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COMPARISON OF HUMAN TRANSLATION WITH GOOGLE TRANSLATION OF IMPERATIVE SENTENCES IN PROCEDURES TEXT

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze the similarity between human translation and machine translation to translate procedural text. This research uses Content Analysis approach (Content Analysis). The analysis was performed on English procedural text on a "VIXAL Lebih Wangi" cleanliness product translated into Indonesian by Nia Kurniawati (representing human translation). Meanwhile Google translation is used to represent machine translation. The study of the equations compared in this study is from the aspect of the phrase and the meaning of the whole sentence in the results of the two translations. The result of the discussion shows that the equation between human translation and machine translation in translating procedural text is low, i.e 29%. Machine translation still requires manpower to produce better translations.

Keywords: equality aspect, human translation, machine translation, text procedure

Introduction

Translation is a mental activity in which a meaning of given linguistic discourse is rendered from one language to another (Osman: 2017). There are many aspects should be considered in doing translation. One of them is finding the equivalency of word from the source language toward the target language. Therefore, as it is said by Thriven (2002) that "Translation is not simply a matter of seeking other words with similar meaning but of finding appropriate ways of saying things in another language".

Recently, in doing translation humans are helped by a technology. Technology has a powerful impact on all area for society. It includes the whole aspect of human living (Pérez, Celia Rico, 2001). Technology is created and designed for the purpose of making it easy for people in all walks of life. Technological developments have penetrated the world of translation. The

presence of machine translation has been created to facilitate human work in the translation industry (Sjahroni and Ahmad: 2013). This means that translation practice cannot avoid the role and influence of technology. Because the function of the translation machine is to facilitate work-work in translation is not denied that current translation almost always involves the use of technology. This issue also supported by Guidère (2002) who that says "The information revolution and technological innovations have driven the development of language industries and the expansion of multilingualism. The use of machine translation has experienced unprecedented growth with many diverse new techniques and demands.

Ade (2010) says that in general, based on the subject and the technology there are two types of translations that are human translation and machine translation. In human translation, the translation process is done entirely by humans or with the help of computer technology. If using computer technology help, this translation is also known as computer-assisted translation. While in machine translation, the translation process is usually done by machines with the help of humans. This translation is also called human assisted translation (Human Assisted Translation).

Both in computer-assisted translation and in manual translation performed by humans have a similar process of translation, beginning with reading, understanding source language text, finding equivalents, and then writing them into the target language text. The translation process is complete done by the translator (human). Translation tools are only used by translators to facilitate the translation process. Some common types of computer programs are tools such as Translation Memory (TM) devices, electronic dictionary programs, termination management programs (Terminology Management), word processor programs, spell checker and grammar programs, etc. .

Conversely, on machine translation the translation process is all done by machine (computer). One example of the most popular MT machine currently available is Google Translate. When translating with Google Translate, users do not need to be involved in the translation process. Users simply enter the source language text to be translated, run the Google Translate

engine, and will immediately get the translation results in the target language. Users only served to help run the process of translation is automatically performed by Google Translate.

The translation process that occurs inside the machine does not follow the process of manual translation in general. Given this process is entirely done by the machine, the language element is converted into elements that can be computed by the machine. However nature of translation using Google Translate the translation process does not involve much linguistic consideration. Google Translate only scans a large collection of text, which contains text in source and text of the corresponding target language, to then be analyzed based on statistical formulas. From the results of the analysis created data that can be used as a basis for translating. Therefore, the meaning of machine result is sometimes not in accordance with the target language. Because basically the activity of translation is the activity of seeking the same meaning as revealed by Yinyua (2011), "Translation is a kind of cross-linguistic, cross-cultural and cross-social communication. As a kind of communication, the main purpose is nothing but to establish equivalence between the source text and the target text. "

The process of translation is not just about a person's skill in understanding the Language of the Source text (BSu), but also the ability to rewrite the acquired understanding into the Target Language (BSa). This complex process demands cognitive, linguistic and creative abilities.

Suyono and Sugeng Hariyanto (2014: 1) state that there are three megatrends affecting translation and translation profession are: economic globalization, information technology development, and digitalization. Technology has made a new style in the translation industry when machine translation is designed and created for easy language learning and translation. Machines work to help the work done by humans. Machine translation and language have tight density between each other (Sajahrony and Maheram Ahmad, 2013: 101).

