

A Probe Into The Comparison Of Human Translation And DeepL Translate In Translating English Text Into Indonesian

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Abstract

This research aims to analyze the difference between human translation and deep translation in translating English text into Indonesian. This research describes the accuracy, acceptability and readability of the results of human translation and translation tools. This research is a type of qualitative research, and the data source of this research is a short story text. The study involved two students of different genders enrolled in the English education program at Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara. The researcher used the text document as an instrument tool, and the researcher will collect the results and descriptive data obtained from 4 stages: data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing. The data reveals that women had an accuracy rate of 88%, while males achieved a rate of 56%. The acceptance level for language or words was 92% for females and 75% for males. The readability level achieved was 92% for females and 72% for males. Additionally, the researcher examined the degree of accuracy 88%, acceptability 88%, and readability 100% from the standpoint of DeepL Translate. From these results, we can conclude that the selection of translation tools is essential to help the translation process carried out by humans.

Article History

Received: 14-May-2024

Revised : 27-May-2024

Accepted: 25-July-2024

Keywords:

Translation, DeepL

Translation, Quality of Translation



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INTRODUCTION

Numerous ground-breaking translation services have emerged in recent times, utilizing technological devices or software that are designed to be easily used by users to convey messages. It has been argued that this highly advanced instrument possesses the remarkable ability to convert manuscripts and books into a coded form and accurately translate expressions, sentences, and paragraphs from one language to another (Ivanova and Gladkova 2018). The process of translation is employed to determine the intended meaning of unfamiliar terms and improve the overall understanding of the target language. However, it is still imperative to meticulously examine specific terms to authenticate the precision of the translation program's output, thereby identifying any potential errors or inaccuracies. Translation, in essence, refers to

the cognitive process undertaken by an individual to comprehend and interpret specific ideas being conveyed from one language to another (Osman 2017).

Translation serves as a crucial means of acquiring knowledge (Muhammad, Zaim, and Syafei 2017). Nevertheless, the translation process bears similarities to human and machine translation. The categorization is derived from the subject matter being converted and the technological elements linked to the operation of translation (Ade 2010). The translation process typically exhibits parallels between machine and human translation. Argued to (Hasibuan 2020), both include the reader comprehending the source text in a given language, subsequently identifying the relevant elements, and expressing them in the target language. Translators employ translation technology as their sole means to enhance and expedite the translation process.

Translating can present difficulties for human in arising from the contrasting grammatical structures of the target language and the source language, the complexities inherent in comprehending the distinct meanings and concepts of each language, including the comparability of words, phrases, clauses, and sentences from the source language to the target language, as well as the necessity to employ appropriate vocabulary (Aprianti and Ardi 2023).

Furthermore, individuals specializing in English, including those enrolled in the English Study Program at Muhammadiyah University of North Sumatra, The process of translating English to Indonesian poses unique difficulties (Arrang and Sallata 2018). English and Indonesian exhibit distinct word ordering, sentence structures, and verb tenses, hence posing a challenge in accurately conveying the desired meaning (Hurmaini 2019), predominantly utilize machine translation to translate various texts. This includes assignments, academic papers, and communication with individuals who speak a language different from the original text. Consequently, possessing an accurate translation tool is imperative for facilitating translation tasks.

The development of technology has had a significant impact on language learning in the modern era, with the use of translation technology, among other technical aids, language learners now have more options to improve their language skills (Bender 2022). Various technical tools now as google translate, google doc and others offer new opportunities for learners to improve their language skills, particularly through the use of translation equipment. The translation machine industry has become more varied, highlighting the need to assess the effectiveness and precision of these instruments (Polakova and Klimova 2023) Moreover, the use of translation tools allows learners to better visualise the word formation process and explore the structure of their own language. Nevertheless, the application of technology is vital in improving the efficiency and efficacy of human translators' manual translation efforts. The translation industry has been greatly affected by these technical improvements (Halimah 2018).

In previous research, (Pham et al. 2022) stated that google Translate is widely acknowledged in the literature as one of the top candidates among the

different translation systems now. Several prior academics have extensively studied the use of Google Translate in several areas, such as (Halimah 2018) investigated the level of the similarity between human translation and machine translation (Google Translate) to translate procedural text, this study focused on the imperative. Then, (Fitriani, Muhayyang, and Amri 2022) stated An Analysis of the Impact of Google Translate on Students' Writing Skills. The researchers determined that understanding the desired language is more effortless when human beings translate it. This illustrates that machine translation still requires human translation operations in order to achieve flawlessly translated content during the editing process.

