

Identifying Google Translation And Students' Vocabulary Mastery In Suburban Senior High School

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Abstract

One of the most essential human needs is language since it serves as a means of communication between people. Google Translation provides a general definition of words; hence, learners who use it may have varied interpretations of the meaning of the word. The development of proficiency and attainment of competency in the target language are largely dependent on vocabulary learning. Most learners in Indonesia speak English under specific conditions. Based on the previous studies the first time they collected the data; it was shown that under 50% of students have been involved in application or other media to learn English. This essay employs a mixed-method approach that combines quantitative and qualitative techniques. The first question will be analyzed using a qualitative method to determine the suburban school kids' motivation. A quantitative approach would be used to analyze the second question. Senior high school students would make up the study's population. The observation states that a suburb is usually located outside of a city or town and has a lower population density than an urban area. The researcher decided to use SMA Negeri 15 Samarinda to conduct the study. This school is built in a suburban area which is far from the city but internet access still exists. The total population of this research was 140 students from grades 10 to 11. Therefore, the researcher employed simple random sampling techniques to take a sample. Based on the data analysis, it was found that the majority of the students used Google Translate for every activity they needed.

Keywords: *Google Translate, vocabulary mastery, suburban students, senior high school*

Abstrak

Salah satu kebutuhan manusia yang paling penting adalah bahasa, karena bahasa berfungsi sebagai alat komunikasi antarmanusia. Google Terjemahan menyediakan definisi umum dari kata-kata; oleh karena itu, pelajar yang menggunakannya mungkin memiliki interpretasi yang beragam tentang arti kata tersebut. Pengembangan kemahiran dan pencapaian kompetensi dalam bahasa target sangat bergantung pada pembelajaran kosakata. Sebagian besar pelajar di Indonesia berbicara bahasa Inggris dalam kondisi tertentu. Berdasarkan penelitian sebelumnya, saat pertama kali mengumpulkan data; ditunjukkan bahwa kurang dari 50% siswa telah terlibat dalam aplikasi atau media lain untuk belajar bahasa Inggris. Tulisan ini menggunakan pendekatan metode campuran yang menggabungkan teknik kuantitatif dan kualitatif. Pertanyaan pertama akan dianalisis dengan menggunakan metode kualitatif untuk menentukan motivasi anak-anak sekolah di pinggiran kota. Pendekatan kuantitatif akan digunakan untuk menganalisis pertanyaan kedua. Siswa sekolah menengah atas akan menjadi populasi penelitian ini. Berdasarkan pengamatan, daerah pinggiran kota biasanya terletak di luar kota dan memiliki kepadatan penduduk yang lebih rendah dibandingkan daerah perkotaan. Peneliti memutuskan untuk menggunakan SMA Negeri 15 Samarinda untuk melakukan penelitian ini. Sekolah ini dibangun di daerah pinggiran kota yang jauh dari kota tetapi akses internet masih ada. Total populasi penelitian ini adalah 140 siswa dari kelas 10 hingga 12. Oleh karena itu, peneliti menggunakan teknik simple random sampling untuk mengambil sampel. Berdasarkan analisis data, ditemukan bahwa sebagian besar siswa menggunakan Google Translate untuk setiap kegiatan yang mereka butuhkan.

Kata kunci: *Google Translate, vocabulary mastery, suburban students, senior high school*

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INTRODUCTION

One essential instrument for learning a foreign language is the dictionary. Along with it, instead of using humans as a translator or interpreters, there is an invention such as the translation machine which can help the user to find a new definition of the target or source language. With this kind of tool, the process of translating the text without the need for human intervention. Those two statements have a relation to each other whereby dictionaries have long been a valuable resource for translators and other linguists (Buendía-Castro, 2023). As mentioned before, nowadays the dictionary is changed to be online which is easier for the user in using it. It is not only the translator or linguist who needs to translate the words, but the students who learn the language will use it. Related to learning a foreign language, especially English, online dictionary has a big role.