Machine translator is an automatic translator tool on a text from one language to another. Machine Translator Statistics is a translator machine approach with translation results are generated on the basis of statistical

models whose parameters are taken from the analysis bilingual (or parallel) text corpus (Rida, 2011)

The use of machine translation programs (machine translation) is widely used in network. These include the translation of a Google Translate engine that is able to produce translations quickly for words, phrases and sentences without the need to refer to dictionary terminology. Google Translate is used extensively because it offers text translation more than 50 languages and easily accessible everywhere.

Translation activity is a requirement of the community for the development of science in the process of transfer of science in various fields and also languages around the world. It opens up the knowledge of each individual in acquiring new knowledge of transition from nation to nation (Naimah et al., 2009: 243) in Ayob and Hasnah Mohamad (2015: 308).

a.Translation Machine

As mentioned earlier, technological assistance in the field of translation is necessary. The essence of translation aid is that human translation remains central, masterminding all aspects of the translation process (Emzir, 2015: 193). He continued, the automatic help function only to improve efficiency (and possibly accuracy) by automating subside tasks that either will be ignored or done manually.

Recent advances in translation automation technology, all data-driven or machine translation statistics (TM), translation education programs throughout the world is facing pressures from the market to offer up to date content. The translation made by humans is needed to help manual and other electronic equipment (Muhammad Fauzi 2012: 133) in Sajahrony and Maheram Ahmad, 2013: 102).

According to Horwood (1986: 1) machine translation is a computer application that can translate text from one natural language to another natural language. He said the translation engine should be viewed as a tool that can ease the translator in terms of time and cost.

The use of machine translation depends only on words and sentences only, it can not reach the grammatical and semantic aspects of a language. Khairulanuar (2009: 498) states that the problem of all translation engines lies in the value of the grammar or meaning of translation, the result of the process of machine translation not qualified from

the point of grammar. This can be expressed in other words that machine translation has a weakness in terms of grammar so it will affect the quality of translation.

b.Google Translate

Google Translate is a service site provided by Google Inc. which is intended to translate sections of text or web pages in one language into another. The site, launched in 2007, contains more than 50 languages spoken in several countries around the world. (AnneAhira.com, can be found at: http://www.anneahira.com/google-translate.htm)

Regarding the quality of machine translation, Google Translate itself acknowledges on their site that even the most sophisticated translation engine can not yet approach the language quality of a native speaker or yet have the skills of a professional translator. Strictly speaking, Google Translate also mentions that they may take a long time before they can offer translations with human translation quality (http://translate.google.com/support/)

c.Human Translation

Human translation is a translation done by trained individuals or translators working in the field of translation. They have proficiency in terms of mastering two languages, knowing the field of text to be translated, the culture of two nations and knowing the translation of the two languages as well as the experience of its own interpreter. This opinion is supported by Imran (2003: 286) who says a sophisticated translation engine will not be able to produce a translation like what an advanced interpreter can do. Therefore, the issue here relates to quality, accuracy and acceptance of translation results rather than machines. The translation machine is only a useful tool for translating words of speech instead of the preferred meaning.

Many researchers are conducting research on Internet existence in the world of translation that researchers cite in the International Journal of Tulias ole Ayob and Hasnah Mohamad (2015). Among them are Farah Hanan Aminallah and Muhammad Fauzi Jumingan (2012) in paper proceedings work titled Translation Arab-Malay Collocation: One Review Against Google Translate that discusses Arab

collocation and its use. This paper analyzes translations made by Google Translate in Arabic collocation translations and Arabic Idiomatic Phrases and Ertinya is used to measure the accuracy of the meanings generated by Google Translate.

Another study was conducted by Mohamad Nor Amin Samsun Baharun & Naimah Abdullah (2011) entitled Kesilapan Arabic - Malay Language in Google Search Ejen: One Semantic Study examines the mistakes and mistakes of translated verse and word translations instead of Arabic into Malay using a machine free translation, Google Translate.

Research Radiah Yusoff and Wan Rose Eliza Abdul Rahman (2007), titled Analysis of the equivalent meaning in computer-assisted translation that is the study of the ability to move the source text into the target text by using computer interjection translation. This study concentrates on matching the equivalent translation of the meaning of phrases and verses.

Based on the background and the theoretical explanation described above, the researcher wants to do a simple research with focus on the following issues:

– Is Google Translation able to produce a good translation?

