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Translation Techniques Used by Google Translate and Naver Papago in @Akunyakul Twitter Account

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Abstract. The research aims to analyze the translation techniques and find similarities and differences between Google Translate provided by Twitter and Naver Papago ability to translate the nonstandard word contained in @akunyakul's tweet. This research used Molina & Albir's (2002) framework to analyze the type of translation techniques applied in translating 131 nonstandard words. The results reveal that there are 6 translation techniques used in translating nonstandard words: adaptation, established equivalent, generalization, literal translation, particularization, and transposition. The most applied translation technique is literal translation since the machines do not understand the context and language style of the tweets. Based on the analysis, the similarities are both machines generally apply the same technique to translate nonstandard words. Meanwhile, the difference is that Google Translate provided by Twitter succeeded in translating more nonstandard words than did Naver Papago. Therefore, it can be said that Google Translate provided by Twitter is better able to translate nonstandard words than Naver Papago. This research suggests that translation machines especially Google Translate provided by Twitter and Naver Papago improve their ability to translate nonstandard words, especially in terms of local language, shortened forms, gestures, common particles, slang words, and writing style.

Keywords: nonstandard language; translation; translation techniques; Twitter

Abstrak. *Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis teknik penerjemahan dan menemukan kesamaan dan perbedaan dari kemampuan Google Translate yang disediakan oleh Twitter dan Naver Papago dalam menerjemahkan kata tidak baku yang terdapat pada tweet @akunyakul. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori dari Molina & Albir (2002) untuk menganalisis teknik penerjemahan yang digunakan dalam menerjemahkan 131 kata tidak baku. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat 6 teknik penerjemahan yang digunakan dalam menerjemahkan kata tidak baku yaitu adaptasi, padanan lazim, generalisasi, penerjemahan harfiah, partikularisasi, dan transposisi. Teknik yang paling banyak digunakan ialah penerjemahan harfiah, karena mesin penerjemahan tersebut tidak memahami konteks dan gaya bahasa dalam tweet. Berdasarkan analisis, kesamaan kedua mesin penerjemah tersebut adalah keduanya umumnya menggunakan teknik yang sama untuk menerjemahan kata tidak baku. Sementara perbedaannya adalah Google Translate yang disediakan Twitter mampu menerjemahkan lebih banyak kata tidak baku daripada Naver Papago. Dengan demikian, dapat dikatakan bahwa Google Translate yang disediakan Twitter memiliki kemampuan yang lebih baik dalam menerjemahkan kata tidak baku daripada Naver Papago. Penelitian ini menyarankan bahwa mesin penerjemahan khususnya Google Translate yang disediakan oleh Twitter dan Naver Papago perlu meningkatkan kemampuannya dalam menerjemahkan kata tidak baku yang berbentuk bahasa daerah, singkatan, gerak tubuh, partikel yang umum digunakan, kata-kata gaul, dan gaya penulisan.*

Kata kunci: *bahasa tidak baku; penerjemahan; teknik penerjemahan; Twitter*

INTRODUCTION

People use social media to interact with their friends and to keep in touch with their life updates. However, problems may arise when people speak different languages. This is the reason why many social media provide their users with a helpful feature that is a real-time translation machine. One of the social media providing this feature is Twitter which collaborates with Google Translate. As many vocabularies develop, including nonstandard words, sometimes one cannot rely on only one translation machine. This also means that the demand for translation machines also increases among the users and as a result, many translation machines were developed. Besides Google Translate, other translation machines have also been developed, one of which is Naver Papago. Naver Papago, which is a translation machine familiar to K-pop fans in South Korea and other countries including Indonesia, provides its users with many helpful features similar to Google Translate.

In terms of machine translation studies, Afshin & Alaeddini (2016) find that Google Translate is not able to translate verb tense from English to Persian and the translated passages are not acceptable. Furthermore, grammatical errors mostly occurred in translating the aspects, passives, and compounds. Larassati et al (2019) examine the errors in how procedural texts in Instagram posts are translated into the Indonesian language by using Google Translate and API. They find that Instagram has higher errors in terminology, syntax, and literalness. Adiputra (2019) analyzes the errors of Google Translate and Bing Translator's performance in translating children's storybooks. This research finds that Google Translate and Bing Translator have similar ability since both of the translation machines have their own advantages and disadvantages. Dzakiyyah, et al (2020) compares the quality of Google and human translations based on the criteria of acceptability, readability, and accuracy. The result shows that the average score of Google translation is higher than that of human translation. These previous studies have not yet looked at how Google Translate and Naver Papago are used to translate tweets, especially those containing nonstandard forms of words. A Twitter account that uses nonstandard words is @akunyakul, which is well-known by K-pop fans. As an example, the tweet containing nonstandard words in "*aduh gue pengen pacaran sama luuuuu*" is translated as "Oops I want to date youuuuu" by Google Translate provided by Twitter and "ouch I want to go out with you" by Naver Papago respectively. Google translates the word "*pacaran*" into "to date", while Naver Papago translates it into "go out". This research will thus analyze how Google Translate provided by Twitter and Naver Papago translate @akunyakul's tweets and point out the similarities and differences between Google Translate provided by Twitter and Naver Papago in terms of their ability to translate nonstandard words in @akunyakul's tweet.