The foundation of learning a new language is vocabulary. However, in some cases, maybe some Indonesian students who have English as a second language or foreign language do not use this kind of tool for recognizing the words in learning language as they already mastered or are fluent in using English for both written and spoken communication. However, not a few students still use a translator to understand the meaning of the words. This happens as some of the students do not familiar yet with English, maybe some of them do not use English in their daily life, or maybe some of the students do not want to learn this foreign language or it is because of the limited access. Immediately, students who live in big cities and students who live in suburban areas have different learning styles. Students who live in a big city seem to have been familiar with some utterances in English which may maybe the condition is opposite of what I t is seen in some students who do not have access to broader knowledge as it is gained in the big city.

In other cases, it is about the limited application or the tools that is used between students in a big city and students in a suburb. Students in a big city may have the awareness to do more action in improve their knowledge by knowing several online tools or applications to support their study in terms of vocabulary CNN Indonesia has released several tools to support vocabulary knowledge such as *deepl*, *Microsoft translator*, *Itranslate*, *linguee*, *Babylon translator*, *reverso translation*, *trip lingo translator*, *Msource*, etc ((CNN Indonesia, 2021). Meanwhile, in the suburb's students, the majority of the students are only familiar with one tool namely Google Translation. Few of them recognize new English vocabulary based on games was under 50% the first time the previous researcher investigated (Sabilla, 2023). According to (Sari & Aminatun, 2021) it was only 15 students from 31 students who used English subtitles when they watched movies. According to these descriptions, it was few students involved in applications or other media to learn English and it was shown that learning vocabulary is matters in learning a language.

Because English and Indonesian use different vocabulary-building strategies, many people find it challenging to master both languages. While most learners in Indonesia speak English under specific conditions, English is the language that English speakers use daily to communicate with others. This means that the vocabulary of Indonesian students is still lacking (Munir, 2016). As

regards those situations, therefore, this study conducted to answer the first research question is to identify the reason for applying Google Translate among students in senior high school who live in suburban areas. The second research question is does by using Google Translate they can improve their vocabulary mastery.

METHOD

The method that is used for this article is a mixed method approach between quantitative and qualitative methods. The first question will be analyzed by using a qualitative approach to identify the reason for the students from the suburban school using Google Translate. The second question will be analyzed by using the quantitative method.

The population of this study would be students in senior high schools. According to the observation, the suburbs area is typically a placement on the periphery of a city or town along with a lower population density than urban area. Several characteristics that are included for suburban area schools are the diversity of students who come from various socioeconomic backgrounds, ethnicities, and cultures. Suburban areas have better resources compared to rural areas including technology but the access and the use of online media are not as big as in a big city. Based on this criterion, the researcher decided to use SMA Negeri 15 Samarinda to conduct the study. This school is built in a suburban area which is far from the city but internet access still exists.

The total population of this school for grades 10 and 11 is 188 students. Therefore, simple random sampling techniques were used to take the sample. Based on the table of sample size with a 5% error, the sample where 140 students became the respondents of the study. They participated in answering the questionnaire and by selecting appropriate participants, they were involved in taking qualitative data.

As regards to use of qualitative method to answer the first question, the instrument of the study would be an open-ended questionnaire which is adopted from (A. E. Putri, 2021) The questionnaire will use a Likert scale from strongly agree to strongly disagree and a score from 4 to 1. Meanwhile, for answering the second question is a quantitative method, the researcher will also adopt the questionnaire from(A. E. Putri, 2021). The indicator in taking qualitative data, the researcher will select several students who have high, middle, and low intensity in accessing Google Translate (GT). Therefore, to gain the participant of the qualitative data, the questionnaire would be delivered first.