Drawing from the comparison of earlier studies, there have been many studies conducted on the use of google translate, therefore the researcher would introduce another translation tool that that can be used by many people is DeepL Translate, due to the limited number of researchers who have studied this instrument. DeepL Translate is a web-based service that harnesses the capabilities of artificial intelligence (AI) to deliver precise and superior translation outcomes. The study conducted by (Polakova and Klimova 2023) demonstrated that the introduction of DeepL Translate can greatly influence the field of foreign language instruction, namely by enhancing the process of acquiring a second language. This study opted to utilize the esteemed translation software DeepL Translate, renowned for its excellent precision and widely acknowledged accuracy. The novelty of this research lies in comparing and contrasting the translations carried out by DeepL Translate and human translation when translating English text into Indonesian. This suggests a study that looks into the efficiency, precision, subtleties, and possible drawbacks of both human translation and DeepL Translate in particular language pairs and situations. These gaps could be in a number of areas, including accuracy, readability, and acceptability.

Therefore, the main goal of this research is to prioritize the assessment of translation quality while evaluating translation results, that the assessment primarily evaluates acceptability, readability, and (Nababan, Ardiana, and Sumardiono 2012) Acceptability refers to the degree to which the translated text closely resembles the original material and is suitable for the intended audience, whereas readability focuses on the level of understanding of the translated content in the target language. Accuracy, in the context of translation, refers to the degree of correspondence between the original language and the translated language. This was applied to both human translation and the DeepL Translate. This study compared the use of words and phrases translated by humans with those generated by translation technologies, namely deepl translate as a novel translation tool supported by (Nababan, Ardiana, and Sumardiono 2012) translation quality measuring system.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research Design

This research was conducted using a qualitative research approach by (Aswan 2022). This research would focus on the comparative analysis of human language and deep translation in translation from English to Indonesian in a short story text. This research will use a descriptive qualitative approach to achieve optimal results.

Subject and Object Research

The researcher chosen to investigate pupils (human) of a specific gender enrolled in the English education study program during their eighth semester. This study comprises two students representations, specifically female and male students actively enrolled in the English education study program at Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara and DeepL Translate.

Source of Data

The data source is taken from a little a short story text titled “Strong & Weak” extracted from a website found on Google.

Research Instruments

The research instrument is a tool for measuring, observing, or documenting the results of data that has been obtained (Creswell 2008). Researcher employed documentary techniques for data collection. (Sugiyono 2015) defines the documentary technique as a means of data collecting and searching in the form of records and data that can aid in study, such as archives, books, papers, written numbers, and images. In the form of data and reports that are useful for conducting research. A short story text written in English is the study's document.

Regarding the procedures that the researchers would follow:

1. Choose and evaluate English short stories from Google search results pages.
2. Give the research subject the text.
3. Look at the outcomes of DeepL Translate's machine and human translations.
4. Examine comparing the translation quality produced by human translation with the translating results produced by DeepL Translate and employing a translation quality evaluation system that relies on the criteria of accuracy, acceptability, and readability adopted by (Nababan, Ardiana, and Sumardiono 2012).

Table 2.1. Accuracy Parameters

| Qualitative Parameters | Score | Translation Categories |
|--|--------------|-------------------------------|
| The meanings of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences, or source language texts are accurately transposed into the target language or omitted. | 1 | Low Accuracy |

| | | |
|---|---|-----------------|
| Most of the meanings of source language words, phrases, clauses, and sentences have been accurately transferred into the target language. However, there are distortions of meaning, double/forced translations, or omitted meanings, which disrupt the integrity of the message. | 2 | Medium Accuracy |
| Source language words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, and even sentences are accurately translated into the target language (Bahasa Indonesia); there is no meaning distortion. | 3 | High Accuracy |

Table 2.2. Acceptable Parameters

| Qualitative Parameters | Score | Translation Categories |
|--|-------|--|
| The translation is not natural or feels like a translation; the technical terms used are unfamiliar to the reader; the phrases, clauses, and sentences used are not by the rules of the Indonesian language. | 1 | Low Acceptability (Not Accepted) |
| In general, the translation feels natural, but there are a few problems with the use of technical terms or a few grammatical errors, and it needs to conform to the rules of Indonesian. | 2 | Medium Acceptability (Less Acceptable) |
| The translation feels natural; the technical terms used are familiar to the reader; the phrases, clauses, and sentences used are by Indonesian rules. | 3 | High Acceptability (Accepted) |

