

# Human-Computer Interaction: Method of Translation Facebook Auto Translation in Translating Arabic–Indonesian on Al Jazeera Channel Posts

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**Abstract:** The main problem of translation lies in the method used by the translator. Newmark suggests in theory eight translation methods commonly used by "human" translators in translating texts. However, whether this theory also applies to machine translators is a question that this study attempts to answer. More specifically, this study aims to analyze the translation method used by Facebook Auto Translation (FAT) in translating Arabic-Indonesian based on Newmark's V diagram theory. This research is a combination of quantitative and qualitative research. Data mapping was carried out quantitatively, then data analysis was carried out qualitatively, in which the collection, analysis and presentation of data was carried out descriptively. The results showed that by the 58 posts and their translated results analyzed, the researchers found that FAT only applied two of the eight methods proposed by Newmark. The two methods are word-for-word translation and literal translation. A total of 6 translation results (10.34%) are classified as word-for-word translations and 52 translation results (89.66%) are classified as literal translations. The translation method applied by FAT is dominated by literal translation because basically Arabic grammar and Indonesian grammar are different. Arabic has a predicate + subject sentence pattern, although there are also some that have a subject + predicate pattern. Besides that, Arabic also has additional letters or words to verbs which do not have to be translated into Indonesian but must still be in the text because their role is very important in determining meaning. The difference in grammatical structure causes the order of translation to also change so that FAT applies more literal translation methods.

**Keywords:** Facebook Auto Translation, translation, Al Jazeera Channel, Arabic, machine translation.

## Introduction

The era of information technology has changed the way of thinking of the world community (Arafah and Muhammad Hasyim, 2019:495). Dynamic societal changes and technological advances in translation have attracted the attention of researchers to examine the importance of translation, not only from the process aspect (how the translator translates) but also the product (what is translated) (Munkova et al., 2020:1328). Different languages have different morphologies and structures which make translation between languages a difficult task not only for MTs but also for humans (Wang, 2021:146). In addition, every translator needs to consider linguistic and cultural aspects because language and culture have a causal relationship (Karamalak, 2019:1).

Currently, communication can not only be done face-to-face, but can also be done online. One form of this

phenomenon, namely the widespread use of social media facebook to communicate. Using Facebook consciously can result in positive experiences such as maintaining personal relationships with friends and family, spending time and being entertained by playing games and chatting with friends (Rajesh and B. Rangaiah, 2022:1). In addition, Facebook is one of the communication media in social media that no longer faces language limitations because it is equipped with auto translation. Auto translation is an automatic translation system as one of the features on Facebook. This feature provides access for users to view translations into several languages, for example Indonesian–Arabic or vice versa Arabic–Indonesian. FAT (Facebook Auto Translation) is online-based so there is no system that filters whether the translation is acceptable or not.

In 2017 there was a serious case due to a translation error made by Facebook. As reported by Hareetz, the Israeli police arrested a Palestinian worker because the caption on his facebook photo was deemed threatening. In fact, the man only wrote the sentence *yushbihukum* (red.: *yushbihukum*) or *good morning* over the photo, which shows a relaxed atmosphere while enjoying coffee and cigarettes. Unfortunately, Facebook actually translates it into Hebrew to *attack them* and English to *hurt them*.

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From the cases above it appears that FAT is still translating word for word. In analyzing the quality of the resulting translation, it is also important to pay attention to the translation method used. Because a good translation is a translation that uses the right method. To see the translation method used by this FAT translation machine, the author examines the Facebook page of a very popular news media in Arabic, namely Al Jazeera. Al Jazeera is a television station in Arabic and English based in Doha, Qatar. Al Jazeera became popular television when it broadcast Osama Bin Laden's statement after the attacks on the twin towers of the World Trade Center (WTC) in New York, United States. Al Jazeera is considered the only politically independent television in the Middle East.

The translation method used by FAT in translating Arabic–Indonesian is interesting to discuss. Many of these studies were limited to English while only a few contributions were made to Arabic (Al-Laith and Muhammad Shahbaz, 2021:467). The Arabic language has received a lot of attention in the machine translation community over the last decade (Berrichi and Azzeddine Mazroui, 2021:2). On the other hand, Arabic corpora data is 20% smaller than English, even though the number of unique words in Arabic is twice the number of words in English (Solyman et al., 2021:304). The reason for choosing the data source is because of the influence of the media itself which is quite large in the realm of international news and the global reader base which is also not small in number. Al Jazeera become an Arab channel whose mission is to unite Arabs around the world (Shalash, 2020:157). Of course, because it has a large reader base and comes from all corners of the world, the existence of this media is quite significant in shaping the flow of public opinion.