The analysis of the data for quantitative was done by analyzing the items of the questionnaire. How many students answered strongly agree to strongly disagree based on the question? In detail, the score of the questionnaire would be categorized by using the Likert scale as follows: Strongly Agree (SA) get a score of 4, Agree (A) get a score of 3, Disagree (DS) get a score of 2, Strongly Disagree (SD) get score 1. The researcher counted the mean of the questionnaire. For the interview session, the researcher would apply 4 steps namely collecting the data, reduction/data categorization, data displaying, and taking a conclusion.

For qualitative data, questionnaires (question forms with open-ended answers) were used. The investigator will provide participants with a questionnaire containing a few pre-prepared questions. For selecting the participants who will be involved in collecting qualitative data, the researcher will choose 6 participants randomly. To ensure that each participant's response is appropriate for addressing the study problem, the researcher has developed a set of conceptual questions that will be asked of them. In quantitative data collecting, questionnaires (with close questionnaire types) are used.

The steps of analyzing the qualitative data had 3 steps namely data reduction, data display, and conclusion. In data reduction, the reduced data presented a clearer picture and facilitated the researcher's ability to gather additional data as needed. The data must then be displayed following its reduction. The data is displayed for this study in a short description. Moreover, the study conclusions' core is the conclusion, which concludes earlier analyses or concussions discovered via the application of deductive and inductive reasoning techniques. As a result, the conclusion of a qualitative study may or may not provide an answer to the research question. Further, based on those 2 methods, the researcher constructed the result based on the findings.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The study's conclusions, which were derived from the data analysis using Google Forms questions, and the quantitative data collected by interview from the SMA Negeri 15 Samarinda students. 68 men and 72 women participated in a recent poll of 140 students, and the demographic analysis showed a balanced gender distribution. The purpose of the poll was to investigate different viewpoints on Identifying Google Translation and Students' Vocabulary Mastery in Suburban Senior High School. This fair portrayal highlights complex viewpoints and possible points of agreement or disagreement while enabling a thorough grasp to be viewed and experienced across various demographic groups.

Table 1. The result of the Questionnaire

No	Statement	Mean	SD	%			
				SA (4)	A (3)	D (2)	SD (1)
1	In translating English material, I always use Google Translate	3.25	0.577	32.1%	60.7%	7.1%	-
2	I have never used Google Translate to translate English texts or materials	1.99	0.594	2.9%	8.6%	73.6%	15.0%
3	I have a Google translate application which is always available to use	3.13	0.633	25.0%	65.0%	7.9%	2.1%
4	Google translate is very helped in improving translation ability	3.55	0.527	56.4%	42.1%	1.4%	-
5	Google Translate has helped me in every way of the translation process	3.39	0.519	40.7%	57.9%	1.4%	-

6	Google Translate makes it easy in the translation process	3.37	0.541	39.3%	59.3%	0.7%	0.7%
7	Google Translate is not quite right at translating text in the English language	2.40	0.655	5.7%	32.1%	58.6%	3.6%
8	English text can be effectively translated by Google translate	2.93	0.595	13.6%	66.4%	19.3%	0.7%
9	In using Google Translate, I translate word by word	2.89	0.669	15.0%	60.7%	22.1%	2.1%
10	In using Google Translate, I translate sentence by sentence	2.99	0.550	13.6%	72.1%	13.6%	0.7%
11	I translate paragraph by paragraph)	2.99	0.600	16.4%	66.4%	16.4%	0.7%
12	I couldn't do translation without <i>Google Translate</i>	2.68	0.702	12.1%	45.0%	41.4%	1.4%
13	Google Translate makes me too lazy to open a dictionary to translate English text	2.48	0.714	5.0%	45.7%	41.4%	7.9%
14	Google translates faster than other tools	3.07	0.504	15.7%	76.4%	7.1%	0.7%
15	Internet network no interferes with the use of the Google Translate application	2.59	0.729	10.0%	43.6%	42.1%	4.3%
16	I depend on Google Translate to translate English text	2.72	0.635	8.6%	56.4%	33.6%	1.4%
17	Google Translate is more accurate in providing translation results than other application	2.80	0.602	9.3%	62.1%	27.9%	0.7%
18	I am satisfied with the results of the translation from Google Translate	3.15	0.431	17.9%	79.3%	2.9%	-
19	I cannot be separated from Google Translate in translation process	2.64	0.690	9.3%	48.6%	39.3%	2.9%
20	Google translate can fulfill all my needs in terms of translating English	2.96	0.568	12.9%	72.1%	13.6%	1.4%
21	Google Translate cannot fulfill all my needs in terms of translating English	2.49	0.662	6.4%	39.3%	51.4%	2.9%
22	I prefer translating using Google Translate rather than an English dictionary	2.96	0.645	16.4%	65.0%	16.4%	2.1%
23	Google Translate provides many benefits in terms of translating English	3.10	0.484	15.7%	80.0%	2.9%	1.4%
24	Applications other than Google Translate, are unable to provide translation results as good as Google Translate)	2.52	0.694	7.9%	40.0%	48.6%	3.6%
25	Google Translate is more practical than an English dictionary	3.14	0.670	29.3%	55.7%	14.3%	0.7%