Table 2.3. Readable Parameters

| Qualitative Parameters | Score | Translation Categories |
|---|-------|------------------------|
| The translation is complicated or even very difficult for the reader to understand. | 1 | Low Readability |
| In general, the translation can be understood by the reader; however, there are some passages that must be read more than once to understand the translation. | 2 | Medium Readability |
| Words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, and even sentences in translations can be easily understood by the reader. | 3 | High Readability |

Technique of Analysis Data

According to Miles and Huberman (1994), data analysis consists of four stages: data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion

drawing. The data collected from interviews, observations, and documentation were accurately documented in field notes and divided into descriptive and reflective sections. Data reduction was conducted by simplifying data using selection for utilization. Then, the selected data were displayed in tabular format to facilitate data analysis and enhance comprehension. Lastly, conclusion drawing was the ultimate stage done by scrutinizing the data through observing the outcomes of data analysis and discussion.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The data provided is sourced from a short fiction manuscript. The text, “Strong & Weak”, was obtained through a Google search. Within this particular segment in this section, the researcher will present the findings of the analysis conducted on a short story text that a human translated. The translation was conducted by human researchers who selected one male student and one female student from the Education field to serve as representatives. The representatives consist of one male and one female student from the English Education department. Education in the English language. This study intends to compare the utilization of The term "words or language used by humans refers to the linguistic expressions employed by individuals. These expressions can be evaluated by comparing them to deep translation to assess their accuracy. DeepL Translate by considering accuracy, acceptability, and readability (Nababan, Ardiana, and Sumardiono 2012).

Table 3.1. Comparative Analysis of Translation Results by Human Language and DeepL Translate

| SHORT STORY : STRONG AND WEAK | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|---|---|--|
| No | Source Language | Target Language | | |
| | | Female | Male | DeepL Translate |
| 1 | There was a proud teak tree in the forest. | <i>Ada sebuah pohon jati yang sombong didalam hutan.</i> | <i>Di dalam hutan terdapat pohon jati yang sangat indah.</i> | <i>Ada sebatang pohon jati yang gagah di hutan.</i> |
| 2 | He was tall and strong. | <i>Dia besar dan kuat.</i> | <i>Dia besar dan kuat.</i> | <i>Dia tinggi dan kuat.</i> |
| 3 | There was a small herb next to the tree. | <i>Ada sebuah rumput-rumputan yang kecil berada disebelah pohon tersebut.</i> | <i>Ada pohon kecil di sebelah pohon itu.</i> | <i>Ada sebuah tanaman kecil di samping pohon itu.</i> |
| 4 | The teak tree said, "I am very handsome and strong. | <i>Pohon jati itu berkata "Aku sangat rupawan dan kuat.</i> | <i>pohon itu. Jati berkata: "Saya sangat cantik dan kuat.</i> | <i>Pohon jati itu berkata, "Saya sangat tampan dan kuat.</i> |