### **Theoretical Basis**

Newmark states that there are eight types of translation methods which are divided into two groups, namely oriented to the source language (SL) and oriented to the target language (TL). This translation method is also known as the V diagram (Newmark, 1988). Types of There are 8 types of translation in translation theory. This type of translation is described in the form of Newmark V diagram (1988:45-46).

### **Word-for-Word Translation**

Judging from the Newmark V diagram, this method is in the translation section which emphasizes the Source Language (SL). The point is that the translation is done by maintaining the elements or forms of SL. The forms referred to in this case are grammatical forms, phrases, clauses, sentences and word order or matters related to SL linguistic elements. In this word-for-word translation method, the translator therefore maintains the SL word-for-word so it doesn't pay attention to the context. For

words that are cultural in this method are translated literally. Therefore, translation like this is useful for knowing the mechanics of SL or this method is used as an initial process of translation or pre-translation of difficult texts.

### **Literal Translation**

In this method made some adjustments. The SL structure is of course different from the TL structure. Then the grammatical arrangement of SL is converted to the grammatical form of TL. However, the vocabulary is still translated word for word and is not linked to context. This translation method is used for initial translation that begins to solve grammatical problems found in the source text.

### **Faithful Translation**

In this method what is done is to produce a translation that strictly reproduces the contextual meaning of the source text. This method ignores TL structure. In this translation method, cultural words are transferred to TL but by using a grammatical form that is not in accordance with TL as well as the lexical form. Then in this method the translator tries to be completely faithful to the author's intention of the source text. Therefore, this method is called faithful translation.

### **Semantic Translation**

The semantic translation method is basically the same as the faithful translation method. The point of difference is only in terms of aesthetic value. Beauty and natural tones are of particular concern in semantic translation. In this method, meaning adjustments are made so as not to repeat the same tones in the translation results. Then, cultural terms are translated with words that are not cultural in nature or by using functional terms that are not equivalent. In essence, semantic translation is more flexible,

### **Adaptation**

According to Newmark, this method is the freest translation method. This translation is mainly used to translate drama, especially comedy. It is also used to translate poetry. This method maintains the theme, characters, and storyline. Then, in cases where the SL culture is converted to TL culture. In addition, drama or poetry is translated literally and rewritten by dramatization. In poetry there are many adaptations that are used inappropriately.

### **Free Translation**

The free translation method, according to the title, is said to be a translation that does not follow the original form. The form is usually a paraphrase, therefore the translation results from this translation method are longer

than the original text and pretend to be intended for certain purposes. Therefore this method is not considered by Newmark as translation.

### **Idiomatic Translation**

This idiomatic translation method reproduces the message in SL but tends to damage the nuances of the meaning of the source text because it uses everyday words as well as idioms that are not found in SL. In other words, the Source Text (ST) does not use idioms in conveying the author's intent, but the translation uses idioms.

### **Communicative Translation**

In the communicative translation method, the translator tries to translate exactly the contextual meaning of the source text. The translator tries to maintain the content of the ST by using the language understood by the readers.

### **Machine Translation**

A human translator has a complex task because it requires not only good knowledge of the target and source languages, but also good knowledge of the culture appropriate to these two languages (Hasyim et al., 2021). Despite the many advantages, such as adaptability and translation quality and effectiveness, human translators are an expensive solution. That is why scientists are interested in developing what is called a machine translation (Brouer and Abderrahim Benabbou, 2021:1122).

Machine Translation (MT) sub-field of Natural Language Processing (NLP) which is aimed at developing and improving computer-based translation systems (Ameur et al., 2020:2). Early approaches to machine translation relied heavily on human translation rules and linguistic knowledge (Tan, 2020:5). At a basic level, MT performs simple substitution of words, phrases and grammar from one language to another. With the rapid development of Artificial Intelligence (AI) technology, machine translation has become a major field of natural language processing. The main objective of translation activities is how readers of the target language understand the message being transferred (Hasyim et al, 2021:187).

