Translation Techniques Used by Google Translate and Microsoft Translator in Translating Abstract Text

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Abstract: This study aims to find out the various translation techniques used by these two machine translators and knowing the accuracy of translation engines such as Google Translate and Microsoft Translator in translating abstract texts from the research journal "The Implication of Translation Accuracy for the Improvement of Visually-Impered Translation Students' Competence: A Pedagogical Implication" compiled by Raden Arief. Nugroho, Muljono, and Mangatur Rudolf Nababan. The theory used in this research is from Molina & Albir which revealed that translation techniques as procedures to analyse and classify how translation equivalence works (2002, p.509). The results of this study indicate that these two machine translators apply different translation techniques. The translations produced by Google Translation apply more established equivalent translation techniques, because Google Translate translates whole sentences without having to translate word by word because they think the results are less accurate. While the translation results from Microsoft Translator apply literal translation techniques. Microsoft Translator tends to translate word by word so that the impression obtained from the results of this translation is considered less accurate than the results of the Google Translate translation.

Keywords: *machine translator, translation, google translate, microsoft translator, translation technique*

RESEARCH BACKGROUND

Times change, translation activities are certainly always needed by all people in the world to make it easier for them to understand every foreign language they read, hear, and speak, as well as us. Translation as an act of communication between nations in the world has played an extraordinary role. According to Machiali (2009, p.26), a linguist at The University of New South Wales (UNSW), reveals that translation is an effort to replace the source language text with an equivalent text in the target language and what is translated is the meaning intended by the author. Translation is not only about changing from the source language into the target language but also translation as an activity to find the equivalent of the source language into the target language. It should be noted that the equivalent used has the closest meaning to the source language in the context of language and culture, as stated by Nida and Taber in their book entitled "The Theory and Practice of Translation" (1969, p.12). It is difficult to imagine what kind of interaction model will help the communication of the world's citizens if there is no translation bridge as has been done so far.

Translation, at its most basic, is the process of transferring the meaning of a written document

from one language to another. While the translator will use just one apporach to translate the entire text, there are other strategies that may be employed for specific words and phrases (Basari and Nugroho, 2017; Nugroho et al, 2019; Suryaningtyas et al, 2019). The translator may transmit each langauge aspect most accurately by carefully selecting the approriate approach. Translation techniques are essentially a combination of various methods for translating phrases or words at the micro level. This means that on a micro level, the translation process covers the tiniest to smallest details in a reading text. A phrase or a sentence is the smallest elements of the text, while a word is the smallest element of the text. In other terms, translation techniques are tools of processes used to translate phrases or words in the material or text that you are reading. Each expert has their own set of terms that they use to describe their translating abilities. As a result, an expert's talents tend to overlap with the skills of other experts. The approach is the same, but the terminology is different. Of course, this is a good thing in terms of diversity. However, this does not apply in the other direction. Because it is tied to research, it will cause confusion when defining a phrase for a certain techniques. According to Molina & Albir (2002, p.508), explaining that whatever method is chosen, the translator may encounter problems in the translation process, either because of a particularly difficult unit, or because there may be a gap in the translator's knowledge or skills. Translation techniques are the many methods used by a professional translator to translate a given material. Translation Technique can also be interpreted as procedures to analyze and classify how translation equivalence works. Obviously, translation techniques are not the only categories available to analyze a translated text. Coherence, cohesion, thematic progression and contextual dimensions also intervene in the analysis. (2002, p.509).

In the digital era like today, translation has a very important role in our lives, especially in the academic world which uses a lot of foreign language literature, for example English which is often an obstacle for academics who have a poor understanding of English. Therefore, one of the applications of translation by utilizing technology is the use of machine translation. Machine translator is a kind of tool to help make it easier to transfer a source language to a target language. As we know that the machine translator that we often use in everyday life, whether it's for work, education, and others, we always use a machine translator launched by Google, namely Google Translate. Someone who uses Google Translate can easily translate a document from one language to another. In addition, Kardimin also said that this machine is the translation machine with the most users in the world (2013, p.269). Machine translation is not only Google Translate, but also Microsoft Translator launched by Microsoft. The function of Microsoft Translator is also not much different from the function of Google Translate which both translates. However, it should also be noted that the translations produced by these two machine translators have different results, either from the machine translator itself translating the data with different techniques or something like that.