There were differing opinions on the use of Google Translate for translating English materials, according to the responses from 140 respondents. Based on table 1 above there are several results that explain each of them. Statement no, 1 which tells about translating English texts, 32.1% of respondents strongly agreed that Google Translate is useful and effective. However, 60.7% of respondents agreed to use Google Translate. On the other hand, 7.1% of respondents disagreed with the idea of translating English content using Google Translate. Based on the second column in the table above, a sizable majority, 88.6%, overall disagreed or strongly disagreed with the statement that

they had never translated English texts or materials using Google Translate. This suggests that many respondents strongly agree or agree with using Google Translate for this kind of purpose. Given the high level of disagreement, it seems that most respondents frequently access Google Translate for translation tasks.

Table 2-line 3 table above shows that the data presented, 90.0% of the total respondents, strongly agree or agree that they have an accessible Google Translate program. In table 1. line 4, most respondents surveyed 98.5% overall strongly agreed or agreed that using Google Translate can help them become more proficient translators. Only 1.4% of respondents disagreed with this statement. According to the study results in the fifth column, 98.6% of the respondents stated that they strongly agree or agree that Google Translate provides significant help at every stage of the translation process. This shows that most respondents find Google Translate very helpful in doing translation. Table 1 line 6 shows that 98.6% of respondents overall strongly agree or agree that Google Translate makes the translation process easier. Only 1.4% of the respondents disagreed or strongly disagreed with the statement. This confirms that many respondents feel that Google Translate is effective in simplifying translation.

According to the survey results in Table 1 line 7, most of the respondents 62.2% overall disagreed or strongly disagreed with the statement that the accuracy of Google Translate in translating English text is still lacking. However, 37.8% of respondents agreed or strongly agreed with the statement, which shows that some respondents do not always believe that Google Translate is accurate when translating from English. This finding shows that consumers have different opinions on how trustworthy Google Translate is.

Based on the research results of Table 1 line 8, a sizable majority, namely 80.0% overall strongly agree or agree that Google Translate can translate English text well. This shows that most respondents have a positive opinion about Google Translate's ability to accurately translate English materials. The 19.3% of those who disagree or strongly disagree may have doubts or point to specific instances where they believe Google Translate does not translate English information effectively. Nonetheless, the strong consensus shows that many users believe that Google Translate is a useful resource for translating English text efficiently. Furthermore, the ninth column shows that there are many respondents, or about 75.7% of the total respondents, agreeing or strongly agreeing that they translate word-for-word when using Google Translate. However, a small percentage of respondents 24.2% disagreed with this approach, which suggests that they may prefer or understand the drawbacks of translating word-for-word.

