translation of pronouns and repetitions in children's literature was done by means of Google Translate. Thus far, as an online application, Google Translate has been considered to have the ability to translate words, phrases, clauses, sentences, and even paragraphs. Aiken et. al (2014) reveal that Google Translate is the most widely used online machine translation tool and, compared with other online machine translation tools, the most accurate. Since September 2017, Google Translate has been using an artificial intelligence that allows it to translate faster and more accurate. Many researches on children's stories have been carried

out, for example Alla (2015), Djatmika (2018), and Coillie (2020). Similarly, research on pronoun translation and research on google translate has also been carried out by several researchers, for example Luong and Popescu-Belis (2020), Cho et al (2019) and Bahri (2016), Hadis Ghasemi and Mahmood Hashemian (2016). This article analyzes the translation of pronouns and repetitions of a children's story entitled "Petualangan Si Kancil" from Indonesian into French by means of Google Translate. However, these studies did not analyze the translation of children's stories with google translate.

There have been several studies conducted on the translation results of Google Translate. One example is the writing of Bahri and Mahadi (2016) entitled "Google Translate as a Supplementary Tool for Learning Malay: A Case Study at Universiti Sains Malaysia." In the study, Bahri tested the effectiveness of Google Translate as an additional learning tool as used by 16 international students at Universiti Sains Malaysia. Another study was conducted by Ghasemi and Hashemian (2016). In a work entitled "A Comparative Study of Google Translate Translations: An Error Analysis of English-to-Persian and Persian-to-English Translations", they find quality differences between Persian-to-English and English-to-Persian translations.

In addition, Luong and Popescu-Belis (2016) conducted a study that examines the translation of pronouns by means of machine translation. In a paper entitled "A Contextual Language Model to Improve Machine Translation of Pronouns by Re-ranking Translation Hypotheses", Luong and Popescu-Belis found confusion in the translation of the pronouns "it" and "they," which have several possible gender differences in English-to-French translation using machine translation. There is also a study conducted by Cho et al. (2019) entitled "On Measuring Gender Bias in Translation of Gender-neutral Pronouns." In this study, Cho et al. examined machine translation results of gender-neutral third-person pronouns using a sample of Korean-to-English translations.

Moreover, a study that analyzes the results of translations of fairy tales or children's literature was conducted by Coillie (2020), which produced an article titled "Diversity Can Change the World: Children's Literature, Translation and Image of Childhood". In the study, Coillie analyzes the adaptation of the cultural diversity context in the translations of a children's story into Indian, African, and Dutch languages. Comparably, Alla (2015) conducted a study on the translation of children's literature in her writing entitled "Challenges in Children's Literature Translation: a Theoritical Overview." In the study, Alla highlights the ambivalence of the term "children's literature" in English and in target cultures in terms of children's literature translation, as there are cultural gaps regarding what qualifies as children's literature.

Sukriyah, Sumarlam, and Djatmika (2018) conducted a study on repetitions in children's stories, romances, and short stories published in the *Kompas* daily. The results present nine figures of repetition, including epizeuxis, tautology, anaphora, epistrophe, symploce, mesodiplosis, epanalepsis, anadiplosis, and complete/full repetition. Out of the entire data of repetitions identified within the selected children's stories, romances, and short stories of the newspaper, most can be found in the short stories, followed by the romances, and finally the children's stories. Out of the entire repetitions found in the short stories, only symploce and complete

repetition figures are missing. In the romances, the missing repetition figures comprise tautology, epistrophe, symploce, epanalepsis, and complete/full repetition. Finally, in the children's stories, the repetition figures that are missing consist of tautology, anaphora, symploce, anadiplosis, and complete/full repetitions.

The differences between this study and the ones previously mentioned are that in terms of material object, this study uses Google Translate's translation result of a children's story, whereas in terms of the formal object, this study analyzes how accurately Google Translate translates pronouns and repetitions contained within the children's story. The study contributes to fields of translation studies, linguistics, and children's literature by showing the level of accuracy of Google Translate's translation of pronouns and repetitions in children's stories. The results of this study are useful for revealing the accuracy of translating children's stories with google translate.