This study aims to knowing the translation techniques and determine the differences between the translation results of the Google Translate and Microsoft Translator in translating abstract texts from the research journal "The Implication of Translation Accuracy for the Improvement of Visually-Impered Translation Students' Competence: A Pedagogical Implication" compiled by Raden Arief. Nugroho, Muljono, and Mangatur Rudolf Nababan. The background of this research is in compiling a research journal, of course, requires an abstract as a summary of a research by providing details related to the research carried out. The language used in the abstract is also varied, some use the source language and some use the target language, such as English. When we compose an abstract in a research journal which will later be published both nationally and internationally, of course we are required to use English as an international unifying language. In reality, not everyone is fluent in English and one of the alternatives used to translate an abstract is to use a machine translator, because it is considered effective and appropriate. Sometimes what is translated by machine translators is not in accordance with the

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original meaning of our writing due to various factors which will be discussed later in the Results & Discussion section.

RESEARCH METHOD

Research Paradigm

The paradigm used in this research is qualitative with the subject used is an abstract text from the research journal "The Implication of Translation Accuracy for the Improvement of Visually-Impered Translation Students' Competence: A Pedagogical Implication" compiled by Raden Arief Nugroho, Muljono, and Manatur Rudolf Nababan. The objectives to be achieved from this research are the differences between the results of the translation of the two machine translators, namely Google Translate and Microsoft Translator and identify the suitability of the translation results from the two machine translations with the data presented in the abstract text. Later, after the abstract text has been translated by these two machine translators, the researcher will compare the results from Google Translate with the results from Microsoft Translator and also re-examine the translation results with the original abstract text. The researcher conducted this research by applying the theory from Molina & Albir which revealed that translation techniques as procedures to analyse and classify how translation equivalence works (2002, p.509), which means the researcher will use the method word by word translation and literal translation to get equivalence in translation.

Source of Data

The data used in this study are abstract texts from the research journal "The Implication of Translation Accuracy for the Improvement of Visually-Impered Translation Students' Competence: A Pedagogical Implication" compiled by Raden Arief Nugroho, Muljono, and Mangatur Rudolf Nababan. The language used in this abstract text is English. The purpose of the researcher choosing this abstract text as a data source is because the researcher wants to know the translation results from Google Translate and Microsoft Translator, whether the translation results are in accordance with the equivalence of the meaning of the abstract text or there is a discrepancy with the message or context conveyed from this abstract text.

Data Collection Techniques

To obtain the targeted data, the researcher used modification of three data collection techniques from the basic translation process (Nugroho, 2010; Nugroho, 2016). First, researchers prepare data that will be used to conduct research, such as data from abstract texts; second, carrying out the translation process by translating abstract texts using Google Translate and Microsoft Translator; and third, after the translation is complete, the researcher will compare the translation results from Google Translate and Microsoft Translator.

Data Analysis Techniques

The technique used in analyzing the data in this research is to use literal and word by word translation methods. This is done with the aim of finding the equivalence between the meaning of the translation and the meaning of the data source whether it is appropriate or not.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

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From the abstract text from the research journal "The Implication of Translation Accuracy for the Improvement of Visually-Impered Translation Students' Competence: A Pedagogical Implication" compiled by Raden Arief Nugroho, Muljono, and Mangatur Rudolf Nababan which is used as the data source in this study, Researchers then translated the data using Google Translate and Microsoft Translator. And the results of the translation have been obtained as in the following presentation.

The abstract text used as data in the study is as follows:

Abstract
Translation is a profession that benefits visually impaired people. However, with the typically technical and non-technical challenges faced by the visually impaired students, the quality of translation accuracy is not an easy task. In an effort to map and improve translation competence, this study aims to know the accuracy level of translation of visually impaired students, including enhancing the accuracy and explaining the pedagogy implication of translation accuracy. The methodology used is qualitative methodology in the form of language element and its analysis is expressed in words. The approach of the study is obtained from visually impaired students' translation which produced through the translation way. This study is carried out using a case study of two students with visual impairment, who major in translation studies. The result showed that the translation tasks assigned to the two blind students are able to be translated accurately in all non-academic texts. It means that their translations are categorized as accurate ones. However, when translating academic texts, these two students faced difficulties, thus the quality of their translations are classified as inaccurate translations. The result, of course, has implications for the development of the translation competence of visually impaired students. Therefore, translation education must be able to maximize the competence and ability of blind students based on their special potential.
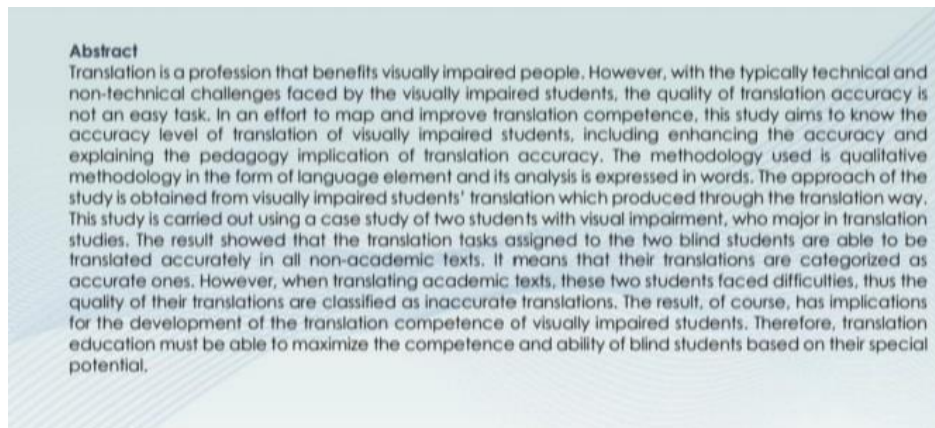
Figure 1 Abstract Text (The Implication of Translation Accuracy for the Improvement of Visually-Impaired Translation Students' Competence: A Pedagogical Implication)

Table 1 Results of the Translation of the First Sentence

No.	Source Language	Google Translate	Microsoft Translator	Analysis (Google Translate)	Analysis (Microsoft Translator)
1	Translation is a profession that benefits visually impaired people.	Penerjemah // adalah // profesi // yang menguntungkan // orang-orang tunanetra.	Terjemahan // adalah // profesi // yang // bermanfaat // bagi tunanetra.	EE // Literal Translation // Literal Translation // Linguistic Amplification // Literal Translation // EE	Literal Translation // Literal Translation // Literal Translation // Literal Translation // Literal Translation, EE, EE

In the first sentence of the data, the translation results from Microsoft Translator are not much different from the results from Google Translate. Judging from the Microsoft Translator translation where the results of the translation are written 'Terjemahan adalah profesi yang bermanfaat bagi tunanetra'. Judging from the data sources, it can be seen that the method used in the Microsoft Translator translation is word by word, which means that Microsoft Word

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translates word for word, not directly into a whole sentence. Unlike Google Translate which directly translates whole sentences.

Table 2 Results of the Second Sentence Translation

No.	Source Language	Google Translate	Microsoft Translator	Analysis (Google Translate)	Analysis (Microsoft Translator)
2	However, with the typically technical and non-technical challenges faced by the visually impaired students, the quality of translation accuracy is not an easy task.	Namun, // dengan // tantangan teknis dan non-teknis yang biasanya // dihadapi // oleh // siswa // tunanetra, // kualitas // akurasi // terjemahan // bukanlah // tugas // yang mudah.	Namun, // dengan // tantangan teknis dan non-teknis // yang // dihadapi // oleh // siswa // tunanetra, // kualitas // akurasi // terjemahan // bukanlah // tugas yang mudah.	Literal Translation // Literal Translation // Transposition // Amplification-Paraphrase // Literal Translation // Literal Translation // Literal Translation // EE // Borrowing-Naturalized // Borrowing-Naturalized // Literal Translation // Literal Translation // EE // Amplification-Paraphrase	Literal Translation // Literal Translation // Transposition // Amplification-Paraphrase // Literal Translation // Literal Translation // Literal Translation // EE // Borrowing-Naturalized // Borrowing-Naturalized // Literal Translation // Literal Translation // EE // Amplification-Paraphrase

In the second sentence of the data, it is the same as before that the translation results from these two machine translations are almost the same. It's just that the results of Google Translate's translations are given one additional word, namely 'biasanya' in the sentence "... dan non-teknis yang biasanya dihadapi oleh siswa..." While in Microsoft Translator it is translated as is.