| | | | | |
|----|---|--|--|---|
| 5 | No one can defeat me". | <i>Tak seorang pun bisa mengalahkan aku."</i> | <i>Tidak ada yang bisa mengalahkanku.</i> | <i>Tidak ada yang bisa mengalahkan saya".</i> |
| 6 | the herb replied, "Dear friend, too much pride is harmful. | <i>" Mendengarkan itu, rumput-rumputan membalas "Oh teman, terlalu merasa bangga adalah berbahaya.</i> | <i>" Mendengar itu, ramuan itu menjawab: "Temanku, terlalu banyak kesombongan itu berbahaya.</i> | <i>Mendengar hal ini, tanaman itu menjawab, "Sahabat, terlalu sombong itu berbahaya</i> |
| 7 | Even the strong will fall one day. | <i>Bahkan kuat itu akan kalah suatu hari.</i> | <i>Bahkan orang terkuat pun suatu hari nanti akan jatuh</i> | <i>Bahkan yang kuat pun akan jatuh suatu hari nanti".</i> |
| 8 | The teak ignored the herb's words. | <i>Pohon jati itu mengabaikan perkataan rumput-rumputan</i> | <i>" Jati tidak menggubris perkataan ramuan itu.</i> | <i>Si jati tidak menghiraukan kata-kata si ramuan.</i> |
| 9 | He continued to praise himself. | <i>Dia melanjutkan untuk memuji dirinya</i> | <i>Dia terus memberi selamat pada dirinya sendiri.</i> | <i>Dia terus memuji dirinya sendiri.</i> |
| 10 | A strong wind blew. | <i>Sebuah angin berhembus kencang.</i> | <i>Angin kencang bertiup</i> | <i>Sebuah angin kencang bertiup</i> |
| 11 | The teak stood firmly. | <i>Pohon jati berdiri dengan kokoh</i> | <i>Kayu jati sangat kokoh.</i> | <i>Pohon jati itu tetap berdiri kokoh.</i> |
| 12 | Even when it rained, the teak stood strong by spreading its leaves. | <i>. Bahkan ketika itu hujan. Pohon jati berdiri sangat kuat dengan daun-daun yang berguguran.</i> | <i>kayu jati tetap kokoh berkat daunnya yang menyebar luas.</i> | <i>turun, pohon jati itu tetap berdiri tegak dengan merentangkan daun-daunnya.</i> |
| 13 | At the same time, the herb bowed low. | <i>Dalam waktu bersamaan, rumput-rumputan menunduk.</i> | <i>Pada saat yang sama, rerumputan membungkuk dalam-dalam.</i> | <i>Pada saat yang sama, ramuan itu membungkuk rendah.</i> |
| 14 | The teak made fun of the herb. | <i>Pohon jati itu menertawakan rumput-rumputan.</i> | <i>Jati mencemooh persiapannya.</i> | <i>Pohon jati mengolok-olok tanaman itu.</i> |
| 15 | One day there | <i>Suatu hari, ada</i> | <i>Suatu hari,</i> | <i>Suatu hari</i> |

| | | | | |
|----|---|--|--|--|
| | was a storm in the forest. | <i>sebuah badai didalam hutan.</i> | <i>terjadi badai di hutan.</i> | <i>terjadi badai di hutan</i> |
| 16 | The herb bowed low. | <i>Rumput – rumputan menunduk.</i> | <i>Obatnya membungkuk dalam-dalam.</i> | <i>Tanaman itu menunduk rendah.</i> |
| 17 | As usual the teak did not want to bow. | <i>Seperti biasanya pohon jati tidak ingin menunduk.</i> | <i>Seperti biasa, kayu jati tidak akan bengkok.</i> | <i>Seperti biasa, jati tidak mau tunduk.</i> |
| 18 | The storm kept growing stronger. | <i>Badai tetap bertambah lebih kencang.</i> | <i>Badai terus menguat.</i> | <i>Badai itu semakin lama semakin kuat.</i> |
| 19 | The teak could no longer bear it. | <i>Pohon jati tidak bisa berlama-lama menahannya.</i> | <i>Jati tidak tahan lagi.</i> | <i>Si jati tak sanggup lagi menahannya.</i> |
| 20 | He felt his strength giving way. | <i>Dia merasa kekuatannya memudar.</i> | <i>Dia merasa kekuatannya melemah.</i> | <i>Ia merasakan kekuatannya mulai melemah.</i> |
| 21 | He fell down. | <i>Dia tumbang.</i> | <i>Dia terjatuh.</i> | <i>Dia tumbang.</i> |
| 22 | This was the end of the proud tree. | <i>Ini adalah akhir dari pohon yang sombong.</i> | <i>Inilah akhir dari pohon kebanggaan.</i> | <i>Inilah akhir dari pohon yang sombong itu.</i> |
| 23 | When everything was calm the herb stood straight. | <i>Ketika semuanya reda, rumput-rumputan berdiri dengan memanjang.</i> | <i>Ketika semuanya sudah tenang, rumput kembali berdiri.</i> | <i>Ketika semuanya sudah tenang, pohon jati itu berdiri tegak.</i> |
| 24 | He looked around. | <i>Dia melihat sekitar.</i> | <i>Dia melihat sekeliling.</i> | <i>Dia melihat sekelilingnya.</i> |
| 25 | He saw the proud teak had fallen. | <i>Dia melihat pohon jati yang sombong telah tumbang.</i> | <i>Ia melihat pohon jati angkuh itu telah tumbang.</i> | <i>Dia melihat pohon jati yang sombong itu telah tumbang.</i> |

The table provided displays the outcome of a translation process including both human language translators (male and female) and a translation technology called DeepL Translate. The translators used this tool to translate a short story text from a source to a target language, resulting in 25 sentences.

