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USING MACHINE TRANSLATION IN TRANSLATION MULTILANGUAGE WEBSITE: STUDY CASE OF TRANSLATING LOCAL LANGUAGE TO ENGLISH

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Abstract

This research examines the use of machine translation (MT) tools in translating content from a multilanguage website, focusing on a comparison of Google Translate and DeepL. The study uses qualitative descriptive methods with a case study approach, analyzing translations from an Indonesian YouTube video titled "Ramalan Ramalan Terseram Kartun The Simpsons yang Menjadi Nyata." The translation results from both MT tools were compared and evaluated based on Nida's translation theory, emphasizing formal and dynamic equivalence. The findings reveal significant differences in word choices, grammar, meaning, and phrase structures between the two MT tools. DeepL demonstrated higher effectiveness in maintaining contextual accuracy and linguistic quality compared to Google Translate. Additionally, insights from a professional translator highlighted the strengths and weaknesses of manual versus automatic translation processes. This research contributes to understanding the capabilities and limitations of MT tools in translating digital content and provides practical implications for improving translation quality in multilanguage websites.

Keywords: machine translation, automatic translation, multilanguage website content, google translate and DeepL, translation evaluation.

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INTRODUCTION

Every country definitely has its own language. Start from underdeveloped countries until developed countries. But the international language in this world is English because of some factors for example history, economy, politic, and culture. There are so many people using English language to communicate with each other. This widespread use of English language makes it powerful tool for connecting people from any linguistic background and this is one of the reason the researcher choose English as the target language in this research.

This study uses Indonesian language as the source language and English as the target language. The researcher use one of the multilanguage website, namely YouTube as the source data and collect one video content from the YouTube channel by Nessie Judge entitled "Ramalan Ramalan Terseram Kartun The Simpsons yang Menjadi Nyata" as a case studies. This source data was broadcast since 3 months ago and has caught the attention of the public especially for Indonesian people, regarding several conspiracy theory about The Simpsons cartoon which are thought to be real and interesting to discuss. All of the contents of this video is translated into English language with two automatic translation machine (TM) namely google translate and DeepL. This two machine translation can help researcher to find differences in the translation results carried out by each translation machine and then compare the quality based on the theory used in this research.

Translation refers to the process of, or the product resulting from, transferring or mediating written text(s) of different lengths (ranging from words and sentences to entire books) from one human language to another (Colina, 2015, p. 3). Translation is the process where on language can produce various different language according to the certain source language and target language SOP. In the globalization era, language is important to connect people in various parts of the world. Therefore, a strategy was created to make it easier for people with different own language to communicate easily. One of them is to create an automatic machine translation that is easily accessible to everyone. In this research, the researcher used two language. The first language is Indonesian as the source language which was then translated by machine translation (MT) into English as the second language and as the target language.

Machine translation involves the use of unnatural computer programs to translate from one language into another language without the involvement of human translators (Shouaib, M. [2022]). Machine translation (MT) help many people to search the target language that they want easily and quickly. There are lots of machine translation websites in the world. The researcher decided to take two machine translation website samples as the instruments for conducting this research, namely Google

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Translate and DeepL. Google Translate (GT) and DeepL are include in the neural machine translation type because they both use a neural networks-based approach to translate text and to understand complex pattrens and relationships between words in the source and target languages. Google Translate and DeepL use a neural network-based model known as transformers, which allows them to process text by better understanding the context.

Based on Nida's theory, "Translation consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source-language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style." (The Theory and Practice of Translation, Nida & Taber, 1969, p. 12). This sentence illustrates the essence of Nida's approach to translation, namely emphasizing the importance of meaning as the main priority, followed by appropriateness of language style. This approach draws on two main concepts. There are Formal equivalence and dynamic equivalence.

This research focus on translating multilanguage website content using Google Translate and DeepL as the machine translation which will then be compared to determine the quality of the machine translation itself, plus a quality comparison between automatic translation and manual translation by taking data from interviews with proffesioanl translator and ultimately will be evaluated.