RESEARCH METHOD

The research uses children's story fairy tale data and translation through google translate. Through data analysis, correlations between different data will be regarded as a representation of correlations between different facts as stated in the theory and hypothesis (Faruk, 2012: 22-23).

Serving as the primary source of data for this study is the Indonesian fable "Petualangan si Kancil", written by Prih Suharto (2002) and published by Pusat Bahasa – Departemen Pendidikan Nasional (The Language Center of the Ministry of National Education). We chose the fairy tale "The Adventures of the Mouse Deer" because based on the results of a survey conducted by Alisya that of the 10 fairy tales of children's stories, The Adventures of the Mouse Deer ranks first (Anisya, 2021) because the story has the most moral message. Other data used in this study were obtained from the translation of the book "Petualangan si Kancil" by means of Google translate. Data collection was carried out using the examine-and-note method. Data collection begins with intensively examining the data, selecting data, and taking notes of data that are relevant to the study.

This study employed a descriptive analysis method, in which the selected source of primary data was examined in terms of its logic and use to children. To analyze the data, the first step was to determine the source of data, namely in the form of Google Translate's results in translating a number of sentences and verbs. The authors then chose a number of pronouns and repetitions in Indonesian and translated them into French using Google Translate. The steps were taken in relation to the research's objective, which focuses on the translation of pronouns and repetitions in a children's story by means of Google Translate. The translation results were then interpreted through analysis: (i) identify and record data on pronouns and repetitions of the fairy tale "Petuangan Si Kancil" and its translation with google translate, (ii) classify the data from the translation, (iii) compare the results of the translation of pronouns and repetitions in Indonesian and French. Comparative method was applied to find out the similarities and differences of pronouns and repetitions in the two languages. The comparative method is applied using textual and contextual analysis, (iv) interpreting the translated data.

RESULT

Based on data analysis, this section elaborate a discussion on the data that has been obtained. The results found are how two factors, namely (1) Pronouns and (2) Repetitions, become adjusted in the use of Google Translate as a translation tool.

Pronouns

Pronouns function as substitutes for nouns or noun phrases. The translation tool Google Translate makes adjustments to the pronouns it translates. The following is a list of the adjustments in French of Indonesian pronouns found when translating the primary data used in this research."

Table 1. Table of Pronoun Adjustments

Functions	Indonesian Pronouns	French Pronouns	Type of Adjustment
To substitute a noun	Aku	Je	*pronom personnel sujet* (subject personal pronoun)
		Moi	*pronom tonique* (tonic pronoun)
		Me	*Pronom objet direct ou indirect* (direct or indirect object pronoun)
	Kamu, kau, engkau	Tu	*pronom personnel sujet* (subject personal pronoun)
		Vous	*pronom personnel sujet (politesse)*, or subject personal pronoun (politeness)
		Toi	*pronom tonique* (tonic pronoun)
		Te	*pronom objet direct ou indirect* (direct or indirect object pronoun)
	Dia	Il	*pronom personnel sujet* (subject personal pronoun)
		l', le, lui	*pronom objet direct ou indirect* (direct or indirect object pronoun)

		Celui	*pronom demonstratif* (demonstrative pronoun)
	Dirinya/-nya	Il	*pronom personnel sujet* (subject personal pronoun)
		Se, Lui-même	*pronom réfléchi tonique* (tonic reflexive pronoun)
	Mereka	Ils	*pronom personnel sujet* (subject personal pronoun)
		Eux	*pronom tonique* (tonic pronoun)
		Ceux	*pronom demonstratif* (demonstrative pronoun)
		les, leur	*pronom objet direct ou indirect* (direct or indirect object pronoun)
	Kalian	Vous	*pronom personnel sujet (pluriel)*, or subject personal pronoun (plural)
To add a pronoun (Zero to Pronoun)	-	Je	*pronom personnel sujet* (subject personal pronoun)
		Vous	*pronom personnel sujet* (subject personal pronoun)
	-lah	Vous	*pronom personnel sujet* (subject personal pronoun)
To eliminate a pronoun (Pronoun to Zero)	Kita	-	
	Engkau	-	

The following data are examples of translated sentences.