Table 3. Third Sentence Translation Results

No.	Source Language	Google Translate	Microsoft Translator	Analysis (Google	Analysis (Microsoft

				Translation)	Translator)
3	In an effort to map and improve translation competence, this study aims to know the accuracy level of translation of visually impaired students, including enhancing the accuracy and explaining the pedagogy implication of translation accuracy.	Dalam // upaya // memetakan // dan // meningkatkan // kompetensi penerjemahan, // penelitian ini // bertujuan // untuk mengetahui // tingkat akurasi terjemahan siswa tunanetra, // termasuk // meningkatkan akurasi // dan // menjelaskan // implikasi pedagogi dari akurasi terjemahan.	Dalam // upaya // memetakan // dan // meningkatkan // kompetensi penerjemahan, // penelitian ini // bertujuan // untuk mengetahui // tingkat akurasi terjemahan siswa tunanetra, // termasuk meningkatkan akurasi // dan // menjelaskan implikasi pedagogi dari akurasi terjemahan.	Literal Translation // EE // Literal Translation // Literal Translation // EE // Amplification-Paraphrase // EE // Literal Translation // Literal Translation // Literal Translation // Transposition // Literal Translation // Amplification-Paraphrase // Literal Translation // Literal Translation // Transposition	Literal Translation // EE // Literal Translation // Literal Translation // EE // Amplification-Paraphrase // EE // Literal Translation // Literal Translation // Literal Translation // Transposition // Literal Translation // Amplification-Paraphrase // Literal Translation // Literal Translation // Transposition

In the third sentence of the data, the translation results from Google Translation and Microsoft Translator produce the same translation. The two translations in the last sentence translate 'pedagogy implication of translation accuracy' into 'implikasi pedagogi dari akurasi terjemahan', therefore the analysis includes transposition because it changes grammatical categories.

Table 4 Results of the Fourth Sentence Translation

No.	Source Language	Google Translate	Microsoft Translator	Analysis (Google Translation)	Analysis (Microsoft Translation)
4	The methodology used // is qualitative methodology in the form of // language element and its analysis is expressed in words.	Metodologi yang digunakan // adalah // metodologi kualitatif berupa // unsur kebahasaan // dan analisisnya // diungkapkan // dengan // kata-	Metodologi yang digunakan // adalah // metodologi // kualitatif // dalam bentuk // elemen // bahasa // dan analisisnya // diungkapkan // dalam // kata-	Amplification-Paraphrase // Literal Translation // Transposition // EE // Literal Translation // EE // Literal Translation // Literal Translation //	Amplification-Paraphrase // Literal Translation // Borrowing-Naturalized // Literal Translation // Literal Translation // Borrowing-

		kata.	kata.	Literal Translation	Naturalized // Literal Translation // Literal Translation // Literal Translation // Literal Translation // Literal Translation // Literal Translation //

In the fourth sentence of the data, the results of the translation from Google Translate translate by means of literal translation in general. While the results of the translation from Microsoft Translator show that there is one word whose translation uses a borrowing-naturalized technique, namely the word 'element' which is translated by Microsoft Translator into 'elemen'.

Table 5 Results of the Translation of the Fifth Sentence

No.	Source Language	Google Translate	Microsoft Translator	Analysis	Analysis (Microso
5	The approach of the study is obtained from visually impaired students' translation which produced through the translation way.	Pendekatan penelitian // diperoleh // dari terjemahan siswa tunanetra // yang dihasilkan // melalui // cara terjemahan	Pendekatan // dari studi // diperoleh // dari // terjemahan siswa tunanetra // yang dihasilkan // melalui // cara penerjemahan	EE // Literal Translation // Literal Translation // Amplification-Paraphrase // Amplification-Paraphrase // Literal Translation // Amplification-Paraphrase	Literal Transltion // Literal Translation // Borrowing-Naturalized // Literal Translation // Literal Translation // Amplification-Paraphrase // Amplification-Paraphrase // Literal Translation // Amplification-Paraphrase

In this fifth sentence, it has the same data as the previous sentence, Google Translate applies literal translation and Microsoft Translator applies borrowing-naturalized. In the translation from Microsoft Translator, there is one word whose translation uses a borrowing-naturalized technique, namely the word 'study' which is translated by Microsoft Translator into 'studi'.