Machine Translation is trained on a giant database and the translation results depend heavily on the contents of that database (Farkas and Renáta Németh, 2022:1). To translate text on the internet, it's enough, we just need to type SL text on the computer screen to get an instantly available TL version. One popular application for doing this is Google Translate. The typical method programmed for these translation tools is literal or word-for-word translation as it remains impossible to design a translation machine with capabilities similar to those of a human. In automatic translation, the meaning of the text is identified by individual words or phrases rather than full sentences. Therefore, automatic translations generally face

difficulties in capturing the meaning of longer texts, idioms, and culturally related terms. Therefore, these translations are often criticized for being inaccurate.

This phenomenon seems to also occur in Facebook translation. However, Meta claims that its machine learning experts have created a neural network that translates language up to nine times faster and more accurately than any other current system that uses standard methods to translate text. The neural network is modeled after the human brain. One of the problems that neural networks can solve is translating sentences from one language to another, such as Arabic into Indonesian. This network can also be used to perform tasks such as summarizing text.

### **Facebook Auto Translation**

Meta was one of the first companies to implement crowdsourcing translation from late 2007 onwards, enabling it to translate its interface into a large number of languages for free (Zwischenberger, 2022:2). Facebook Auto Translation is actually not the official name given by Meta to name its translation engine. However, this term is often used by article writers to describe this Facebook automatic translation feature. Meta has brought together non-expert volunteers for its interface crowdsourced translation project thus facilitating additional collaborative collectives with a specific linguistic focus (Vaisman et al., 2018:10). In developing machine translation, Meta has produced an AI model called NLLB-200, which is claimed to be more accurate in translating languages compared to previous technologies.

### **Research Method**

This research is a combination of quantitative and qualitative research (Faisal & Hasyim, 2022; Abbas et al., 2022). Data mapping was carried out quantitatively, then data analysis was carried out qualitatively, in which the collection, analysis and presentation of data was carried out descriptively (Maknun et al., 2020). With regard to the nature of the current research, a qualitative descriptive design fits the purpose of this study, which is to identify the translation method used by the FAT translation machine to translate Al Jazeera Channel posts from Arabic into Indonesian. This study uses numerical data which serves as a tool in assessing the quality of translation.

The data to be studied in this study consists of two types, namely primary data and secondary data. Primary data was obtained by collecting Al Jazeera Channel uploads on its Facebook account on August 20, 2022. In addition, primary data was also obtained from the results of a questionnaire in the form of an assessment of the quality of translation from respondents. On the other hand, the secondary data in this study is in the form of relevant previous information and research related to translation.

Documents are sources of written data. Therefore, the document used as a data source in this study is an Arabic-language upload from Al Jazeera Channel on its Facebook account which has been automatically translated by FAT into Indonesian.

The population in this study is Al Jazeera Channel posts on August 20, 2022, which totaled 58 posts. This study uses a saturated sample, which means the number of samples is the same as the population, namely the Al

Jazeera Channel posts on August 20, 2022, with a total of 58 uploads.

The first data analysis phase is domain analysis. At this stage, the researcher read the BSu text as well as the BSa text that came from the Al Jazeera Channel's Facebook uploads. Then, the researcher recorded the uploads. At this stage data selection is also carried out, meaning that the researcher determines which includes data and which is not data in this study. This aims to direct research to be more focused and avoid distorted data.

SL	TL	Description
تُعَدُّ الْبُودِيَّةُ مِنْ كُبْرَى الدِّياناتِ الرَّئِيسِيَّةِ عَالَمِيًّا، وَهِيَ تَحْطَى بِائْتِسارٍ مُتَزايِدٍ فِي الْغَرْبِ لِتَوافِقِها مَعَ الْعِلْمانيَّةِ، لَكِن قِصَّة نُسُوْبِها وَأَساطيرِها مَحْفُوفَةٌ بِالْعُمُوضِ، وَمِبادِئُها فِي الْأَعْنَفِ لا تَصْمِدُ كَثيْرًا أَمامَ إِغراءاتِ السِّيَاسَةِ	<i>Buddha adalah salah satu agama besar di dunia, dan semakin menyebar di Barat untuk menyesuaikan diri dengan sekulerisme, tetapi cerita dan mitos-mitosnya samar-samar dalam misteri, dan prinsip-prinsip non-kekerasannya tidak tahan banyak godaan politik</i>  (Buddhism is one of the world's major religions, and is increasingly spreading in the West to conform to secularism, but its stories and myths are steeped in mystery, and its principles of nonviolence cannot withstand many political temptations).	Data
شاهد الجزء الثاني من فيلم #الإخوة_الأعداء	<i>Saksikan bagian kedua film #Musuh_Brothers</i>  (Watch the second part of the film #Enemy_Brothers)	Not Data

Table 1. Example of domain analysis.