According to Larson (1984), in translating a text, the objective of a translator is an idiomatic translation which makes every effort to communicate the meaning of the source language text into the natural forms of the receptor language. Moreover, translation concerned with a study of lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation, and cultural context of the source language text, which is analyzed in order for determining the meaning. The discovered meaning is then re-expressed or reconstructed using the lexicon and grammatical structure that appropriate in the receptor language and the cultural context. In addition, Larson (1998) states that the communication of the meaning of the source-language text is by means of an equivalent target-language text, so translation consists of language and culture. This definition refers to the process of translating a text from the source language into the equivalent target language without changing the meaning which maintains the cultural aspect of its language. The technique of translation is described as the method and strategy of the translation process. Molina & Albir (2002) define translation techniques as translation products and work for the micro-unit of the text. They state that technique of translation has five basic characteristics, namely they affect the translation result, they are classified by the original

comparison, they are affected by micro-unit text, they are by nature discursive and contextual. Furthermore, Molina & Albir (2002) categorize the techniques of translation into the following: Adaptation: the technique of translation which is used by replacing the cultural or social element of the source language into the more familiar equivalent of the target language for the target readers. This technique is also known as the cultural adaptation technique.

1. Adaptation: replacing the cultural or social element of the source language into the more familiar equivalent of the target language for the target readers. This technique is also known as the cultural adaptation technique.
2. Amplification: introducing the details that are not shown and adding some words, information, paraphrasing, explicating, or writing footnotes as the description of the source language to help the target reader understand what the source language means.
3. Borrowing: taking a word or expression directly from the source language. Borrowing has two types: pure and natural borrowing. Pure borrowing is the word of the source language which is purely loaned by the target language without changing the word. For example, "mouse" (English) into "mouse" (Indonesian). Most translators often use pure borrowing since there are no equivalent words found in the target language. Meanwhile, natural borrowing is the source language word which is naturalized by spelling the rules in the target language.
4. Calque: a literal translation of the source language (foreign word or phrase) and it can be lexical or structural.
5. Compensation: introducing the source language stylistic element of information in the other place of the target language since it can't be reflected in the same place as the equivalent of the source language.
6. Description: replacing the term or phrase with a description of its function and shape from the source language which is not understood in the target language.
7. Discursive creation: finding a temporary equivalent that is different, unpredictable, and out of context. This technique is usually used in translating book titles, or any term of literal texts.
8. Established equivalent: applying the recognized term or expression in the dictionary or language that is used as the equivalent of the target language. The style and meaning that is used in the source language are the same as in the target language.
9. Generalization: employing neutral or general terms in the target language.
10. Linguistic amplification: adding linguistic elements. This technique is commonly used in consecutive interpreting and dubbing.
11. Linguistic compression: As opposed to linguistic amplification, the function is to suppress the linguistic element to make it brief in consequence of the consideration of time and space. It is frequently applied in subtitling and simultaneous interpreting.
12. Literal translation: used in translating the words, terms, or expressions word for word. This technique will be precisely used when the term coincides with the meaning and word.
13. Modulation: changing the point of view, focus, or cognitive category in relation to the target language.
14. Particularization: this technique makes the target language more specific, concrete, and precise than the source language.
15. Reduction: the technique of translation opposite to amplification. It signifies the suppression information items of the source language into the target language. This technique includes omission and amplification.
16. Substitution: substituting a paralinguistic element such as signs, gestures, and etc. into a linguistic element or vice versa.

17. Transposition: changing grammatical categories including a shift class, unit, structure, and level/rank.
18. Variation: changing the linguistic or paralinguistic elements such as intonations and gestures that affect the linguistics variation (style, changes of textual tone, social and geographical dialect, etc.).