In table 1 line 10, the study showed that there were 85.7% of participants who agreed (72.1%) or strongly agreed (13.6%) with this strategy. Meanwhile, a small proportion of participants (14.3%) disagreed (13.6%) or strongly disagreed (0.7%). These results show that most participants were in Favor of the strategy, with only a small percentage giving negative responses. Then in the eleventh column, the study showed that most participants, 82.8%, strongly agreed (66.4%) or agreed (16.4%)

with this approach. Only 0.7% of participants strongly disagreed, while 16.4% disagreed. This shows that most participants were in Favor of the approach, with only a few giving negative responses. The twelfth column of data shows variations in respondents' attitudes towards using Google Translate. A total of 57.1% of respondents rely on Google Translate for their translation needs, with 12.1% strongly agreeing and 45.0% agreeing. However, 42.8% of respondents disagreed with the use of Google Translate, split into 41.4% disagree and 1.4% strongly disagree. This shows that while most respondents consider Google Translate important, there is a significant portion who prefer other translation methods or are sceptical about relying on automated technology for translation accuracy.

Based on Table 1 line 13, there is a statement "I am too lazy to open a dictionary when translating English materials because of Google Translate" Therefore, the survey findings show that respondents' perspectives are not all the same. The majority, 50.7%, agreed (45.7%) or strongly agreed (5.0%) with this statement, indicating that the ease of use of Google Translate deters people from using conventional dictionaries. However, 49.3% disagreed, with 41.4% expressing disagreement and 7.9% strongly disagreeing. This is a sizable portion of the population. This implies that most participants still Favor the use of dictionaries or express their concerns about relying entirely on automated translation systems. Furthermore, the fourteenth column of the survey results shows the effectiveness of Google Translate when compared to other approaches, as 92.1% of participants strongly agreed (15.7%) or agreed (76.4%) with this assessment. Only 7.8% of respondents disagreed, with 7.1% disagreeing and 0.7% strongly disagreeing. This shows that respondents generally agree with Google Translate's speed advantage.

Table 1 line 15, The Google Translate application is not affected by the stability of the internet network. The survey's results indicate that respondents' perspectives are not all the same. 53.6% of respondents agree (43.6%) or strongly agree (10.0%) that their experience using Google Translate is unaffected by the dependability of their internet connection. With 42.1% expressing disagreement and 4.3% strongly disapproving, a significant portion 46.4% disagree. This implies that for certain users, making the most of the translation tool requires a steady internet connection. On the other hand, in the sixteenth column, the results of the study show that respondents' perspectives are divided. The majority, 64.9%, either agree (56.4%) or strongly agree (8.6%) that they use Google Translate to translate English text, demonstrating a high degree of reliance on the program. Only 35.0% disagree, a sizable minority, with 33.6% disagreeing and 1.4% strongly disagreeing. This discrepancy implies that although a considerable number of people consider Google Translate to be a vital tool, others have worries about depending too much on automated translation or prefer other approaches.

Table 1 line 17, when compared to other applications, Google Translate is thought to provide more accurate translation results. Most respondents, or 71.4%, either strongly agree (9.3%) or agree (62.1%) with this judgment, according to the survey results, demonstrating a general belief in the correctness of the tool. Only 0.7% strongly disagree while a sizable minority of 28.6% disagree, with 27.9% expressing dissatisfaction. This implies that although a considerable number of users rely on

Google Translate for accurate translations, a significant proportion of the population is still dubious about its accuracy in comparison to other translation software. Eighteenth column the results of the survey show that a resounding majority of participants, 97.2%, either strongly agree (17.9%) or agree (79.3%) with this statement, demonstrating high satisfaction with Google Translate's translation output. Just 2.9% of respondents voiced displeasure, and none of them strongly disagreed with the statement. The fact that so many respondents are satisfied with Google Translate shows how well it serves consumers' demands for translation.

