Proceeding of 2nd International Conference on the Teaching of English and Literature
Bengkulu, Indonesia, November 6th, 2021

ISBN: 9 786235 930053
Page 10-16

Digital Translation Of English And Latin In Taxonomy

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Abstract

Latin and English are two languages that have an important role in learning taxonomy. The digital age has provided practicality for non-biologists to translate taxonomic names. This research is a quantitative-descriptive research. The method used is a test method by the Google search engine using a smartphone versus a notebook device to determine the level of speed, practicality and quality of translation. The data analysis technique in this study is descriptive quantitative which uses three lines of research activities, namely data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification. The research sample was conducted by purposive sample with a total of ten taxonomic names. The results obtained are that the search speeds on smartphones and notebooks are fast, the level of practicality is easier to use a smartphone than a notebook, and the quality of the resulting translation is accurate, acceptable and legible.

Keywords**:** English; Latin; Taxonomy; Translation

Introduction,

Today, the use of conventional dictionaries has been replaced by the presence of portable dictionaries such as Alfalink and even dictionaries can be used digitally with the help of the internet via the Google application (Mahardika, 2017). The use of digital dictionaries via google can be determined by the type of equipment used such as smartphones and computers because different performance will certainly affect speed (Utami et al., 2016). Digital dictionaries such as Google search have advantages where the vocabulary is very large, can be developed or revised, multilingual, interactive, collaborative, inexpensive, attractive in design and easy to use (Taufiqurrahmam, 2009). Translating via the internet on google is not recommended for complex translated sentences due to grammatical errors that often occur but only for translations of words, phrases, compound and simple sentences (Weda, 2014). In the development of increasingly advanced technology, interlingual communication (interlingual translation) is one that has a significant impact (Doherty, 2016). So it is necessary to explore the quality of the translation of the Latin taxonomy with its relationship to English.

The translation of the taxonomy must match the aspects of message accuracy, acceptability and readability (Widarwati, 2015). Taxonomies to describe species have been carried out over the last 260 years in a formal, intellectual and applied manner (Daglio & Dawson, 2019). One of the functions of the translation linkage for data collection from various species is to assess the gene regulation that occurs at the level of protein synthesis. So, translation studies are more accurate than transcription studies (Mazzoni-Putman & Stepanova, 2018). In studying the taxonomic character at the species level, statistical analysis is very necessary because the precision of the species description increases and at the intraspecific level for provide a more accurate description of variability (Honey & Paxman, 1986). In relation to the translation of taxonomies related to Indonesian and English, it is known that the translation of the target language into Indonesian is easier to translate than other target languages and the type of short sentence is the easiest to translate (Bania et al., 2021)

The activity of translating taxonomies digitally using a notebook or smartphone requires the help of the internet which is internet networks in the form of WAN (Wide Area Network), LAN (Local Area Network), and Wireless LAN or WiFi (Pusvita & Huda, 2019). To find out the quality of information provided by a leading internet-based search engine such as Google, it is known that the GoogleDork technique can be a good choice because this technique uses punctuation marks in Google Search to obtain detailed information. In the matter of taxonomy translation, punctuation "-" is used which has a function to find several meanings that match the word to be interlingualed between English and Latin (Haq, 2017). With regard to the use of the internet, the use of notebooks and smartphones can be used as learning media for SMART Teacher or a Strategy for Generating Technology-based Learning Tools, including taxonomy translation activities related to Latin and English (Nurwan et al., 2018).

In translation related to Latin as a language for taxonomic naming in order to achieve difficult objectives in the form of interlingual and cross cultural confrontation, the translation is assisted by comparative linguistics by showing the grammatical aspects between languages (Xhamani, 2014). In the best translation of Latin to English and vice versa is the satisfaction of our sense of consistency, such as the disclosure of complete thoughts on the elements of sentences that have been arranged (Rickard, 1916). Digital translation techniques on taxonomy can be at the word level for the sake of obtaining the transfer of messages from the source language to the target language such as the linkage of English as an international language and Latin which functions in scientific naming in the field of biological studies. The results obtained from this taxonomy translation must meet the aspects of accuracy, acceptability and legibility. Accuracy is the equivalence between the source language text and the target language. Acceptability is the disclosure of a translation in accordance with applicable rules, norms and culture and legibility refers to the translation results can be understood or not by the readers of the translation. (Dhyaningrum et al., 2016; Supriadi, 2020).

Research Methodology,

This research used descriptive method. With regard to the sample used as a test material for this study, 10 English words were prepared beforehand or in other words, purposive sampling. Then the tools used as research objects were prepared as purposive sampling as well as a smartphone, namely Realme X3 Superzoom and a notebook, namely MSI Prestige Core i5. This purposive sampling was very suitable for qualitative research because it had a design so that it can delivered or achieved research objectives (Santosa, 2014).

The data collection procedure was carried out on October 23, 2021 at Samudra University by asking for the help of two randomly selected lecturers to each apply a smartphone and notebook and fill out a questionnaire. The lecturers will do a test for each English word using a google search of 10 words with the GoogleDork technique (Haq, 2017) to determine the quality of Latin taxonomy translations and the speed of digital data search. The questionnaire was filled out in order to determine the level of ease of data retrieval.