– To what extent translations made by Google Translation are acceptable?

The translation in this study involves English-language text texts and Indonesian language texts and applying a geratical translation engine to the Internet network, Google translation as a representative of the translation machine and translation by Nia Kurniawati as representative of human translation. In general, this study aims to analyze the comparison between the results of human translation with machine translation in translating English sentences into the Indonesian language.

Method

Data were analyzed using content analysis term to text in form of procedure. Data analysis involves two categories of comparison as defined, namely: The Google translation engine represents the translation engine and Translator Nia kurniawati represents human translation. The data in this study comes from one sample of cleanliness product "Floor cleaner". The process for analyzing comparisons is illustrated in Chart 1 as below:

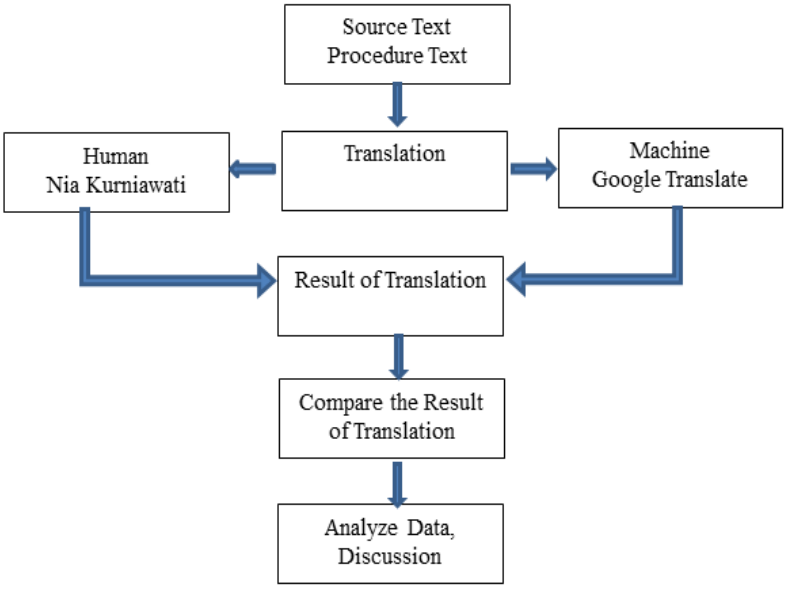

Chart 1. The procedure of analyzing the data

The translation of man and machine is presented in tabular form next to each other, it aims to make it easier to compare between the two translations and make it easier to see the translations result.

a.Data Analysis

Data analysis is done by comparing the equations and differences between human translation and Google Translation machine in procedural text. The procedure of analyzing the data is illustrated in Chart 1 above. In this study, researchers compared the phrases, words and sentences in the imperative sentence and the meaning of the whole sentence in the two translations produced.

Result

Table 1. The Result of Translation of Text "VIXAL Lebih Wangi" Porcelin Cleaner by Google Translation and Human Translation

Source Text	Google Translation	Human Translation
VIXAL Lebih Wangi Porcelin Cleaner	VIXAL Lebih, Wangi porcelin Cleaner	VIXAL Lebih Wangi Pembersih Porselen
Vixal Lebih Wangi cleans stubborn dirt and stains on the toilet, porcelains, ceramics, mosaics and other type of tiles.	Vixal Lebih, Wangi membersihkan kotoran membandel dan noda di toilet, porselen, keramik, mosaik dan jenis lain dari ubin.	Vixal Lebih Wangi membersihkan noda membandel dan kerak di toilet, porselen, keramik, mosaic, dan jenis lantai lainnya.
Efficient: the inner plug is created for easier and economical application. It helps to reach the inner side of toilet bowl easily.	Efisien: plug inner dibuat untuk aplikasi lebih mudah dan ekonomis. Ini membantu untuk mencapai bagian dalam toilet bowl mudah.	Efisien: tutup dalamnya dirancang agar mudah dan ekonomis untuk digunakan, membantu mencapai bagian terdalam dari toilet dengan mudah.
Usage: 1. Open the cap, cut the top of the inner plug. 2. Light stains: spray Vixal on the floor or other surfaces. Leave it for a few minutes then rinse with water or pour Vixal to a wet clothe	Pemakaian: 1. Buka tutup, memotong bagian atas plug batin. 2. Cahaya noda: semprotkan Vixal di lantai atau permukaan lainnya. Diamkan selama beberapa menit lalu bilas dengan air	Cara pemakaian: 1. Buka tutup luarnya, potong bagian dalam tutup. 2. Noda ringan: semprotkan Vixal ke atas lantai atau permukaan lain. Biarkan selama