Table 1 line 19 The survey's findings indicate that respondents' perspectives are not all the same. Google Translate plays a crucial role in their workflow, as evidenced by the combined majority of 57.9% who either strongly agree (9.3%) or agree (48.6%) that they rely extensively on it for translations. 42.2% disagree, a significant minority, with 39.3% disagreeing and 2.9% strongly disagreeing. This suggests that while many respondents consider Google Translate to be indispensable, some prefer other approaches or voice reservations about depending too much on these automatic programs.

Twentieth column the results of the survey show that a sizable majority of participants, 84.9%, either strongly agree (12.9%) or agree (72.1%) with this statement, demonstrating their confidence in Google Translate's capacity to fully satisfy their translation needs. 14.1% disagree, with 13.6% expressing disagreement and 1.45% strongly disagreeing. Nonetheless, there is a minority. This implies that even though many respondents think Google Translate is helpful, some respondents may still have doubts about it meeting all their translation needs.

Table 1 line 21, The poll results indicate that respondents' viewpoints are not in agreement. 45.7% of respondents agree (39.3%) or strongly agree (6.4%) that Google Translate falls short of fully satisfying their translation needs. However, 51.4% of respondents disagree, and 2.9% strongly disagree. That leaves 54.3% disagreeing. This implies that although a considerable number of respondents find Google Translate helpful, a considerable proportion still consider it to be inadequate for handling all facets of translating text into English, possibly because of issues with accuracy or linguistic subtleties.

Table 1 line 22. The results of the survey show that a sizable majority of participants, 81.4%, either strongly agree (16.4%) or agree (65.0%) with this preference, demonstrating a preference for automated translation technologies' speed and convenience over more conventional approaches. A sizeable minority, 18.5%, disagrees, with 2.1% strongly disapproving and 16.4% expressing disagreement. This discrepancy implies that although many people find Google Translate to be user-friendly and effective, some respondents still prefer the accuracy and breadth of the translation offered by conventional dictionaries. twenty-third column the great majority of respondents, or 95.7%, agreed (80.0%) or strongly agreed (15.7%) with this statement, indicating a broad appreciation for its usefulness, according to the poll data. The tool's rapid text translation capabilities improve communication in a variety of contexts, including personal communications, international business

transactions, and academic endeavors, Google Translate remains their first option due to its dependability and accessibility, even despite occasional mistakes (as noted by 4.3% of respondents who disagree or strongly disagree). Its importance in today's interconnected world is shown by its function in promoting international communication and dismantling linguistic boundaries.

Table 1 line 24, most respondents, 47.9%, either strongly agree (7.9%) or agree (40.0%) with this statement, indicating that they prefer Google Translate's dependability and accuracy for translation work. 52.1% disagree, with 48.6% expressing dissent and 3.6% strongly disagreeing. This is a significant fraction of the population, nevertheless. This difference in viewpoints indicates that even while a lot of respondents recognize Google Translate's benefits, some respondents still have doubts about it or would rather use other translation apps that might be more feature-rich or meet needs. Twenty-fifth column as per the survey findings, a noteworthy majority of participants, namely 84.9%, expressed strong agreement (29.3%) or agreement (55.7%) with this perspective, highlighting the expediency and ease of the instrument in offering prompt translations. Particularly useful in a variety of common contexts, including travel, academic study, and business communication, is its instantaneous multilingual text translation capability. A minority of 15.0% disagree, with 14.3% expressing disagreement and only 0.7% strongly disapproving, despite this strong preference. This implies that even though Google Translate is helpful to many, some respondents still value the thorough and sophisticated approach provided by conventional dictionaries.