Table 6 Translation Results of the Sixth Sentence

No.	Source	Google	Microsoft	Analysis	Analysis

	Language	Translate	Translator	(Google Translate)	(Microsoft Translator)
6	This study is carried out using a case study of two students with visual impairment, who major in translation studies.	Penelitian ini // dilakukan dengan menggunakan // studi kasus dua siswa tunanetra, // yang mengambil jurusan // studi penerjemahan	Penelitian ini // dilakukan dengan menggunakan // studi kasus dua siswa // dengan // gangguan penglihatan, // yang // utama // dalam // studi // terjemahan	EE, // Amplification-Paraphrase // Borrowing-Naturalized // EE // Amplification-Paraphrase // Borrowing-Naturalized // Amplification-Paraphrase	EE // Amplification-Paraphrase // Borrowing-Naturalized // EE // Literal Translation // Literal Translation // Literal Translation // Literal Translation // Borrowing-Naturalized // Literal Translation

In the sixth sentence of the data, the translation results from these two machine translators each apply the borrowing-naturalized translation technique on the word 'study' to 'studi'. Then in the translation results, Microsoft Translator applies literal translation translation techniques on the word 'visual impairment' to 'gangguan penglihatan' and the word 'translation' to 'terjemahan'.

Table 7 Translation Results of the Seventh Sentence

No.	Source Language	Google Translate	Microsoft Translator	Analysis (Google Translation)	Analysis (Microsoft Translator)
7	The result showed that the translation tasks assigned to the two blind students are able to be translated accurately in all non-academic texts.	Hasil penelitian // menunjukkan // bahwa // tugas penerjemahan yang diberikan kepada dua siswa tunanetra // mampu diterjemahkan // secara akurat // di semua teks non-akademik	Hasilnya // menunjukkan // bahwa // tugas penerjemahan yang diberikan kepada dua siswa buta // dapat diterjemahkan // secara akurat // dalam semua teks non-akademik	Amplification-Paraphrase // Literal Translation // Literal Translation // EE // EE // Amplification-Paraphrase // Borrowing-Naturalized // EE	Literal Translation // Literal Translation // EE // Literal Translation // Literal Translation // Amplification-Paraphrase // Borrowing-Naturalized // Literal Translation

In the seventh sentence of the data, the translation results from these two machine translators apply different translation techniques. Judging from the results of the translation from Google Translate which translates the word 'blind' into 'tunanetra'. While in the results of the

Microsoft Translator translation, the word 'blind' is translated to 'buta'. This word is translated as is by Microsoft Translator.

Table 8 Translation Results of the Eighth Sentence

No.	Source Language	Google Translate	Microsoft Translator	Analysis (Google Translate)	Analysis (Microsoft Translator)
8	It means that their translations are categorized as accurate ones.	Artinya terjemahan mereka tergolong akurat	Ini // berarti // bahwa // terjemahan // mereka // dikategorikan // sebagai // yang akurat	Reduction	Literal Translation

In the eighth sentence of the data, the translation results from Microsoft Translator are almost not much different from the translation results from Google Translate. Judging from the Microsoft Translator translation where the results of the translation are written 'Terjemahan adalah profesi yang bermanfaat bagi tunanetra'. Judging from the data sources, it can be seen that the method used in the Microsoft Translator translation is word by word, which means that Microsoft Word translates word for word, not directly into a whole sentence. Unlike Google Translate which directly translates whole sentences.

Table 9 Translation Results of the Ninth Sentence

No.	Source Language	Google Translate	Microsoft Translator	Analysis (Google Translation)	Analysis (Microsoft Translator)
9	However, when translating academic texts, these two students faced difficulties, thus the quality of their translations are classified as inaccurate translation.	Namun, // ketika menerjemahkan teks akademik // , kedua siswa ini menghadapi kesulitan, // sehingga kualitas terjemahan mereka tergolong terjemahan yang tidak akurat	Namun, // ketika menerjemahkan teks akademik, // kedua siswa ini menghadapi kesulitan, // sehingga kualitas terjemahan mereka diklasifikasikan sebagai terjemahan yang tidak akurat	Literal Translation // Literal Translation // Literal Translation // EE	Literal Translation // Literal Translation // Literal Translation // EE // Borrowing-Naturalized // EE

In the ninth sentence of the data, the translation results from these two machine translators have different analysis results. The translation results from Google Translate apply the established equivalent translation technique, while Microsoft Translator applies the

borrowing-naturalized translation technique. The word 'classified' is translated by Google Translate as 'tergolong', while by Microsoft Translator it is translated as 'diklasifikasikan'. The translation of this word is borrowed from the original word, namely 'classified'.