In the first example, the sentence is considered as data because it refers to news in Arabic which is then translated into Indonesian. While in the second example, the news is displayed in video format so it is not considered as data in this study.

The taxonomic analysis stage functions to classify all the collected data based on predefined variables. The first taxonomic analysis was carried out by analyzing the translation method used by FAT in translating Al Jazeera Channel uploads based on Newmark's theory.

Post Code	SL	TL	Method of Translation
003/AJC/20/8/2022	مِنْ بائِعِ الدَّجاجِ عَلى قارِعَةِ الطَّرِيقِ إِلى رِياسَةِ كِنِيّا.. ماذا تَعْرِفُ عَن وِليامِ رُوْتُو الَّذِي اَعْلَنَ نَفْسَهُ "نَاصِرًا لِلْفُقراءِ"؟	Dari tukang ayam di jalan menuju presiden Kenya.. Apa yang Anda ketahui tentang William Ruto yang menyatakan dirinya "pendukung miskin"?	Word-by-word translation

Table 2. Example of taxonomic analysis.

The final step of the data analysis technique in this study is to describe and interpret the data. Describing and interpreting the data is done to get an idea of the methods used by FAT in translating Arabic-Indonesian.

### Result

The result describes in detail the findings of a number of translation methods used by FAT to translate Al Jazeera Channel posts. Selection of a method must be done carefully by looking at the various factors that exist. Errors in determining the method of translation will cause a meaning in the target language to be no different from

the meaning in the source language. Linguists have introduced various translation methods with background considerations, one of which is the Newmark translation method as stated in the previous chapter.

A total of 58 posts and their translation results were analyzed and it was found that the FAT translation engine only applied two of the eight translation methods proposed by Newmark. The two methods are the word-for-word translation method and the literal translation method. The percentage of the two methods used by FAT in translating Arabic-Indonesian in Al Jazeera Channel uploads is illustrated in the following diagram.

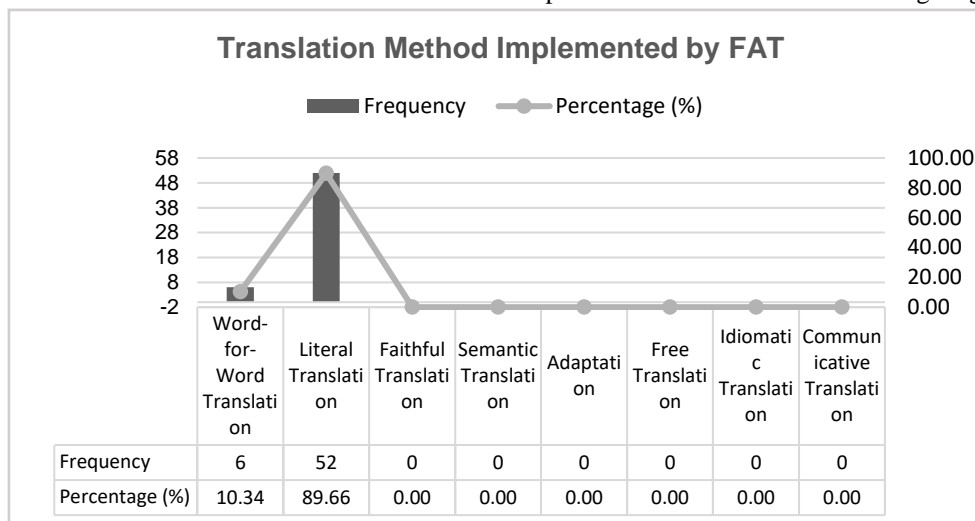


Image 1. Translation method implemented by FAT.

Based on the diagram above, FAT only uses two translation methods, namely word-for-word translation with 6 translations (10,34%) and literal translation with 52 translations (89,66%). While the other six methods are not found in the FAT translation results.

### Discussion

The translation method found in this study is based on the V diagram proposed by Newmark. In this study, the translation methods found were word-for-word and literal translation methods.