METHOD

In this research, the researcher used a descriptive qualitative methode with case study (studi kasus) approach to analyze the content from multilanguage website using Google translate and DeepL. This approach was chosen because the research focuses on one spesific case or topic, namely the use of machine translation (MT) in translating multilanguage website content. The data is collected from translated texts produced by machine translation website (Google Translate and DeepL), then compared with manual translations and analyzed. This research also use Nida's theory about translation (formal equivalence) "Translation consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source-language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style." (The Theory and Practice of Translation, Nida & Taber, 1969, p. 12).

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In this study, the source data was taken from he video content by Nessi Judge entitled "Ramalan Ramalan Terseram Kartun The Simpsons yang Menjadi Nyata" which is one from the multilaguage website namely YouTube. The data was the words from video transcript and the translation results produced by a machine translation.

The process of this research is start from determine the topic, theory, approach, method and other ellements to arrange the research then looking for multilanguage websites and which machine translation to choose as an instrument.. the researcher also search the source data then collect the data (transcrip content in indonesian language and words of translation result in english language) and start to analyze them start with make a comparison between the translation results from Google Translate and DeepL then determine quality of efectivity in using machine translation also conducted interviews with professional translator about manual translation and opinion about automatic translation. The last step is is to evaluate data processing related to automatic translation and manual translation.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

1. Findings

This research show the findings and results of translating YouTube video content by Nessie Judge entitled "Ramalan Ramalan Terseram Kartun The Simpsons yang Menjadi Nyata" as a case studies. The data translated with using two kind of Machine Translation (Google Translate and DeepL). This analysis focuses on the translation result from Google Translate and DeepL also comparison the quality between google Translate and DeepL. The following are the results of a comparison of the translations produced between Google Translate and deepL.

Table 3.1 Result of different machine translation

| No. | Source language | Google Translate | DeepL | Explanation |
|-----|-----------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. | penayangan | broadcast | screening | Different word |
| 2. | Sudah ngikutin | Have followed | Have been following | Different grammar |
| 3. | Udah lumayan lama nih | It's been quite a long time | It's been a while | Different words |
| 4. | menggegerkan | shocked | Stirred up | Different words |
| 5. | Mulai dirilis | First released | released | There are additions or deletions of |
| | | | | words |

| | Beberapa prediksi- | The scariest predictions of the | The Simpsons's scariest | Different in words placement |
|-----|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 6. | prediksi terseram The | simpsons | predictions | |
| | Simpsons | | | |
| 7. | lainnya | other | another | Different grammar and meaning |
| 8. | Percobaan | Assassination attempt on | Attempted assassination of | Different in words placement |
| 0. | pembunuhan | | | |
| 9. | Nah | well | now | Different word and meaning |
| 10. | Salah satu episode The | One of the simpsons's episode | One of the episodes of the | Different in words placement |
| 10. | Simpsons | | simpsons | |
| 11. | Itu/yang | Was | Is | Different grammar |
| 12. | Atap gedung | Roof of a building | Rooftop | Different word but same meaning |
| 13. | Membidik | Aiming at her character Lisa | Shooting Lisa's character | Different word |
| 13. | karaakternya Lisa | | | |
| 14. | Ini bisa dibilang | This could be said to | This is arguably | Different word |
| 15. | Mungkin enggak jadi | Perhaps it was not aired | May not be aired | Different word |
| 13. | ditayangin | | | |
| 16. | Kok bisa ya | How could | How come | Different grammar |
| 17. | Udah tau | Have known | Already know | Different grammar |
| | Kecelakaan | the accident of a submersible | The titan submersible | Different in words placement |
| 18. | submersible bernama | named Titan | accident | |
| | Titan | | | |
| 19. | Hilang | disappeared | Was lost | Different word |
| 20. | Sudah dalam keadaan | In an imploded | To have imploded | Different grammar |
| 20. | imploded | | | |
| 21. | Sudah pernah menjadi | Had been | Has already been | There are additions or deletions of |
| | | | | words |
| 22. | Karam di dasar laut | That sank on the seabed | At the bottom of the sea | Different meaning |
| 23. | Pernah naik | Board | Ever ride | Different word |
| 24. | tegak | upright | tall | Different word and meaning |
| 25. | menganggap | thought | considered | Different word |
| 26. | Lagi ramai banget nih | It is very crowded | It was really busy | Different word |
| 27. | Di mirror seakan | then mirrored, it looks like there is | then in the mirror as if there | Different grammar and word |
| | terlihat ada gambar | a picture | was an image | |
| | Bukti adanya pengaruh | is evidence of the influence of the | was evidence of demonic | Different grammar and word |
| 28. | iblis di kerajaan Inggris | devil in the British kingdom | influence in the British | |
| | | | Empire | |
| 29. | Tabrak jembatan | Hit a bridge | Crashes into a bridge | Different grammar and word |