The data analysis technique was carried out with three activity lines, namely data reduction, data presentation and verification according to Miles & Hubermann (2005). The data classified based on the time it took digitally using the internet which was taken from the same Wifi signal between the smartphone and notebook at the location that had been prepared. The reason to focus on google websites was because the most popular web search engine (Kurniadi & Mulyani, 2017). Data search speed was considered fast if it was able to display results in 5 seconds, was considered moderate in 6 seconds to 10 seconds and above was considered slow. In accordance with the research object interviewed two lecturers about the limits of patience to wait for internet search results. The ease of using a smartphone or notebook in finding data depended on the practicality. The quality of the translation had been based on the accuracy, acceptability and legibility by Nababan et al. (2012).

Findings and Discussion

Findings

Download speed and ease of reading the contents of the information are included in the characteristics of a good website quality in terms of using the internet network to facilitate searching for data needs (Suliman, 2020). Based on the Googledork technique by Haq (2017), the search for taxonomy translations from English to Latin words to find out the speed of data search is as follows:

Table 1. Data Speed Research in Taxonomy Translation Digitally

Number	English (Source Language)	Googledork -	Latin (Target Language)	Smartphone Speed	Notebook Speed	Speed Result
1	Tiger	-scientific name	Panthera Tigris	2 Seconds	2 Seconds	Fast
2	Cattle	-scientific name	Bos Taurus	2 Seconds	2 Seconds	Fast

3	Rhinoceros	-scientific name	Rhinocerotidae	2 Seconds	2 Seconds	Fast
4	Giraffe	-scientific name	Giraffa	2 Seconds	2 Seconds	Fast
5	Ant	-scientific name	Formicidae	2 Seconds	2 Seconds	Fast
6	Pig	-scientific name	Sus Scrofa Domesticus	2 Seconds	2 Seconds	Fast
7	Crocodile	-scientific name	Crocodylinae	2 Seconds	2 Seconds	Fast
8	Lion	-scientific name	Panthera Leo	2 Seconds	2 Seconds	Fast
9	Wolf	-scientific name	Canis lupus	2 Seconds	2 Seconds	Fast
10	Sheep	-scientific name	Ovis Aries	2 Seconds	2 Seconds	Fast

The emergence of translation memory technology has brought a big change where the focus is on the text segment in the form of checking or editing digital translation results by translators (Al-Ayubi, 2017). Computer networks can be grouped into three types, including LAN (Local Area Network). MAN (Metropolitan Area Network) and WAN (Wide Area Network). Wireless is a network of internet usage technology that is currently popular. wireless n or called IEEE 802.11n is today's cutting-edge wireless technology that can access a maximum speed of 100 Mbps, wide signal coverage and is able to resist interference from other sources (Setyawan, et al., 2016). All English words searched for taxonomic translation based on the googledork technique resulted in the same fast speed between smartphones and notebooks. The quality of speed in translating digitally is equally fast because it manages to provide information in under 5 seconds.

Table 2. Ease of Translating Taxonomies on Gadgets

Questionaires	**Lecturer 1 (Research Objects Using Smartphones)**	**Leturer 2 (Research Objects Using Notebook)**
Easier to translate taxonomies digitally on a smartphone or notebook?	Smartphone	Smartphone
Reason, please?	Smartphones are simpler and easier to carry. Can be held in one hand and allows the user to	Notebooks are not as free as smartphones in their use. Requires a certain place. Can't

	switch places or do multitasking activities when needed.	use internet via GSM card.

Discussion

In the table above, it is known that smartphones have advantages in ease of use compared to notebooks because of their simple size, allowing one hand, movable and flexible locations and enabling multitasking activities. While notebooks are fixated on Wifi because they very rarely have a GSM card slot, require a certain place and the user's movement is not free. Matlubah et al. (2016) stated E-learning via notebook is no more profitable than m-learning via smartphone because it has the advantage of being relatively inexpensive. Then, Timbowo (2016) added with the capabilities and technological developments in smartphones, it can be defined as a small computer that has the ability as a telephone.

Table 3. Taxonomy Translation Quality

English (Source Language)	**Taxonomy in Latin (Target Language)**	**Accuracy**	**Acceptability**	**Legibility**
Tiger	Panthera Tigris	Accurate	Acceptable	Legible
Cattle	Bos Taurus	Accurate	Acceptable	Legible
Rhinoceros	Rhinocerotidae	Accurate	Acceptable	Legible
Giraffe	Giraffa	Accurate	Acceptable	Legible
Ant	Formicidae	Accurate	Acceptable	Legible
Pig	Sus Scrofa Domesticus	Accurate	Acceptable	Legible
Crocodile	Crocodylinae	Accurate	Acceptable	Legible
Lion	Panthera Leo	Accurate	Acceptable	Legible
Wolf	Canis lupus	Accurate	Acceptable	Legible
Sheep	Ovis Aries	Accurate	Acceptable	Legible

From this third table, it can be seen that the quality of the translation of the taxonomy translation is good because all English words are translated scientifically into Latin in an accurate, acceptable and legible manner. Accuracy is the level of conveyance of messages from the source language to the target language. Acceptability is the prevalence or reasonableness of the translated text for the target language community. Readability is the level of ease of target readers in understanding the translated text (Handayani, 2009).

Conclusion and Suggestion

Translating taxonomies on English words into Latin digitally is using a smartphone and a notebook to produce the same speed, a smartphone is more practical than a notebook in this study and the quality of the translation is good because it is accurate, acceptable and legible.

Suggestion for other researchers in the future to continue research with more research objects and more varied translation techniques. Translating taxonomies on English words into Latin digitally is using a smartphone and a notebook to produce the same speed, a smartphone is more practical than a notebook in this study and the quality of the translation is good because it is accurate, acceptable and legible.

Suggestion for other researchers in the future to continue research with more research objects and more varied translation techniques.

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