This study intends to help future English students in observing diversity. Using a suitable and adequate machine translator can enhance the efficiency of the translation process and yield beneficial results. So, this will serve as their point of reference. Results of the percentage analysis:

Table 3.2. The Accuracy of Human Translation and DeepL Translate

| No | Quality of Translation | Translator Human Language | | | | Translator Machine Translator | |
|----|------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|----------------|
| | | Female (Number of Sentences) | Percentage (%) | Male (Number of Sentences) | Percentage (%) | DeepL Translate | Percentage (%) |
| 1 | Accuracy | 22 | 88% | 14 | 56% | 22 | 88% |
| 2 | Less Accuracy | 3 | 12% | 7 | 28% | 3 | 12% |
| 3 | Not Accuracy | - | - | 4 | 16% | - | - |
| | Total | 25 | 100% | 25 | 100% | 25 | 100% |

The data analysis results show that the accuracy of human language and deep translation appears different. Then, we were selected an example as the difference above:

SL : He was tall and strong.
 TL 1 : Dia besar dan kuat. (Less accurate)
 DT : Dia tinggi dan kuat. (Accurate)

The word 'Tall' means '*Tinggi*'. In TL 1, the translator transformed the word 'Tall' into '*Besar*'. It is less accurate since there is a lost meaning, and it is not in agreement with the context so that it can undermine the unity of the message. DT, on the other hand, translates 'Tall' into '*Tinggi*' thereby, the meaning obtained agrees with the context to be addressed.

Table 3.3. The Acceptable of Human Translation and DeepL Translate

| No | Quality of Translation | Translator Human Language | | | | Translator Machine Translator | |
|----|------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|----------------|
| | | Female (Number of Sentences) | Percentage (%) | Male (Number of Sentences) | Percentage (%) | DeepL Translate | Percentage (%) |
| 1 | Acceptable | 23 | 92% | 18 | 75% | 22 | 88% |
| 2 | Less Acceptable | 1 | 4% | 3 | 12% | 3 | 12% |
| 3 | Not Acceptable | 1 | 4% | 4 | 16% | - | - |
| | Total | 25 | 100% | 25 | 100% | 25 | 100% |

Below were several instances of analysis outcomes derived from the percentage data provided in the preceding table:

SL : The teak made fun of the herb.

TL 2 : **Jati mencemooh persiapannya**. (Not acceptable)

DT : Pohon jati mengolok-olok tanaman itu. (Acceptable)

In TL 2 (M), the translator said, "The teak made fun of the herb" as '*Jati mencemooh persiapannya*'. It is inaccurate because the meaning obtained is difficult to understand in its context, which can affect the message's true meaning. Meanwhile, when translating "The teak tree mocks the plant," the meaning obtained is easily understood according to the intended context.

SL : The teak ignored the **herb's** words.

TL 1 : Pohon jati itu mengabaikan perkataan **rumput-rumputan** (Acceptable)

TL 2 : Jati tidak menggubris perkataan **ramuan** itu (Less Acceptable)

DT : Si jati tidak menghiraukan kata-kata si **ramuan**. (Less Acceptable)

In TL 2 (M) and DT, the translator said '*ramuan*' to translate the word 'herb'. While the word 'herb' does indeed mean '*ramuan*' in Indonesian, using the word '*ramuan*' in this context is not widely accepted because it would create confusion and hinder understanding of the intended meaning within its context, thereby potentially affecting the actual message conveyed. On the other hand, TL 1, when translating '*rumput - rumputan*' yields a meaning that is easily understood by the intended context.

Table 3.4. The Readable of Human Translation and DeepL Translate

| No | Quality of Translation | Translator Human Language | | | | Translator Machine Translator | |
|----|------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|----------------|
| | | Female (Number of Sentences) | Percentage (%) | Male (Number of Sentences) | Percentage (%) | DeepL Translate | Percentage (%) |
| 1 | Readable | 23 | 92% | 18 | 72% | 25 | 100% |
| 2 | Less Readable | 2 | 8% | - | - | - | - |
| 3 | Not Readable | - | - | 7 | 28% | - | - |
| | Total | 25 | 100% | 25 | 100% | 25 | 100% |

Below were several instances of analysis outcomes derived from the percentage data provided in the preceding table:

SL : **Even the strong will fall one day**.