| 30. | Ternyata sudah diprediksi | Had actually been predicted | Had been predicted | Different grammar |
|-----|---|--|--|------------------------------|
| 31. | merasa | felt | feel | Different position of verb |
| 32. | Nge tag in aku juga | Have tagged me | Tagged me in too | Different grammar |
| 33. | Ini adalah hasil editan AI | This is the result of AI editing | This is an AI edit. | Different grammar |
| 34. | ramalan | prediction | propechy | Different word |
| 35. | Intinya menampilkan aksi | Basically shows | Essentially featured | Different words |
| 36. | Yang menuai reaksi keras | Which reaped strong reactions | That drew falshback | Different words |
| 37. | Wilayah Ukraina | Part of Ukraine | Ukranian territory | Different meaning |
| 38. | lambang | logo | emblem | Different word |
| 39. | Benar aja disney mengakuisisi | Disney really did acquire | It was true that Disney acquired | Different grammar |
| 40. | Yang sudah hidup selama | Which had been around | Which as been alive | Different grammar and word |
| 41. | Prediksi terbesarnya The Simpsons | The Simpsons' biggest predictions | the biggest predictions of The Simpsons | Different in words placement |
| 42. | Yang jadi | Would be | becoming | Different grammar |
| 43. | yang ceritanya udah besar jadi presiden wanita pertama | was seen whose story had grown up to become the first female president | who had grown up became the first female president | Different grammar |
| 44. | Berpidato di depan rakyat | giving a speech in front of the people | addressing the nation | Different words |
| 45. | Bahkan banyak yang bilang bahwa kalau sebelumnya nih Donald Trump udah fix menang lawan Biden | Many even say that if previously Donald Trump had been confirmed to win against Biden | many say that if Donald Trump had previously won against Biden | Different grammar and words |
| 46. | mungkinkah | Is it possible that | maybe | Different word |
| 47. | Jangan lupa komen sekalian apa yang kira- kira next time kita bisa bahas bareng teori konspirasi apa lagi | Don't forget to comment as well as what conspiracy theories we can discuss together next time, | Don't forget to comment what you think next time we can discuss together | Different words |

Table 3.2 Result of addition of transalation

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| No. | Source language | Google Translate | DeepL | Explanation |
|-----|-----------------|------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. | | As president | - | |
| 2. | | Just go ahead | - | |
| 3. | | State | - | |
| 4. | | Maybe | - | |
| 5. | | Actually | - | All this translation result in |
| 6. | | Try to | - | This table are translations |
| 7. | | - | The existence of | Contained in only one |
| 8. | | - | Who is | Translation machine while |
| 9. | | - | A lot of | Others are not |
| 10. | | - | It means that | - |
| 11. | | - | In fact | |
| 12. | | - | whether | |
| 13. | | - | Conspiracy theorist | 1 |

From the 2 tables above, the researcher find and shows that there are 47 differences in translation results based on words, meaning, grammar, position of verb, word placement, additions or deletions of words, and 14 differences indicating the number of words or phrases that found only in Google Translate of only in DeepL. There are the table of short outline which is attached by the researcher:

Table 3.3 Total Differences translation result and found

| The differences | Types of context | Number of context | Total |
|------------------------------|---|-------------------|-------|
| | Different words | 17 | |
| | Different grammar | 11 | |
| | Different word placement | 5 | |
| | Different additions or deletions of words | 2 | |
| Different translation | Different grammar and words | 5 | |
| result (both of GT and | Different meaning | 2 | 47 |
| DeepL) | Different words but same meaning | 1 | |
| | Different words and meaning | 2 | |
| | Different position of verb (vi, v2, v3) | 1 | |
| | Different grammar and meaning | 1 | |
| | Found in Google translate | 6 | 13 |

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| Different found (only in | Found in DeepL | 7 | |
|--------------------------|----------------|---|--|
| GT or DeepL) | round in DeepL | / | |

2. Discussions

Based on the data result above, the researcher found that there are so many differences of translation results between Google Translate and DeepL as the instrument in this research. The translation results show that Google Translate and DeepL both have thir own qualities. But in this research, DeepL has become an automatic machine translation that is more effective because the number of translation results is greater than Google Translate. The findings are analyzed by describing the differences according to the translation results between Google Translate and DeepL of the YouTube video content, as follows:

2.1 Analysis of "Ramalan Ramalan Terseram Kartun The Simpsons yang Menjadi Nyata" video content

1. In the sentence "Pembatalan penayangan Lisa the Icono Class", different translation results were obtained by Google Translate, which is "The cancellation of the broadcast of Lisa the Icono class" and DeepL "The cancellation of the screening of Lisa the Icono class".

Analysis results: from the word "penayangan" shows that there is a difference in the translation results carried out by Google Translate, which is "broadcast", while DeepL "screening". This difference in results can be seen from the word, there is a different word in it.

2. In the sentence "nerrorist yang sudah ngikutin nerror lama", different translation results were obtained by Google Translate, namely "nerrorist who have followed nerror for a long time" and DeepL "nerrorist who have been following nerror for a long time".

Analysis results: from the phrase "sudah ngikutin" shows that there is a difference in the translation results carried out by Google Translate, namely "have followed", while DeepL "have been following". This difference in results can be seen from the structure, there is a different structure in it. Even though the meaning are the same, the structure or grammar is different.

3. In the sentence "Jadi udah lumayan lama nih kartun The Simpsons itu menggegerkan internet", different translation results were obtained by Google Translate, namely "So it's been quite a long time since The Simpsons cartoon has shocked the internet" and DeepL "So it's been a while since The Simpsons cartoon has stirred up the internet".

Analysis results 1: from the phrase "udah lumayan lama nih" shows that there is a difference in the translation results carried out by Google Translate, namely "it's been quite a long time", while

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DeepL "it's been a while". This difference in results can be seen from the words, there is a different words in it. Even though the meaning are the same, the words is different.

Analysis results 2: from word "menggegerkan", shows that there is a difference in the translation results carried out by google translate, namely "shocked", while DeepL "stirred up". This difference in results can be seen from the words, there are different words in it. Even though the meaning are the same, the word is different.

4. Sentence : mulai dirilis pada 17 Desember 1989

Translate GT : first released on December 17, 1989

Translate DeepL : released on December 17, 1989

Analysis result

Word/phrase : mulai dirilis Translate GT : first released

Translate DeepL : released

The differences : There are additions or deletions of words

5. In the sentence "Beberapa prediksi-prediksi terseram The Simpsons", different translation results were obtained by Google Translate, namely "The scariest predictions of the simpsons" and DeepL "The Simpsons's scariest predictions".

Analysis results: from the phrase "Beberapa prediksi-prediksi terseram The Simpsons" shows that there is a difference in the translation results carried out by Google Translate, namely "The scariest predictions of the simpsons", while DeepL "The Simpsons's scariest predictions". This difference in results can be seen from the words placement, there is a different placement in it. Even though the meaning are the same, the words palacement is different.

6. In the sentence "menjadi realita lainnya", different translation results were obtained by Google Translate, namely "to be other realities" and DeepL "to be another reality".