#### Word Per Word Translation

This translation method is the method most often used by FAT to translate Al Jazeera Channel uploads, namely 6 times (10.34%). As shown in the following examples.

Example 1:

001/AJC/20/8/2022

SL:

طياران إثيوبيان ناما أثناء قيادة طائرة.. فما الذي حدث؟

TL:

*Dua pilot Ethiopia tertidur saat menerbangkan pesawat.. Jadi apa yang terjadi?*

*(Two Ethiopian pilots fell asleep while flying a plane.. So what happened?)*

Referring to the definition of word-for-word translation according to Newmark, he said that this method of translation is done by retaining the elements or forms of SL starting from grammatical forms, phrases, clauses, sentences to word order. In the sentence above, FAT translates word-for-word sequentially according to the grammatical form of the SL. For example the phrase *tayyarāni isyubiyāni* is also translated into a phrase in SL, namely *dua pilot Ethiopia* (two Ethiopian pilots). The word *tayyarāni* comes from the word *tayyār* which means pilot. The suffix *-āni* in the word *tayyārāni* denotes the number two.

Example 2:

006/AJC/20/8/2022

SL:

ومن أراد حياة صار دجاجة رضية، تُسبِّح بحمد الزعيم المرجعية.. شاهدوا خاتمة فوق السلطة مع نزيه الأحذب..

TL:

*Dan siapa pun yang ingin hidup menjadi ayam yang puas, memuji pemimpin referensinya.. Saksikan endingnya foux Al-Saltha bersama Nzeya Al-Humpf..*

*(And whoever wants to live to be a satisfied chicken, praise the reference leader.. Watch the ending foux Al-Saltha with Nzeya Al-Humpf..)*

In the text above, the phrase *dajājah raḍiyyah* is translated word for word as a *ayam yang puas* (satisfied chicken). *Dajājah* in TL means chicken (*ayam*) and *raḍiyyah* means satisfied (*puas*). Likewise, the phrase *al-za`īm al-marja`iyyah* is translated as *pemimpin referensi* (the reference leader). The word *al-za`īm* means *pemimpin* (leader) and the word *al-marja`iyyah* means *referensi* (reference). Both phrases are strange and completely unheard of in the culture of the target language.

Example 3:

009/AJC/20/8/2022

SL:

الحرية لخليل عوادة يعود لصدارة التفاعلات الفلسطينية بعد تجميد اعتقال الأسير وظهوره لأول مرة منذ إضرابه في حالة صحية سيئة

TL:

*Freedom for Khalil Awadeh kembali memimpin reaksi Palestina setelah membekukan penangkapan tahanan dan penampilannya untuk pertama kalinya sejak serangannya dalam keadaan kesehatan yang buruk*

(Freedom for Khalil Awadeh has again led the Palestinian response after freezing arrests of detainees and appearing for the first time since his strike in poor health)

In the sentence above, the phrase *idrābihi* is translated as *serangannya* (his strike). When we translate it word by word, it is true that the noun *idrāb* means strike (*serangan*) and *-hi* means pronoun his (*-his*). However, if examined again the election of the diction is not quite right. The noun *idrāb* in the dictionary can also mean stoppage (*pemogokan*). This can be known when understanding the context of the news.

Example 4:

015/AJC/20/8/2022

SL:

برنامج الأغذية العالمي: المجاعة تتهدد 22 مليون شخص في القرن الإفريقي

TL:

*Program Pangan Dunia: Kelaparan mengancam 22 juta orang di Tanduk Afrika*

(World Food Programme: Hunger threatens 22 million people in the Horn of Africa)

The sentences above are translated word-for-word. Words, phrases, sentences and their order are translated according to the target language. For example the new phrase *barnāmiy al-agziyah al-`ālamiiy* when translated one by one; *barnāmiy* means programme (*program*), *al-agziyah* means food (*pangan*), and *al-`ālamiiy* means world (*dunia*).

Example 5:

042/AJC/20/8/2022

SL:

أبو جوليا صار أيا خالد.. شاهدوا مقدمة فوق السلطة مع نزيه الأهدب

TL:

*Ayah Julia menjadi Abu Khaled.. Saksikan pengenalan Fouk Al-Saltha bersama Nezia Al-Humpf*

(Julia's father became Abu Khaled.. Watch the introduction of Fouk Al-Saltha with Nezia Al-Humpf)

The underlined sentences above are translated word-for-word. The word *abū* here is translated as *ayah* (father). However, actually *abū* in question is a person's name—Abu Julia. On the other hand, the second word *abā* is translated as Abu (person's name). Even though what is meant here is *abā* which means father (*ayah*). So, the correct translation for the sentence above is *Abu Julia menjadi ayah Khaled* (Abu Julia being Khaled's father). The word *abū* or *abā* can mean father or someone's name. When the word means father and when the word means someone's name can be known if we understand the context.