TL 1 : Bahkan kuat itu akan kalah suatu hari. (Less readable)

DT : Bahkan yang kuat pun akan jatuh suatu hari nanti. (readable)

In TL 1 (F), the translator said 'Even the strong will fall one day' into '*Bahkan orang yang kuat pun akan mengalami kekalahan suatu hari nanti*'. This

results in reduced legibility due to the need for repeated iterations to comprehend the intended meaning within its context, hence potentially affecting the actual message conveyed. On the other hand, DT translates as 'Even the strong will fall one day' with readability easily understood by the intended context.

SL : **The herb bowed low.**

TL 2 : Obatnya membungkuk dalam-dalam. (Not readable)

DT : Tanaman itu menunduk rendah. (Readable)

In TL 2 (M), the translator translated the phrase 'The herb bowed low' as '*Obatnya membungkuk dalam-dalam*', but the readability level is compromised because the meaning obtained is complicated to understand in its context, which can affect the intended message. Meanwhile, DT translates as '*Tanaman itu menunduk rendah*', the readability of the obtained meaning is easily understood according to the intended context.

Translation outcomes vary in terms of percentages when comparing translations conducted by humans versus machine tools. Initially, the researcher observed that the translation outcomes of female translators exhibited superior accuracy, acceptance, and readability in relation to gender (namely, female and male) in human language. The reason for this preference is due to the higher incidence of insufficient and unsuitable translations among male translators compared to their female counterparts. The data reveals that women had an accuracy rate of 88%, while males achieved a rate of 56%. The level of acceptability for the use of language or words is 92% for females and 75% for males. The readability level achieved is 92% for females and 72% for males. Additionally, the researcher examined the degree of accuracy 88%, acceptability 88%, and readability 100% from the standpoint of DeepL Translate.

According to this study, it can be inferred that advanced translation technology significantly aids individuals in the translation process. Nevertheless, machine translation still necessitates human intervention during the editing phase to ensure appropriate word selection and a flawless translated text (Halimah 2018). Nevertheless, locating, categorizing, and verifying a reliable translation tool is imperative to utilize it effectively.

CONCLUSION

The researcher has concluded that rapid technical advancements significantly impact English text translation into Indonesian and vice versa. Several translation technologies have emerged to assist translators, like DeepL Translate. This project aims to introduce a translation tool to address the lack of awareness among many individuals. In this study, the researchers want to analyze the contrast between this instrument's accuracy, acceptability, readability, and human language. The vocabulary and terminology employed

by DeepL Translate closely resemble how humans translate English texts. The level of proficiency in using DeepL is highly understandable.

The data reveals that women had an accuracy rate of 88%, while males achieved a rate of 56%. The level of acceptability for the use of language or words is 92% for females and 75% for males. The readability level achieved is 92% for females and 72% for males. Additionally, the researcher examined the degree of accuracy 88%, acceptability 88%, and readability 100% from the standpoint of DeepL Translate.

Furthermore, we can observe how people employ lexical choices in translation, yet numerous instances remain incomprehensible. Hence, the objective of this study is to assist students in exercising caution when utilizing translation tools. However, machine translation still necessitates human intervention in translation operations to ensure the production of flawlessly translated material during the editing phase. There are still some deficiencies in this study, and the researcher suggests that future researchers should do more thorough testing of DeepL Translation and Human Translation to improve the accuracy and advancement of translation.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This research was conducted out of gratitude to Allah SWT for His grace and guidance. The researcher would like to express her deepest gratitude to her beloved parents, Ibu Kembar Lestari, beloved mother, and Bapak Irianto, beloved father, as well as her beloved sister and friends who have provided tremendous support so that this research can be carried out. The researcher would like to thank the best supervisor, Mrs Yenni Hasnah, S.Pd.,M.Hum. who has provided a lot of help and guidance during the preparation of this research until it was completed. The purpose of the research used as a substitute for this thesis is to fulfil the requirements in obtaining a bachelor's degree in the English Language Education Study Programme, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara. Finally, the researcher would like to thank every research participant who has generously contributed valuable time and insights.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTION STATEMENT

This article was authored by the author with the supervisor's guidance to oversee the creation of this article. This article was edited by the supervisor and received approval for publication

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