and apply directly to the stains, then rinse with water. 3. Heavy stains: spray Vixal on the floor or other surfaces. Leave it for few minutes, brush, then rinse with water. Repeat a few times if needed	atau menuangkan Vixal ke pakaian basah dan menerapkan langsung ke noda, lalu bilas dengan air. 3. Berat noda: semprotkan Vixal di lantai atau permukaan lainnya. Diamkan selama beberapa menit, sikat, lalu bilas dengan air. Ulangi beberapa kali jika diperlukan.	beberapa menit dan bilas dengan air atau siramkan Vixal pada kain basah dan usapkan pada nodanya langsung, lalu bilas dengan air. 3. Noda membandel: semprotkan Vixal k eats lantai atau permukaan lain. Biarkan beberapa menit, sikat, lalu bilas dengan air. Ulangi beberapa kali jika noda masih membandel.
ATTENTION: • Be careful when using the product. • Irritating to eyes and skin. • In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice. • If swallowed seek medical advice immediately and show this container. • Keep it out of reach of children.	PERHATIAN: • Berhati-hatilah saat menggunakan produk. • Mengiritasi mata dan kulit. • Dalam kasus terjadi kontak dengan mata, segera bilas dengan banyak air dan dapatkan bantuan medis. • Jika tertelan segera dapatkan bantuan medis dan tunjukkan wadah ini.	PERHATIAN: • Hati-hati saat menggunakan produk. • Dapat menimbulkan iritasi pada mata dan kulit. • Jika terkena mata, basuh secepatnya dengan air atau segera minta pertolongan medis. • Jika tertelan segera minta pertolongan medis dan tunjukkan botolnya.

• It's not suitable for terrazzo, marble or tile. • Be careful for colored ceramic/porcelain. Prior test at hidden area. • Always using rubber gloves.	• Jauhkan itu dari jangkauan anak-anak. • Ini tidak cocok untuk teraso, marmer atau ubin. • Hati-hati untuk berwarna keramik / porselen. tes sebelumnya di daerah tersembunyi. • Selalu menggunakan sarung tangan karet.	• Jauhkan dari jangkauan anak-anak. • Tidak cocok untuk teraso, marmer atau ubin. • Hati-hati untuk keramik atau porselen yang berwarna. Coba dulu pada area lain. • Selau gunakan sarung tangn karet.
Active ingredients: HCL 14.5 % Don't mix with other cleaners.	Bahan aktif: HCL 14,5% Jangan dicampur dengan pembersih lainnya.	Bahan-bahan aktif: HCL 14.5 % Jangan dicampur dengan pembersih lain.

Discussion

Based on the results of the procedural text "VIXAL More Fragrance" are found there are seven affirmative sentences as summarized in the table below.

Table 2. Affirmative Sentence in the text "VIXAL Lebih Wangi"

No.	Source Text	Google Translation	Human Translation
1	Open the cap, cut the top of the inner plug.	Buka tutup, memotong bagian atas plug batin.	Buka tutup luarnya, potong bagian dalam tutup.
2	Light stains: spray Vixal on the floor	Cahaya noda: semprotkan Vixal di lantai atau	Noda ringan: semprotkan Vixal ke atas lantai atau