Example 6:

043/AJC/20/8/2022

SL:

زعيم طالبان: أفغانستان ستتعامل مع المجتمع الدولي وفقا لأحكام الشريعة الإسلامية

TL:

*Pemimpin Taliban: Afghanistan akan berurusan dengan komunitas internasional sesuai dengan aturan Syariat Islam*

(Taliban Leader: Afghanistan will deal with the international community according to the rules of Islamic Sharia)

The statements above are translated by FAT word-for-word. The words, phrases, and sentence order are exactly the same as in SL. For example, the phrase *komunitas internasional* (international community) is a translation of the phrase *al-mujtama` al-dauliyy*. The word *al-mujtama`* means community (*komunitas*) and the word *al-dauliyy* means international (*internasional*).

### Literal Translation

As previously described in chapter II, this method made several adjustments. The structure of BSu is of course different from the structure of BSa, so the grammatical arrangement of BSu is converted to the grammatical form of BSa. However, the vocabulary is still translated word for word and is not linked to context.

This translation method occupies the second position used by FAT in translating Al Jazeera Channel uploads after the word-for-word translation method. From a total of 58 uploads analyzed, 52 uploads (89.66%) were found to use the literal translation method. Here are examples.

Example 1:

003/AJC/20/8/2022

SL:

من بائع للدجاج على قارة الطريق إلى رئاسة كينيا.. ماذا تعرف عن وليم روتو الذي أعلن نفسه "نصيرا للفقراء"؟

TL:

Dari tukang ayam di jalan menuju presiden Kenya.. Apa yang Anda ketahui tentang William Ruto yang menyatakan dirinya "pendukung miskin"?

(From the chicken man on the road to the Kenyan president.. What do you know about William Ruto who declared himself a "poor supporter"?)

In the sentence above there is a word deletion. The word *qāri`ah* which means doomsday (*kiamat*) or in this context means the side of being bypassed by FAT in the translation process. Furthermore, when freely translated, the sentence above will change to *from a chicken vendor on the side of the road to the President of Kenya..*

Example 2:

007/AJC/20/8/2022

SL:

تعد من بين أهم 12 موقعا أثريا على مستوى العراق.. مخاوف من انهيار قلعة كركوك الأثرية نتيجة الإهمال وعدم وجود خطط لترميمها | تقرير: أمير فندي

TL:

*Ini adalah salah satu dari 12 situs arkeologi paling penting di tingkat Irak.. Kekhawatiran runtuhnya istana arkeologi Kirkuk karena pengabaian dan tidak ada rencana untuk memulihkannya | Laporan: Amir Fendi*

(This is one of the 12 most important archaeological sites at the Iraq level.. Fears of Kirkuk archaeological palace collapsing due to neglect and no plans to restore it | Report: Amir Fendi)

In this sentence, FAT has adapted the grammatical structure of SL to that of TL. On SL, said *tu'addu* (the original meaning is to count) is classified as a verb while in SL it is translated as word *ini* (this) which belongs to the class of demonstrative words.

Example 3:

008/AJC/20/8/2022

SL:

وزير الدفاع الروسي: أمريكا فعلت ما بوسعها لجعل أوكرانيا منطقة مناوئة لروسيا

TL:

*Menteri Pertahanan Rusia: Amerika telah melakukan yang terbaik untuk menjadikan Ukraina zona netral bagi Rusia*

(Russian Minister of Defense: America has done its best to make Ukraine a neutral zone for Russia)

In Arabic, there are additional words after verbs which do not have to be translated into Indonesian but must still be in the text because their role is very important in determining meaning. For example, *fa'ala + bi*. If the *bi* idiom does not exist, the word *fa'ala* will mean to do (*melakukan*). However, if the idiom *bi* is added after the verb *fa'ala* then it will change the meaning of *fa'ala* which originally *melakukan* (to do) to *memengaruhi* (to affect). It's really different from the original meaning.