Interview In English

1. Grade 11 (Language Class): SLS (Male)

- a. Do you know about Google Translate? “Know”
- b. Do you always use Google Translate? “Sometimes”
- c. What is the benefit of using Google Translate? “Faster access to words for translation”
- d. Can you mention the straightness and weakness of Google Translate? “Straightness: Faster access weakness: requires internet to open”
- e. Do you depend on using Google Translate to translate English material? “Not very”
- f. Besides Google Translate, is there any other application that you use to translate? What kind of it? “None”
- g. Does Google Translate help you in translating English material? Why and why not? What is the reason? “Helps because it makes accessing unknown words faster”
- h. Whether the translation results other than Google Translate as accurate as Google Translate? “Less”

2. Grade 11 (Class C) FR (Male)

- a. Do you know about Google Translate? “Know”
- b. Do you always use Google Translate? “Maybe, if I do not know a word in English”

- c. What is the benefit of using Google Translate? “Easy and fast to get the meaning of a word”
 - d. Can you mention the straightness and weakness of Google Translate? “Straightness: easier to understand, quicker to know the meaning Weaknesses: Sometimes some words have the wrong meaning”
 - e. Do you depend on using Google Translate to translate English material? “No”
 - f. Besides Google Translate, is there any other application that you use to translate? What kind of it? “None”
 - g. Does Google Translate help you in translating English material? Why and why not? What is the reason? “Helps to understand the material more quickly”
 - h. Whether the translation results other than Google Translate as accurate as Google Translate? “No”
3. Grade 11 (Language Class) AA (Male)
- a. Do you know about Google Translate? “I know”
 - b. Do you always use Google Translate? “Not always”
 - c. What is the benefit of using Google Translate? “It is easier to learn a language from another country”
 - d. Can you mention the straightness and weakness of Google Translate? “Straightness: can learn the language of another country/foreigner Weaknesses: Sometimes some languages are too rigid”
 - e. Do you depend on using Google Translate to translate English material? “Not too dependent only sometimes”
 - f. Besides Google Translate, is there any other application that you use to translate? What kind of it? “Google Quillbot”
 - g. Does Google Translate help you in translating English material? Why and why not? What is the reason? “Quite helpful because when there is a language that is difficult to understand Google Translate can help”
 - h. Whether the translation results other than Google Translate as accurate as Google Translate? “Looks like the same thing”
4. Grade 11 (Class A) HH (Female)
- a. Do you know about Google Translate? “Little”
 - b. Do you always use Google Translate? “Sometimes”
 - c. What is the benefit of using Google Translate? “Makes it easy to translate assignments”
 - d. Can you mention the straightness and weakness of Google Translate? “Straightness: It makes it easy to translate assignments weakness: Sometimes colloquial vocabulary is not detected”
 - e. Do you depend on using Google Translate to translate English material? “Sometimes”

- f. Besides Google Translate, is there any other application that you use to translate? What kind of it? “Yes, Tap Translate”
 - g. Does Google Translate help you in translating English material? Why and why not? What is the reason? “Yes, because some of the vocabulary is not known in meaning”
 - h. Whether the translation results other than Google Translate as accurate as Google Translate? “Yes”
5. Grade 11 (Class A) LH (Female)
- a. Do you know about Google Translate? “Know”
 - b. Do you always use Google Translate? “Sometimes”
 - c. What is the benefit of using Google Translate? “Can translate new vocabulary heard”
 - d. Can you mention the straightness and weakness of Google Translate? “Weaknesses: When no network cannot be used, vocabulary is too standardized, Straightness: Makes it easy to know the vocabulary”
 - e. Do you depend on using Google Translate to translate English material? “Not Also”
 - f. Besides Google Translate, is there any other application that you use to translate? What kind of it? “Yes, U Dictionary”
 - g. Does Google Translate help you in translating English material? Why and why not? What is the reason? “It Helps because if it is tight, it can be faster”
 - h. Whether the translation results other than Google Translate as accurate as Google Translate? “Yes”
6. Grade 10 (Class C) MA (Male)
- a. Do you know about Google Translate? “Know”
 - b. Do you always use Google Translate? “Rarely”
 - c. What is the benefit of using Google Translate? “Can know other languages”
 - d. Can you mention the straightness and weakness of Google Translate? Weakness: Cannot analyze unclear language Straightness: Can learn other languages
 - e. Do you depend on using Google Translate to translate English material? “Yes”
 - f. Besides Google Translate, is there any other application that you use to translate? What kind of it? “No”
 - g. Does Google Translate help you in translating English material? Why and why not? What is the reason? “It helps because I can translate if I do not know.”
 - h. Whether the translation results other than Google Translate as accurate as Google Translate? “As accurate as”