Analysis results: from the phrase "lainnya" shows that there is a difference in the translation results carried out by Google Translate, namely "other", while DeepL "another". This difference in results can be seen from the word, there is a different word in it. Even though the meaning are the same, the words is different.

7. In the sentence "Nah", different translation results were obtained by Google Translate, namely "well" and DeepL "now".

Analysis results: from the phrase "nah" shows that there is a difference in the translation results carried out by Google Translate, namely "well", while DeepL "now". This difference in results can be seen from the words and the meaning, there is a different word and meaning in it.

8. In the sentence "percobaan pembunuhan", different translation results were obtained by Google Translate, namely "Assassination attempt on" and DeepL "Attempted assassination".

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Analysis results: from the phrase "percobaan pembunuhan" shows that there is a difference in the translation results carried out by Google Translate, namely "assassination attempt", while DeepL "attempted assassination". This difference in results can be seen from the words placement, there is a different placement in it. Even though the meaning are the same, the words palacement is different.

9. In the sentence "Salah satu episode The Simpsons", different translation results were obtained by Google Translate, namely "One of the simpsons's episode" and DeepL "One of the episodes of the simpsons".

Analysis results: from the phrase "Salah satu episode The Simpsons" shows that there is a difference in the translation results carried out by Google Translate, namely "Salah satu episode The Simpsons", while DeepL " of the simpsons's episode" and DeepL "One of the episodes of the simpsons". This difference in results can be seen from the words placement, there is a different placement in it. Even though the meaning are the same, the words palacement is different 10. In the sentence "ada petugas penegak hukum yang berada di sebuah atap gedung

membidik karakternya Lisa", different translation results were obtained by Google Translate, namely "there was a law enforcement officer on a roof of a building aiming at her character Lisa" and DeepL "there is a law enforcement officer who is on a rooftop shooting Lisa's character".

Analysis results: from the word "atap gedung" shows that there is a difference in the translation results carried out by Google Translate, namely "roof of a building", while DeepL "rooftop". This difference in results can be seen from the word, there is a different words in it. Even though the meaning are the same, the words is different.

Analysis results: from the phrase "membidik karakternya Lisa" shows that there is a difference in the translation results carried out by Google Translate, namely "aiming at her character Lisa", while DeepL "shooting Lisa's character". This difference in results can be seen from the words, there is a different words in it. Even though the meaning are the same, the words is different 11. In the sentence "ini bisa dibilang cukup mirip", different translation results were obtained by

Google Translate, namely "this could be said to be quite similar" and DeepL "this is arguably quite similar".

Analysis results: from the phrase "ini bisa dibilang" shows that there is a difference in the translation results carried out by Google Translate, namely "this could be said", while DeepL "this is arguibly". This difference in results can be seen from the the structure, there is a different structure in it. Even though the meaning are the same, the structure or grammar is different.

12. In the sentence "mungkin enggak jadi ditayangin", different translation results were obtained by Google Translate, namely "Perhaps it was not aired" and DeepL "May not be aired".

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Analysis results: from the sentence "mungkin enggak jadi ditayangin" shows that there is a difference in the translation results carried out by Google Translate, namely "perhaps it was not aired", while DeepL "may not be aired". This difference in results can be seen from the words, there is a different words in it. Even though the meaning are the same, the words is different.

13. In the phrase "kok bisa ya", different translation results were obtained by Google Translate, namely "how could" and DeepL "how come".

Analysis results: from the phrase "kok bisa ya" shows that there is a difference in the translation results carried out by Google Translate, namely "how could", while DeepL "how come". This difference in results can be seen from the structure, there is a different structure in it. Even though the meaning are the same, the structure or grammar is different.

14. In the phrase "udah tau", different translation results were obtained by Google Translate, namely "have known" and DeepL "already know".

Analysis results: from the phrase "udah tau" shows that there is a difference in the translation results carried out by Google Translate, namely "have known", while DeepL "already know". This difference in results can be seen from the structure, there is a different structure in it. Even though the meaning are the same, the structure or grammar is different.