Example 4:

025/AJC/20/8/2022

SL:

من بينها حافلات كهربائية ستصبح إرثا دائما لوسائل النقل التي تعمل بالطاقة النظيفة بعد انتهاء المونديال.. شركة "مواصلات" تجري عملية تشغيل تجريبية لأكثر من 1300 حافلة في إطار الاستعدادات لمونديال قطر 2022 | تقرير: بدر الزير

TL:

*Di antaranya, bus listrik akan menjadi warisan transportasi energi bersih setelah Piala Dunia berakhir. Perusahaan Angkutan lakukan operasi uji coba lebih dari 1300 bus dalam rangka persiapan Piala Dunia Qatar2022 | Laporan: Badr El-Zir*

(Among other things, electric bus will become a legacy of clean energy transportation after the World Cup ends. Transport Company conducts trial operations of more than 1300 buses in preparation for the Qatar2022 World Cup | Report: Badr El-Zir)

FAT translates plural noun *ḥāfilāt* (buses) becomes a singular noun, *bus* in TL. Of course both words have different meanings and structures in SL. However, FAT converts the sentence above by following the rules of the Indonesian language. Indonesian does not recognize plural forms of words. Because Indonesian does not recognize the concept of plural, it does not mean that Indonesian cannot show plurals. There are other alternatives, namely reduplication (repetition) or adding number words. FAT doesn't convert the plural nouns above by using one of these alternatives. Because after the noun *bus* is followed by the adjective *listrik* (electric), which indicates this is a compound word *bus listrik* (electric bus), just like the compound *kereta api* (train), or *pesawat terbang* (airplane). Basically, the Indonesian language does not recognize the plural concept, therefore mentioning the singular is enough.

Example 6:

032/AJC/20/8/2022

SL:

اللون الأخضر تحول إلى الأصفر وتغير مظهر الحقول والأنهار.. فرنسا تواجه أسوأ موجة جفاف منذ أكثر من 60 عاما | تقرير: نور الدين بوزيان

TL:

*Hijau menjadi kuning dan mengubah rupa ladang dan sungai.. Prancis menghadapi gelombang kekeringan terburuk dalam lebih dari 60 tahun | Laporan: Nouruddin Bouzian*

(Green turning yellow and changing the appearance of fields and rivers.. France faces worst wave of drought in over 60 years | Report: Nouruddin Bouzian)

In the text above, the phrase *al-lawnu al-akhḍar* (green color) is translated as the word *hijau* (green). There is a deletion of word to adapt to the structure of TL. In Indonesian, common words such as color names, days, dates, months and years are unnecessary to be written. People already know that *hijau* is a color, so there is no need to write it as *warna hijau* anymore.

Example 7:

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SL:

أردوغان: ليس لدى تركيا أطماع في الأراضي السورية ونتمسك بوحدتها

TL:

Erdogan: *Turki tidak memiliki keserakahan di wilayah Suriah dan kami tetap pada kesatuannya*

(Erdogan: Turkey has no greed in Syria and we stick to its unity)

In SL, the negative sentence has the pattern of negator + verb + noun + noun. However, in TL the arrangement of the sentence pattern is different, namely noun + negator + verb + negator. In SL, the negator places at the beginning of the sentence while in TL the negator places after the noun which has a position as a subject.

### Conclusion

Based on the analysis and discussion of the translation method and the quality of the FAT translation in translating Arabic-Indonesian on Al Jazeera Channel posts, the following conclusions are obtained. A total of 58 posts and their translation results were analyzed and it was found that the FAT translation engine only applied two of the eight translation methods proposed by Newmark. The two methods are word-for-word translation and literal translation.

The other six methods are not found in FAT translation because basically FAT works based on the available database. Human translators have the power to determine the appropriate equivalent. The translator not only transfers the language, but also communicates messages that depend on the cultural context and linguistic system of the source and target languages. At this stage, FAT has not been able to translate sentences that have the potential to become sentences that are logical and appropriate to the context.

The translation method applied by FAT is dominated by literal translation because basically Arabic grammar and Indonesian grammar are different. Arabic has a predicate + subject sentence pattern, although there are also some that have a subject + predicate pattern. Apart from that, Arabic also has additional letters or words to verbs which do not have to be translated into Indonesian but must still be in the text because their role is very important in determining meaning. The difference in grammatical structure causes the order of translation to also change so that FAT applies more literal translation methods.

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