Discussion

Google Translate's Function in Acquiring Vocabulary The study emphasizes how important Google Translate (GT) is in helping the senior high school in SMA Negeri 15 Samarinda pupils in the

suburbs acquire English vocabulary. GT becomes an essential tool when considering the constraints suburban students experience, such as having less access to advanced educational tools and resources than their urban counterparts. In the digital age, where internet resources have entirely replaced traditional paper dictionaries, this is especially pertinent. Advantages of Google Translate

Convenience and Accessibility: Students may quickly and easily find word meanings with Google Translate's easily accessible platform. The ease with which students can access and use a digital dictionary on computers or cell phones improves their comprehension and learning of new vocabulary.

Pronunciation and Usage: Google Translate offers more than just word translations; it also offers pronunciation manuals and instances of usage, which are essential for students learning to speak and write English as well as read and write it. This feature supports research by (Ambarwati & Mandasari, 2020) and other researchers that indicate the use of online dictionaries can improve pronunciation.

Engagement and Motivation: Students find learning to be more interesting when it combines the interactive features of Google Translate with artificial intelligence. The study points out that the application of Google Translate can make tedious work pleasurable, which raises student motivation and engagement.

Some previous studies have indicated that Google Translate facilitates vocabulary acquisition and enhances pronunciation abilities in kids. For instance, a study by (Sumiati et al., 2022) demonstrated that procedural and narrative texts may be accurately and usefully translated using Google Translate. Furthermore, adopting Google Translate to enhance vocabulary learning had a positive impact on high school students, according to a study by (Samir et al., 2023). "This study not only assesses the effectiveness of Google Translation in improving students' vocabulary but also explores the motivation of students in suburban areas to use this translation tool, which has not been widely discussed in previous studies. "Unlike previous studies that focus on improving pronunciation skills and translation accuracy, this study specifically evaluates the impact of Google Translate on students' vocabulary acquisition in a suburban school setting that has limited access to educational resources. This study highlights the use of Google Translation in a high school context in a suburban area with a limited student population, whereas most previous studies have been conducted in urban settings or with larger student populations. Unlike other studies that often employ solely quantitative or qualitative methodologies, this one employs a mixed-method approach to examine the motives and efficacy of Google Translation use. While previous studies have shown the effectiveness of Google Translation in improving vocabulary, this study adds a new perspective by examining the effect of using this tool among students who are not familiar with the use of English in their daily lives.

CONCLUSION

This study shows that Google Translation (GT) has a significant role in improving English vocabulary acquisition among high school students in suburban areas, particularly in SMA Negeri 15 Samarinda. The use of Google Translate not only facilitates students in translating texts but also helps

them understand and remember new vocabulary. With limited access to learning resources, Google Translate has become an effective and practical tool to support the teaching and learning process. Even though some of the Google Translate results are not reliable enough, it can be inferred from this data that students are dependent on the service. For many people seeking an alternative method of translating a language, Google Translate remains a viable option despite its frequent inaccuracies and translation faults. Based on the data interview or qualitative data many participants used Google Translate to understand the English material and they said Easy and fast to get the meaning of a word, Google Translate It is easier to learn a language from another country. All things considered, the study's findings demonstrate that Google Translate is a valuable resource for students studying English, particularly when it comes to helping with translation and vocabulary development. But there are also issues and doubts about the reliability and correctness of this technology, therefore the use of language learning in educational contexts needs more consideration.

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