Ingrum (in Hossein & Elham, 2017) divides the language varieties into standard language, cant, jargon, and glossolalia (analysis of colloquial expression). The process where a language is standardized for its linguistics forms as the social communicative functions of language is called standardization. Wardhaugh (2010) defines language standardization as the process by which a language has been codified in some way. The process usually involves the development of such things as grammar, spelling, books, and dictionaries, and possibly a literature. There are two main features of this definition, i.e. written language is the representation of a language by means of a writing system and regularization. It makes a certain language which already exists legal or official. In addition, standard variety in general is the one that written and has undergone several degree of regularization or codification (for example, in grammar and dictionary). In contrast, a language variety that has not been standardized is called a nonstandard variety. It does not fit the language norms in general (standard language). This variety of language used to show the solidarity among the member of a community. This language is also sometimes used for everyday interaction or communication (Holmes, 1992).

In the Indonesian language context, there are two varieties of language, namely standard and non-standard (Supriadin, et al, 2024). The standard language is a language which conforms to the predetermined Indonesian language rules. It is used in formal spoken and written texts, with precise expression of ideas. In other words, the pronunciation and writing of standard words are in accordance with standardized rules. They also are based on the Enhanced Indonesian Spelling Guidelines (*Ejaan Yang Disempurnakan*/EYD). Meanwhile, nonstandard language is a variety of language whose way of pronunciation and writing does not meet these standardized rules (Kosasih, 2003).

METHOD

The descriptive qualitative approach was applied to analyze the data of this study. Descriptive method describes the condition of the object of research in accordance with the conditions observed in the field (Sulistyo, 2019), while qualitative method is aimed at understanding and explaining the meaning of a phenomenon in its natural context (Niam, et al, 2024). The unit of analysis is Indonesian nonstandard words contained in @akunyakul's tweet as the source language and the English translation result by Google Translate provided by Twitter and Naver Papago as the target language. @akunyakul's tweets containing Indonesian nonstandard words were collected within the second and third week of September 2021 (September 5 until September 18, 2021) as @akunyakul was actively tweeting during the time to promote a new single and album of her favorite groups. The data were analyzed by sorting the nonstandard words and their translated versions by Google Translate provided by Twitter and Naver Papago, identifying the meaning of nonstandard words, identifying how the words are translated by applying Molina & Albir's translation techniques, comparing the result of translation between Google Translate provided by Twitter and Naver Papago in translating nonstandard words, and drawing the conclusion of the data analysis.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

After the data were analyzed, there are 131 data found and sorted according to the qualifications applied in this research. Moreover, six translation techniques applied to translate the nonstandard words in @akunyakul's tweets, namely adaptation, established equivalent, generalization, literal translation, particularization, and transposition. Furthermore, there are several errors due to the lack ability of Google Translate provided by Twitter and Naver Papago translation process which derives to the failed translation result in translating the nonstandard words. This process is marked as *"failed to translate"*. For further details, the findings are shown in Table 1:

Table 1   Results of Data Analysis

No	Translation Technique	Translation Machine			
		Google Translate provided by Twitter		Naver Papago	
		Quantity	Percentage	Quantity	Percentage
1	Literal Translation	53	40.45%	31	23.66%
2	Adaptation	23	17.55%	15	11.45%
3	Transposition	20	15.26%	18	13.74%
4	Generalization	2	1.52%	1	0.76%
5	Particularization	1	0.76%	1	0.76%
6	Established Equivalent	0	0%	1	0.76%
	Failed to Translate				
1	Borrowed the source language directly	13	9.92%	31	23.66%
2	Deleted	10	7.63%	22	16.79%
3	Failed to get the context	9	6.87%	9	6.87%
4	Failed to get the equivalent	0	0%	2	1.52%
	Total	131	100%	131	100%

Based on the data that have been sorted and analyzed according to Molina and Albir's (2002) theory, it can be seen that the translation technique mostly used by Google Translate provided by Twitter and Naver Papago is literal translation (34.69%) and the least translation technique used by Google Translate provided by Twitter and Naver Papago is generalization (0.34%). The following sections discuss these findings provided with examples.

Translation Techniques

1. Nonstandard Words Translated by Using the Same Translation Techniques

Based on the analysis, this research found that there are five translation techniques used by both of translation machines, Google Translate provided by Twitter and Naver Papago, in translating the nonstandard words in @akunyakul's tweet.

a. Adaptation

Molina and Albir (2002) identify adaptation as the technique of translation to replace the cultural or social element from the source language into the familiar equivalent of the target language.