(1)

    a. *Tak seekor binatang pun kelihatan kecuali dirinya sendiri.*

    b. *"Keluarkan aku! Keluarkan aku dari tempat terkutuk ini! Keluarkan!"*

c. *Kalau kalian yang membagi, aku yakin pasti tidak akan adil. "Benar-benar pintar dia,"*
d. *"Kau telah menolongku menyeberang."*
e. *"Awas kau, Kancil. Kalau ketemu lagi, akan kulumat habis tubuhmu yang secuil itu,"*

a. *Pas un seul animal n'est visible à part lui-même.*
b. *"Sortez-moi! Faites-moi sortir de cet endroit! Faites-moi sortir!"*
c. *Si vous partagez, je suis sûr que ce ne sera pas juste. "Il est vraiment intelligent".*
d. *"Vous m'avez aidé à traverser."*
e. *«Attention à toi, lièvre. Quand tu te reverras, j'écraserai complètement ton petit corps»*

(2)

a. *Jangankan bertemu, mendengar namanya pun tak mau.*
b. *"Ah, mudah-mudahan dia jauh dari sini."*
c. *Kancil tidak dikejar siapa-siapa, juga tidak mengejar siapa-siapa.*
d. *Tahulah buaya-buaya itu, mereka ditipu Kancil.*
e. *"Begini bagaimana? Cepat sedikit!"*

a. *Qu'importe la réunion, je ne veux même pas entendre son nom.*
b. *"Ah, j'espère qu'il est loin d'ici."*
c. *Le cerf de la souris n'était pourchassé par personne et il ne poursuivait personne.*
d. *Vous connaissez les crocodiles, ils ont été trompés par Kancil.*
e. *"Que diriez-vous de ça? Dépêchez-vous un peu!"*

(3)

a. *"Sekaranglah saatnya kita habisi dia," kata seekor buaya.*
b. *Ayo, meyembahlah dan minta ampunlah engkau kepada rajamu ini," kata Monyet dengan ketenangan yang dibuat-buat.*

a. *«Il est maintenant temps de le finir», dit un crocodile.*
b. *Allez, prie et demande pardon à ton roi,» dit le singe avec un calme fait.*

Data (1) show that the data serve to replace nouns, although there are adjustments of pronouns due to several factors. Pronouns do not automatically change according to the rules of the source language, namely Indonesian; adjustments occur in accordance to the rules of the target language, namely French. The adjustments take form in several variations, depending on the genre, the singular/plural form, and the function. In addition, in data (1b), "aku" is placed after the command word, while in data (1c), "aku" is placed in the middle of a sentence and begins an adverb, so that in the end, the word "aku" has a different translation variation where (1b) becomes *moi* and (1c) becomes *je*. This shows that grammatical

adjustments of the target text can affect the selection or variation of the existing pronouns in the source text.

Data (2) show adjustments by adding pronouns to the target text in a sentence that does not have a subject in the source text. In French, the subject must be present in a sentence. There are two ways found in adding the subject in the target text sentence. The first is by inserting the first person singular, namely *je,* and the second is by using command words or tonic pronouns as in the sentence *Dépêchez-vous un peu!.*

In data (3), there are eliminations of pronouns, as in (a), where there are "kita" and "dia" in the source text, but in the translation, there is only *le,* which is a representation of "dia". The target text sentence above emphasizes the object as a subject to action. In data (3) the pronoun "engkau" is replaced in the target text with the pronoun *vous,* but this pronoun is not visible. We can identify it through the verb *allez* (which is conjugated from the pronoun *vous*).