Table 10 Translation Results of the Tenth Sentence

No.	Source Language	Google Translate	Microsoft Translator	Analysis (Google Translation)	Analysis (Microsoft Translator)
10	The result, of course, has implications for the development of the translation competence of visually impaired students.	Hasil tersebut tentunya // berimplikasi // pada perkembangan kompetensi penerjemahan siswa tunanetra	Hasilnya, // tentu saja // berimplikasi // pada pengembangan kompetensi penerjemahan siswa tunanetra	EE // Borrowing-Naturalized // Literal Translation // EE	Literal Translation // Literal Translation // Borrowing-Naturalized // Literal Translation // EE

In the tenth sentence of the data, the results of the Google Translate translation apply 2 translation techniques, namely established equivalent and borrowing-naturalized. Because all sentences translated by Google Translate are not translated word by word. Meanwhile, Microsoft Translator also applies 2 translation techniques such as Google Translate, namely literal translation and borrowing-naturalized. Sentences translated by Microsoft Translator are translated word by word, unlike Google Translate's. Both of these machine translators apply borrowing-naturalized translation techniques. This can be seen in the word 'implications' which is translated by these two machine translators as 'berimplikasi'.

Table 11 Translation Results of the Eleventh Sentence

No.	Source Language	Google Translate	Microsoft Translator	Analysis (Google Translate)	Analysis (Microsoft Translator)
11	Therefore, translation education must be able to maximize the competence and ability of blind students based on their special potential.	Oleh karena itu, // pendidikan penerjemahan // harus mampu // memaksimalkan kompetensi dan kemampuan siswa tunanetra // berdasarkan potensi khusus yang dimilikinya	Oleh karena itu, // pendidikan penerjemahan // harus mampu // memaksimalkan kompetensi dan kemampuan siswa tunanetra // berdasarkan // potensi // khusus // mereka	Literal Translation // EE, // EE // Amplification-Paraphrase // Amplification-Paraphrase	Literal Translation // EE // EE // Amplification-Paraphrase // Literal Translation // Literal Translation // Literal Translation // Literal Translation

In the eleventh sentence of the data, the translation results from Google Translation and

Microsoft Translator both apply the established equivalent translation technique. This can be seen from the translation of the word 'blind' into 'tunanetra'. Not only applying the established equivalent technique, each of these two translations also applies a different translation technique. In the translation results, Google Translate applies the amplification-paraphrase translation technique to the sentence '...based on their special potential.' From that sentence Google Translate translates '...berdasarkan potensi khusus yang dimilikinya.', which in the source sentence does not there's the word 'in possession'. Meanwhile, in the translation results, Microsoft Translator also applies literal translation techniques because Microsoft Translator translates sentences word by word.

CONCLUSION

From the results of the data previously presented, it can be concluded that the abstract text from the research journal "The Implication of Translation Accuracy for the Improvement of Visually-Impered Translation Students' Competence: A Pedagogical Implication" compiled by Raden Arief Nugroho, Muljono, and Mangatur Rudolf Nababan which have been translated by Google Translate and Microsoft Translator have different results. The translations produced by Google Translation apply more established equivalent translation techniques, because Google Translate translates whole sentences without having to translate word by word because they think the results are less accurate. While the translation results from Microsoft Translator apply literal translation techniques. Microsoft Translator tends to translate word by word so that the impression obtained from the results of this translation is considered less accurate than the results of the Google Translate translation.

Machine translation is made to help us translate something so we don't have to bother translating using dictionaries and others. And of course the translation results are also accurate. But still. Machine translation also has its own advantages and disadvantages. Even so, machine translation is very influential in our lives because if there is no machine translation, of course we will have difficulty understanding the foreign languages that we read, hear, and talk about.

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