Excerpt 1

	Translated by	
Tweet	Google Translate provided by Twitter	Naver Papago
selamat tidur manusia2 korban cowo virtual	good night, virtual <u>male</u> victims	Happy sleep. Human beings. Virtual <u>boy</u> victims.

In Indonesian,*"cowo"* is the nonstandard word of *"laki-laki"* which refers to the term of a young man. In the Indonesian into English dictionary by Echols and Shadily (2011), the term *"cowo"* has equivalent word *"guy"* which is the informal term to address a man. However, Google Translate provided by Twitter and Naver Papago translate it into different forms that are *"male"* and *"boy"*. The term *"male"* is generally used to refer to men or boys. In contrast, the word *"boy"* is specifically used to address a young man. According to the explanation, it can be concluded that Naver Papago has more proper translation result based on the context by translating the word *"cowo"* into *"boy"*.

b. Generalization

Generalization is used to apply neutral or general term in the target language as the technique of translation.

Excerpt 2

	Translated by	
Tweet	Google Translate provided by Twitter	Naver Papago
jemput <u>cewenya</u> yang lagi intern di scbd	pick up <u>the girl</u> who is an intern at scbd	pick up <u>the girl</u> who's intern again at scbd

From the context of the tweet above, the word *"cewenya"* refers to the idol's girlfriend of @akunyakul. In Indonesia, *"cewenya"* means to refer a girl who has relationship with somebody (the interlocutor or someone who is talking about). The context of the tweet shows that @akunyakul's idol is a grown-up man that has a relationship with a woman. According to the context mentioned, the equivalent translation of the word *"cewenya"* should be translated into *"his girl"* or *"his girlfriend"* to the target language. However, both Google Translate provided by Twitter and Naver Papago translates the term *"cewenya"* into *"the girl"* which describes the word in a general way by using the generalization technique.

c. Literal Translation

Literal translation is the technique of translation which is used in translating the words, terms, or expression word for word. This technique will be precisely used when the term coincides with the meaning and word.

Excerpt 3

Tweet	Translated by	
	Google Translate provided by Twitter	Naver Papago
johnny kalo lagi pengen cerita nomorku masih yang tsel	johnny if you want to tell me my number is still fixed	Johnny, if you want to tell me my number's still on the phone.

"Kalo" is the nonstandard word of *"kalau"* which is classified as a conjunction. Literal translation applied in translating the term *"kalo"* into *"if"* used by both of Google Translate provided by Twitter and Naver Papago. Both translation machines change the language variation from the nonstandard word *"kalo"* in the source language (Indonesian) into the standard term *"if"* in the target language (English) since the word *"if"* is the exact equivalent which has the same context and meaning from the source language.

d. Particularization

Particularization is the technique of translation which is the opposite of generalization, hence this technique makes the target language more specific, concrete, and precise than the source language.

Excerpt 4

Tweet	Translated by	
	Google Translate provided by Twitter	Naver Papago
sekarang branding gue pacarnya sabiyan pns okeh	now my branding is sabiyan pns girlfriend okay	now branding me his girlfriend sabiyan civil servant okeh

From the context of the tweet above, the term *"pacarnya"* is an Indonesian nonstandard word of *"kekasih"* which refers to a person who is involved in a relationship. It is a general word which can be used for referring to a man or a woman. In this context of the tweet, the word *"pacarnya"* used by @akunyakul on the tweet above refers to herself. From the context of the tweet above, it shows that the word *"pacarnya"* has equivalent translation in English as *"girlfriend"*. Both Google Translate provided by Twitter and Naver Papago translated it into *"girlfriend"* which is more specific to describe the word *"pacarnya"*.

e. Transposition

Transposition is the technique of translation which is used in changing grammatical categories including a shift class, unit, structure, and level/rank.

Excerpt 5

Tweet	Translated by	
	Google Translate provided by Twitter	Naver Papago
youngk stop bikin standar cowo gue ketinggian	Young stop making my male standards tall	Youkk. Stop making my standard guy height.

The word *"bikin"* is the nonstandard word for *"membuat"* which has the English equivalent *"make"* which means to create or to cause something. This word got an additional morpheme *"-ing"* since the target language structure prohibits verb + verb terms. It should be in the term of verb + gerund and verb + to + infinitive. This process conducted by both of Google Translate provided by Twitter and Naver Papago is known as the transposition translation technique.