It can be concluded that adjustments to the pronoun aspect is grammatical, either as substitutes for pronouns that have the same function as in the source text or in the occurrences of Zero. The adjustments are made in order for the message from the source text to be well-received according to the grammatical rules of the target text.

Repetitions

A repetition is used when a topic is being re-discussed. A topic can reappear with the same words or using other words from the topic being discussed. The following topics have varying repetitions in the target text.

Table 2. Topic Repetitions

Topic	Repetition 1	Repetition 2	Repetition 3	Repetition 4	Repetition 5
Meat	cette viande	cette viande	la viande	la chair	-
Harimau (Tiger)	Tigre	Le Tigre	-	-	-
Rusa (Deer)	cerf	le petit cerf	Deer	-	-
Kancil (Mouse Deer)	le lièvre	Souris Deer	Mouse Deer	Kancil	Le cerf souris
Kancil (2)	lièvre	Cil	M. Mouse Deer	le cerf de souris	cerf de souris
Several Crocodiles	Plusieurs crocodiles	Certains des autres	-	-	-
Kau (the crocodiles)	Toi	Tu	Vous	Vous	Vous
Monyet (Monkey)	Le singe	Monkey	Monyon	-	-
Raja (King)	Le roi	Sire	-	-	-

Sound	le bruit	cette voix	du son	-	-
Task	travail	tâche	le devoir	-	-

(4)

*Bagaimana mungkin **Kancil** bisa bertengger di punggung buaya dan melaju dengan nyamannya, begitu pikir mereka. **Kancil** berjongkok di atas punggung Buaya. Tak lama kemudian, **Kancil** mengubah posisi. Kini dia duduk di atas punggung Buaya. **Kancil** betul-betul kelihatan begitu nyaman.*

*Comment **le lièvre** pouvait-il se percher sur le dos du crocodile et conduire confortablement, pensèrent-ils. **Souris Deer** accroupi sur le dos de Crocodile. Peu de temps après, **Mouse Deer** a changé de position. Maintenant, il est assis sur le dos de Crocodile. **Le cerf de la souris** a l'air vraiment confortable.*

From data (4), it can be inferred that there are many repetitions for the topic of "Kancil". Compared to "buaya," which is persistently translated as "crocodile", "Kancil" undergoes several significant changes. This can happen because the crocodile is a familiar animal in various corners of the world and already has a proper name compared with the mouse deer, which is endemic to Southeast Asia.

In the case of "Kancil" and other animals, the role of capital letters must also be considered in translation variations. Even though the correspondence is not systematic or not very precise to the target text, the use of capital letters lends nouns the characteristic of pet names or nicknames. Thus, the word "Kancil" received several different translations: *le lièvre, lievre, Souris Deer* (a mix between English and French), *Mouse Deer, le cerf de la souris, le cerf-souris, Cil, M. Mouse Deer* ("Tuan Kancil"). *Mouse Deer* is a more frequent translation and is a nickname, always capitalized. *Souris Deer* and "Kancil" are also nicknames, while *le cerf de la souris*, *le cerf souris*, and *le lièvre* are sometimes nouns and sometimes nicknames.

When the capitalization of letters is presented at the beginning of a sentence, the translation tool sometimes adds the article "*le*" to conform to the noun, but sometimes it does not, and therefore the corresponding words are considered a nickname. In addition, when capital letters are present in the middle of a sentence, the corresponding words are more likely to be treated as a nickname. Finally, the translation tool translates word-for-word from the source text to the target text without considering the differences of the order of the nouns, as seen in the translation of this source text: "'Jadi sebelumnya kau dalam perangkap ini?' tanya kancil itu." into this: "«Alors tu étais dans ce piège avant? a demandé le cerf de souris cette." However, the demonstrative pronoun conforms to the feminine "*souris*" (mouse) in the target text, which is also the case of the translation of the adjective "diam" into "*silencieuse*".