15.In the sentence "Kecelakaan submersible bernama Titan", different translation results were obtained by Google Translate, namely "the accident of a submersible named Titan" and DeepL "The titan submersible accident".

Analysis results: from the sentence "kecelakaan submersible bernama titan" shows that there is a difference in the translation results carried out by Google Translate, namely "the accident of a submersible named Titan", while DeepL "The titan submersible accident". This difference in results can be seen from the words placement, there is a different placement in it. Even though the meaning are the same, the words palacement is different.

16. In the word "hilang", different translation results were obtained by Google Translate, namely "disapeared" and DeepL "was lost".

Analysis results: from the word "hilang" shows that there is a difference in the translation results carried out by Google Translate, namely "disapeared", while DeepL "was lost". This difference in results can be seen from the word, there is a different word in it. Even though the meaning are the same, the word is different

17. In the sentence "Titan ditemukan sudah dalam keadaan imploded", different translation results were obtained by Google Translate, namely "the Titan submersible was found in an imploded" and DeepL "the Titan submersible was found to have imploded".

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Analysis results: from the phrase "dalam keadaan imlpoded" shows that there is a difference in the translation results carried out by Google Translate, namely "in an imploded", while DeepL "to have imploded". This difference in results can be seen from the structure, there is a different structure in it. Even though the meaning are the same, the structure or grammar is different.

18.In the sentence "karam di dasar laut", different translation results were obtained by Google Translate, namely "That sank on the seabed" and DeepL "At the bottom of the sea".

Analysis results: from the phrase "karam di dasar laut" shows that there is a difference in the translation results carried out by Google Translate, namely "that sank on the seabed", while DeepL "at the bottom of the sea". This difference in results can be seen from the meaning, there is a different meaning t in it.

19. In the sentence "Mike Riess ini pernah naik Titan submersible", different translation results were obtained by Google Translate, namely "Mike Riess board the Titan submersible" and DeepL "Mike Riess ever ride the Titan submersible".

Analysis results: from the word "naik" shows that there is a difference in the translation results carried out by Google Translate, namely "board", while DeepL "ever ride". This difference in results can be seen from the words, there is a word in it. Even though the meaning are the same, the words is different

20. In the sentence "King Charles itu berdiri tegak", different translation results were obtained by Google Translate, namely "King Charles is seen standing upright" and DeepL "King Charles is seen standing tall".

Analysis results: from the word "tegak" shows that there is a difference in the translation results carried out by Google Translate, namely "upright", while DeepL "tall". This difference in results can be seen from the word and meaning, there is a different word and meaning in it.

2.2 Discussion to Interview Result with the Professional Translator

In this research, the researcher also doing interview with one of the translators and English teachers at a school that the researcher knows about comparing automatic translation and manual translation. The interview taken by online way using Google Meet and spend around 15 minutes to discuss about some questions that the researcher provide to be answered by the translator. After the interview finished, the result shows that There are several differences regarding manual and automatic translation:

- 1. Manual translation need more time to finish.
- 2. Manual translation has a good result because the translator consider many aspect in it.

- 3. Automatic translation could faster in the process of translate something
- 4. Manual translation produced more natural result translation.
- 5. Automatic translation could translate in the big scale
- 6. Manual translation could spend big time and cost

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CONCLUSION

This research shows that there are many differences in translation results between Google Translate and DeepL when used to translate video content from Indonesian to English. These differences include aspects of words, grammar, word placement, meaning, as well as adding and deleting words. Although both engine translations use a neural machine translation (NMT) approach based on neural networks, DeepL produces more effective translations than Google Translate in the context of this study. This is supported by analysis that shows DeepL is more consistent in its translation structure and context.

The results of interviews with professional translators also highlight the differences between manual and automatic translation. Manual translation takes longer but produces more natural results and takes into account many linguistic aspects. In contrast, automatic translation is faster and can handle large scales, although the quality is often less natural. In conclusion, the use of machine translation such as Google Translate and DeepL is very helpful for fast translation, but there is still a need for manual evaluation to ensure optimal translation quality.

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