2. Nonstandard Words Translated by Using Different Translation Techniques

The previous discussion shows how Google Translate provided by Twitter and Naver Papago equally translates the nonstandard words using the same translation techniques to get the equivalent translation. Nevertheless, the analysis of the data also finds translation processes by Google Translate provided by Twitter and Naver Papago using different translation techniques to find the suitable equivalent of the nonstandard words.

Excerpt 6

Tweet	Translated by	
	Google Translate provided by Twitter	Naver Papago
somehow ini rasanya kaya yakult tipis2 gitu lumayan buat <u>gantiin</u> fruit tea anggur	somehow it tastes like thin yakult so it's good to <u>replace</u> grape fruit tea	This somehow tastes rich. It's so thin. It's not bad for <u>replacing</u> fruit tea.
Translation Technique	Literal Translation	Adaptation

In Excerpt 6, the word *"gantiin"* is a verb that means "to substitute". Google Translate provided by Twitter translated the word *"gantiin"* into the verb *"replace"* by applying literal translation since it is the similar equivalent with the target language. Meanwhile, Naver Papago translated it into *"replacing"* by using the transposition technique since the word *"gantiin"* is changed into object of preposition by putting the word *"for"* followed by gerund "replacing".

Excerpt 7

Tweet	Translated by	
	Google Translate provided by Twitter	Naver Papago
ku tiap <u>liat</u> jae bawaannya pengen peluk sambil pukpukin punggungnya huhu	Every time I <u>see</u> Jae, I want to hug him while patting his back huhu	<u>I've seen</u> every one of Jae's things. He wants to hug his back. Huhu?
Translation Technique	Literal Translation	Transposition

Excerpt 7 shows that the word *"liat"* is a verb which means "to see". The tweet shows a habitual action as seen from the word *"tiap"* which means "every". Google Translate provided by Twitter translated *"liat"* into the verb *"see"* by applying literal translation as it is the similar equivalent and uses the simple present tense for habitual action. In contrast, Naver Papago translated it into "have seen" by using transposition technique, as the verb form is changed into present perfect tense.

3. Similarities and Differences of Google Translate Provided by Twitter and Naver Papago in Translating Nonstandard Word

In translating nonstandard words, Google Translate provided by Twitter and Naver Papago have similarity and differences. Based on the analysis, the similarities can be classified into 2 categories that are the nonstandard words succeed and fail to be translated by both translation machines. Moreover, the differences between Google Translate provided by Twitter and Naver Papago are also classified into 2 types that are Google Translate provided by Twitter succeeds yet Naver Papago fails to translate the nonstandard words, and Naver Papago succeeds yet Google Translate provided by Twitter fails to translate the nonstandard words.

Furthermore, the data that can be recognized to indicate the similarities and differences between Google Translate provided by Twitter and Naver Papago consist of shortened forms, style, local language, particles, gestures, and slang words.

a. Similarity

Excerpt 8

| | Translated by | |
Tweet	Google Translate provided by Twitter	Naver Papago
lo pernah ngga <u>deg2an</u> karna liat idung orang	Have you ever been <u>nervous</u> because you saw someone's nose?	You've never been so <u>nervous</u> about seeing people.
Translation Technique	Adaptation	Adaptation

The term *"deg2an"* is used to describe how @akunyakul's stomach or heart flutters when she feels excited or nervous about seeing someone's nose. It is classified as a word that is simplified from the word *"deg-degan"*. In Indonesian, that term has equivalent word that is *"berdebar"* which can be translated into English *"flutter"*. However, both Google Translate provided by Twitter and Naver Papago translate it into *"nervous"* by using the adaptation technique since the equivalent of the word is used to describe the condition where someone is unable to relax or feel anxious about something.

Excerpt 9

| | Translated by | |
Tweet	Google Translate provided by Twitter	Naver Papago
semua akan lose it sparks pada waktunya jadi jangan ngerasa bersalah ya wak kita kpopan doang kok bukan <u>nyapres</u>	everyone will lose it sparks in time so don't feel guilty, let's just kpopan, why not <u>press</u>	All will lose it sparks in time. So don't feel guilty. Yeah, we're kpopan doang, not the <u>press</u>.
Translation Technique	Failed	Failed

The nonstandard word *"nyapres"* refers to the act when somebody runs for a presidential election. It is formed by clipping two words, *"nya-"* from the word *"nyalon"* means to run for election and *"-pres"* from the word *"presiden"* which is *"president"* in English. Both translation machnies mistakenly translate it into *"press"*, possibly because of the word *"-pres"* which has a similar spelling

to the term *"press"*. Therefore, it can be said that both machines fail to generate correct translation of the word "*nyapres*".