(5)

a. *"Hei,mana sopan-santunmu, **Cil**.*
b. *"Haa, kebetulan. **Kancil** yang cerdik, tolonglah aku," seru Rusa.*
c. ***Kancil diam** sebentar.*
d. *"Jadi sebelumnya kau dalam perangkap ini?" tanya **Kancil itu**.*

e. *"O, silakan, silakan, **Tuan Kancil**...*
f. *"Ho ho ho, **Kancil, Kancil**...*
g. ***Kancil** dari berbagai penjuru. **Kancil** masih asyik minum.*
h. ***Kancil** menampakkan diri. Bukan main kagetnya **Kancil**. Secara refleks, **Kancil** segera bergerak untuk melarikan diri.*

a. *"Hé, où sont tes manières, **Cil**.*
b. *"Haa, coïncidence. **Le lièvre** intelligent, aidez-moi", s'écria le cerf.*
c. ***Mouse Deer** resta **silencieuse** pendant un moment.*
d. *"Alors tu étais dans ce piège avant?" a demandé **le cerf de souris cette**.*
e. *"O, s'il vous plaît, s'il vous plaît, **M. Mouse Deer**."*
f. *"Ho ho ho, **lièvre, lièvre**..*
g. ***Cerf de souris** de partout. **Le cerf de la souris** aime toujours boire.*
h. ***Le cerf de souris** est apparu. Quelle surprise **Kancil**. Par réflexe, **Mouse Deer** s'est immédiatement déplacé pour s'échapper.*

The translation process with Google Translate was done sentence by sentence. While repetition is a very common phenomenon in the source text and is widely practiced, in the target text it is considered inappropriate and incorrect. In data (5), there are eight sentences with only one subject, namely "Kancil", with its many translation variations. In France, Kancil is not well known by the public, especially children, so no official translation can be used as a standard. This results in various variations of the translation of the term "Kancil", as seen in the above data inventory.

(6)

*Pada suatu hari yang cerah, tanpa alasan yang jelas, **Kancil** berlari-larian ke sana-kemari. **Kancil** tidak dikejar siapa-siapa, juga tidak mengejar siapa-siapa. **Kancil** hanya ingin berlari-lari ke sana-kemari, itu saja. Setelah berlari-lari cukup lama, **Kancil** kelelahan dan tertidur di bawah sebuah pohon besar. Tak terasa begitu lamanya **dia** tertidur. **Kancil** dibangunkan oleh suara yang sungguh memekakan telinga siapa saja yang mendengarnya.*

*Par une journée ensoleillée, sans raison apparente, **le cerf de la souris** court partout. **Le cerf de la souris** n'était pourchassé par personne et il ne poursuivait personne. **Mouse Deer** voulait juste courir ici et là, c'est tout. Après avoir couru pendant une longue période, **Mouse Deer** était épuisé et s'est endormi sous un grand arbre. **Il** n'a pas l'impression qu'**il** dort depuis si longtemps. **Souris Deer** réveillé par un son assourdissant pour quiconque l'entend.*

In data (6), in the source text, there is only one pronoun to avoid the repetition of "Tak terasa begitu lamanya **dia** tertidur". In Google Translate's translation result, the formula stays the same. Logically, French authors will never repeat the name **Kancil** in each sentence if there are no other characters and the word serves the same function in that every sentence. Ideally, the name "Kancil" will only appear in the first sentence, or twice at the most if one considers the ratio

between repetitions and pronouns in the target text. Moreover, since it is a children's story, it will also depends on the position of the page, namely whether the word is on the same page or not. In addition, the pronoun *il* should not be present twice as subject in the sentence: ***Il** n'a pas l'impression qu'**il** dort*.

(7)

Aku adalah **raja, rajamu, raja semua** hewan di hutan ini.

Je suis **le roi, ton roi, le roi de tous** les animaux de cette forêt.

In the translation of the repetition in data (7), the term "raja" serves various functions in the source text, which can only be found in the target text.

(8)

*"Satu, **kau,** karena **kau** paling besar, mendapat kepalaku. Dua, karena **kau** kecil, cukup kaki kiri bagian depan. Tiga, **kau** kaki kanan bagian belakang. Empat, **kau** paha bagian atas. Lima, **kau** paha bagian bawah. Enam ..."* begitu kata Kancil seterusnya.

*« Un, **toi,** parce que **tu** es le plus grand, prens ma tête. Deux, puisque **vous** êtes petit, juste le pied gauche de l'avant. Trois, **vous** avez la jambe droite en arrère. Quatre, **vous** êtes le haut de la cuisse. Cinq, **vous** êtes la bas de la cuisse. Six ..."* dit Mouse Deer

Data (8) shows the repetition of pronouns on the topic of "buaya". "Kau", in reference to "buaya", are translated into pronouns *vous* and *tu*. The results can be said to be Google Translate's inability to understand context. This is due to the fact that the positions of "Kancil" as speaker and the "buaya" are equal; "Kancil" does not convey politeness because in that situation "Kancil" is trying to outwit the "buaya". In this context, the crocodiles are considered to be of the same position, and there is no leader among them. This is known from the appointment of "Kancil" as the decision-maker in apportioning the meat obtained by those crocodiles. Thus, the automatic translation carried out by Google Translate is a word-for-word or sentence-for-sentence translation, resulting in several variations that include politeness and familiarity. The selection of pronouns is not a "conscious" and random choice.

However, in children's fairy tales in the target language, especially in fables that convey the relationship between animals and other animals, *tu* would be the most appropriate choice of pronoun. This is due to children's tendency to see the relationships between animals to be casual, making the mention of the pronoun easier to understand.

Repetition in this context becomes highly dynamic in which the repetitions of nouns not simply occur but also serve as a test for the accuracy of the translation tool in understanding context. The repetitions of the topic "Kancil" show that many variations are presented, and they have various meanings. However, the translation tool does not yet possess the accuracy in determining the repetitions of pronouns. This is naturally related to the different grammatical structure of the source language and the target language. Ultimately, it can be understood that Google Translate's translation is a word-for-word or sentence-for-sentence translation.

DISCUSSION

From the data that has been presented, it can be seen that the use of pronouns dominates the story, more so than repetitions. This is because the requirements for using pronouns are simpler than repetition. In addition, French has various pronouns sorted by types, namely, feminine-masculine, singular-plural, subject-object/direct-indirect, near-far, and possessive (Sajarwa, 2018).

In addition to creating continuity of discourse topics, data (1)-(3) show that pronouns in translation also undergo adjustments so that they not only function as substitutes for nouns, but can also add and remove pronouns themselves. Pronouns have many different functions, and their usage varies from language to language. Some function as reference elements, connecting one element to the other in the discourse, while others simply ensure that sentences are grammatical (Guillou & Hardmeier, 2016). Thus, in translation, the source text must be adapted to the rules of the French language. In French, the subject must be present in the sentence, and therefore, the subject needs to be added to the each target sentence. The addition can be done by inserting singular first-person pronouns, or by using a command sentence using topic pronouns.

In data (3), the pronoun "engkau" is translated as *vous*. The use of the pronoun "engkau" in the data is intended to honor the interlocutor. This sense of respect does not appear in the French translation. The pronoun *vous* in French is mostly used for less intimate relationships (Gadet, 2003). In the framework of this respect, data (3) also show the attempt of humbling oneself. This is also not seen in the French translation. Thus, the strategy of respect in Indonesian is conveyed through pronouns and self-humbling, while French only employs pronouns.