Excerpt 10

Tweet	Translated by	
	Google Translate provided by Twitter	Naver Papago
johnny kalo lagi pengen cerita nomorku masih yang <u>*tsel*</u>	johnny if you want to tell me my number is <u>still fixed</u>	Johnny, if you want to tell me my number's still <u>on the phone</u>.
Translation Technique	Failed	Failed

From the context of the tweet in Excerpt 10, *"Tsel"* is the abbreviation of word *"Telkomsel"* which is one of the cellular telecommunication carriers that provides mobile services such as mobile internet in Indonesia. Google Translate provided by Twitter and Naver Papago fail to translate or recognize the word and instead translate it into *"fixed"* and *"the phone"*. Those translation results indicate the wrong context as they have different meaning with the context of the word *"tsel"*.

b. Difference

Excerpt 11

Tweet	Translated by	
	Google Translate provided by Twitter	Naver Papago
sekarang branding gue pacarnya sabiyan <u>*pns*</u> *okeh*	now my branding is sabiyan <u>pns</u> girlfriend okay	now branding me his girlfriend sabiyan <u>civil servant</u> okeh
Translation Technique	Failed	Established Equivalent

"Pns" stands for *"Pegawai Negeri Sipil"* which is an abbreviation to a member of the civil service. This term is translated into *"civil servant"* by Naver Papago which is the common term and equivalent word that represent the word *"pns"* precisely. This process is called as establi4hed equivalent which is translation technique applied to get the recognized term or expression that has the same style and meaning as the equivalent of the source language. In the other hand, Google Translate provided by Twitter translated it into *"pns"* by loaning it directly from the source language. It is recognized as failed to translate since in the target language, there is no term *"pns"*.

Excerpt 12

Tweet	Translated by	
	Google Translate provided by Twitter	Naver Papago
btw kebaya kalian warna apa? mau bawa siapa ke <u>*kondangan*</u>?	btw what color is your kebaya? who do you want to bring to the <u>party</u>?	What color are you guys? Who's taking you to the <u>condo</u>?
Translation Technique	Adaptation	Failed

In Indonesian, the term *"kondangan"* means to attend an invitation, generally a wedding invitation or wedding party. It is translated by Google Translate provided by Twitter by using the adaptation technique into the word *"party"* which is the English equivalent of the common term to address a

wedding event. In contrast, Naver Papago translates it into *"condo"* which is the short form of *"condominium"*. Therefore, it could be concluded that Naver Papago fails to translate the term *"kondangan"* since it translates the word incorrectly.

Excerpt 13

Tweet	Translated by	
	Google Translate provided by Twitter	Naver Papago
saran menu lunch sekitar jakbar donk	Suggestion for lunch menu around Jakarta, please	suggest a lunch menu around jakbar donk
Translation Technique	Adaptation	Failed

"Jakbar" is the abbreviation for *"Jakarta Barat"* which refers to the west side of Jakarta. Google Translate provided by Twitter translates it by using the generalization technique into *"Jakarta"* which defines it as Jakarta in general whilst Naver Papago fails to translate it and shows the word *"jakbar"* directly as the result.

The analysis above has shown that Google Translate provided by Twitter has a better ability than Naver Papago in translating nonstandard words in @akunyakul's tweets. Naver Papago has a greater number of failed translations with 64 data, meanwhile, Google Translate provided by Twitter only shows 32 data. It is caused by several reasons such as the word are in the form of shortened terms, particles, local language, gesture, slang words, and it has unique writing style of the language, which have no equivalent in the target language. In addition, it can also be due to the translation machines that could not get the equivalent by getting wrong context or meaning of the nonstandard words so that they failed to translate the nonstandard words.

CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis, the translation technique mostly used to translate the nonstandard words in @akunyakul's tweets is the literal translation, while the least applied is the established equivalent. Both Google Translate provided by Twitter and Naver Papago cannot translate certain data since they fail to get the equivalent, fail to get the context, borrow the source language directly, and delete nonstandard words. Both translation machines lack of ability of translating words that are shortened, particles, local language, gestures, slang words, words that has unique writing style, and words that have no equivalent in the target language. This research suggests that Google Translate provided by Twitter has a better ability to translate nonstandard words in @akunyakul's tweets since Naver Papago failed to translate more data. However, observed from the translation technique used by Google Translate provided by Twitter and Naver Papago, they generally have similar ability by applying the same translation technique to translate nonstandard words. In addition, future research may investigate different language variations or translation machines which have never been explored before.

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