 The use of the pronoun "kau" in data (8) refers to each individual in a group of "Buaya". In this case, the use of both *tu* and *vous* in the translation is considered inaccurate as there is a difference between *tu* and *vous*. Each of the "kau" object has the same position as the speaker, namely "Kancil", and does not fit the context being discussed. In addition, in Indonesian the pronoun "kau" tends to be used to replace humans (Chaer, 2008). The pronoun is used when the participant's social gap is close, while the pronoun *vous* is usually appropriate in the context of a wide social gap (Wu et al., 2016). Machine translations can produce mistakes when there are contexts and cultures or situations involved (Suprato, 2014). Thus, it can be concluded that Google Translate still translates word-for-word or sentence-for-sentence, and is not yet sensitive to relevant cultural contexts or situations.

Friot (2003) states that authors of children's literature always take children's comprehension and knowledge into consideration. It is for this reason that in the source text the author uses only the name "Kancil". However, the variations found in the translation of repetitions in data (4) contradict French authors' way of thinking. The name Kancil will only be present in the first sentence. For the next sentence, the name does not reappear, only to be replaced by other names, namely *Souris Deer* and *le cerf de la souris*, with capital initial letters. The use of capital letters in the nouns of the topic Kancil is also essential to note. According to Constantinescu (2016), the use of capital letters in translation indicates a nickname. For example, *Souris Deer* serves as a nickname, while *le cerf de la souris,* and *le lièvre* serve as nicknames. In other

words, the Indonesian language uses repetitions, whereas the French translation avoids repetitions and replaces the noun with lexical equivalences.

This analysis on the translation of pronouns and repetitions by means of Google Translate will be useful for translation studies. The increasing use of gadgets makes people rely more and more on those gadgets in their activities. For convenience and speed, people often use Google Translate to translate articles or documents they wish to read. Equipped with artificial intelligence, machine translation is designed with the hope of having the ability similar to an expert translator who can analyze data and make (translation) decisions accordingly. However, many studies that have been conducted on machine translation show that there are errors yet to be found in the translation results (Angi, 2019). Thus, this study contributes to pointing out Google Translate's flaws when viewed through the translation of pronouns and repetitions. In addition, from this study, it was found that Google Translate could not completely transfer culture from the source text to the target text, especially in the use of language aimed at the target audience, namely children. As a result, Google Translate tends to use foreignization in its translation results, even though it is better to translate children's stories using the domestication strategy with several adaptations, especially ones related to cultural elements (see Fitriana, 2013).

CONCLUSION

The data collected prove that the translation tool can only restitute textual sentence-for-sentence messages. This has been shown through the translation of pronouns and repetitions. The corresponding pronouns in the translation results could not reflect both the target text's writing style as well as its culture/literature. Regarding pronoun translation, Google Translate still translates word for word and is not yet sensitive to the cultural context or situation being discussed. In the repetitions of animal names, the variations that appeared were random, resulting in Google Translate's failure in presenting the full, intended meaning. Indonesian uses the repetition form, while the French translation avoids repetition and replaces it with lexical equivalence. Patterns or writings in French also do not use too many substitutions. When particular characteristics are added as knowledge elements for children, they will only appear once and become pronouns that do not carry the certain characteristics found in the source text.

The translation process must be adapted to each period and culture. As a result, translation tools cannot be said to be relevant in translating literature, especially children's literature. This is because translation is an act of interlingual communication, the manifestation of which is strongly influenced by the cultures of the language users. The flaws found in the translation tool's translation results show just how important cultural background and grasp of context are. It also shows that complex literary texts and writing styles are difficult for machine translation to process. Another problem that arose is that translation results generated by random processes are difficult to use in arguments. As a result, translation theories cannot fully explain this anomaly, and other disciplines related to programming are needed to comprehensively understand the exchange of codes in machine translation tools.

This study on the translation of pronouns and repetitions uses one children's story entitled "Petualangan Si Kancil". The amount of data collected is limited, and the language used is one that simple enough for children to easily understand. Studies on other aspects of children's language, such as the translation of verb conjunctions, can still be done. By knowing how translation works for a child's language, we can understand the complexity of the French language from reviewing the translation of children's language.

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