	or other surfaces. Leave it for a few minutes then rinse with water or pour Vixal to a wet clothe and apply directly to the stains, then rinse with water.	permukaan lainnya. Diamkan selama beberapa menit lalu bilas dengan air atau menuangkan Vixal ke pakaian basah dan menerapkan langsung ke noda, lalu bilas dengan air.	permukaan lain. Biarkan selama beberapa menit dan bilas dengan air atau siramkan Vixal pada kain basah dan usapkan pada nodanya langsung, lalu bilas dengan air.
3	Heavy stains: spray Vixal on the floor or other surfaces. Leave it for few minutes, brush, then rinse with water. Repeat a few times if needed.	Berat noda: semprotkan Vixal di lantai atau permukaan lainnya. Diamkan selama beberapa menit, sikat, lalu bilas dengan air. Ulangi beberapa kali jika diperlukan.	Noda membandel: semprotkan Vixal k eats lantai atau permukaan lain. Biarkan beberapa menit, sikat, lalu bilas dengan air. Ulangi beberapa kali jika noda masih membandel.
4	Be careful when using the product.	Berhati-hatilah saat menggunakan produk.	Hati-hati saat menggunakan produk.
5	In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice.	Dalam kasus terjadi kontak dengan mata, segera bilas dengan banyak air dan dapatkan bantuan medis.	Jika terkena mata, basuh secepatnya dengan air atau segera minta pertolongan medis.
6	If swallowed seek medical advice immediately and show this container.	Jika tertelan segera dapatkan bantuan medis dan tunjukkan wadah ini.	Jika tertelan segera minta pertolongan medis dan tunjukkan botolnya.

7	Keep it out of reach of children.	Jauhkan itu dari jangkauan anak-anak.	Jauhkan dari jangkauan anak-anak.

Hereinafter the seven sentences above in the analysis to find out the equation of translation between translation using Google Translation with translation of human result. Analysis is done by cutting the phrase into phrases. Data analysis is described in Table 3 to Table 8, as follows:

Table 3. The Analysis of Sentence 1

Source Text	Google Translation	Human Translation	Meaning
open the cap	buka tutup	buka tutup luarnya	Different
cut the top of	memotong bagian atas	potong bagian	Different
the inner plug	plug batin	dalam tutup	Different

In Table 3 it can be seen that there are three different source text phrases that have different meanings, namely "Open the cap", "cut the top of", "the inner plug". Based on the results of the analysis conducted by researcher can be concluded that the translation of Google Translation made a mistake in translating the phrase. So the result of human translation is more acceptable. Meanwhile, human translation translated the phrase "Open the cap" by adding possessive word *-nya*. Thus, the translation produced by human translation is " buka tutup luarnya ". This affirmative sentence is less precise when used in procedural text. The correct translation is "open the bottle cap", the word "the" in it as an article to show the word "bottle".

Table 4. The analysis of sentence 2

Source Text	Google Translation	Human Translation	Meaning
Light stains	Cahaya noda	Noda ringan	Different
then rinse with water	lalu bilas dengan air	dan bilas dengan air	Different
pour Vixal	menuangkan Vixal	siramkan Vixal	Different
to a wet clothe	ke pakaian basah	pada kain basah	Different
apply directly	menerapkan langsung	usapkan pada	Different
then rinse with water	lalu bilas dengan air	lalu bilas dengan air	Same

Based on Table 4 above, unequal source text translation can be viewed through 6 phrases; "Light stains", "then rinse with water", "pour Vixal", "apply a", "then rinse with water". For the first source text phrase, "Light stains", human translation is more acceptable than Google Translate. Translation text source of phrase "then rinse with water" is more precisely the result of Google Translate translation. Human translation fails to translate the "then" sequence word, it is translated as "and", so this translation is incorrect. In the phrase "pour Vixal" the human translation is more acceptable than the Google Translate translation. As for the phrase "to a wet clothe" human translation is more acceptable than the Google Translate translation. Likewise with the phrase "apply directly", both are not correct.

Table 5. The analysis of sentence 3

Source Text	Google Translation	Human Translation	Meaning
Heavy stains	Berat noda	Noda membandel	Different
spray Vixal	semprotkan Vixal	semprotkan Vixal	Same
on the floor	di lantai	ke atas lantai	Different
or other surfaces	permukaan lainnya	permukaan lain	Different
Leave	Diamkan	Biarkan	Different

for few minutes	selama beberapa menit	beberapa menit	Different
brush, then rinse with water	sikat, lalu bilas dengan air	sikat, lalu bilas dengan air	Same
Repeat	Ulangi	Ulangi	Same
a few times	beberapa kali	beberapa kali	Same
if needed	jika diperlukan	jika noda masih membandel	Different

In Table 5 above, there are 10 phrases. Unequal source text translation can be viewed through 6 phrases; "Heavy stains", "Leave", "for few minutes", and "if needed", while the other four phrases have the same translation: "Vixal spray", "brush, then rinse with water "," Repeat "," a few times ".

For the first source text phrase, "Heavy stains", human translation is more acceptable than the Google Translate translation. Translation text source of phrase "on the floor" human translation is more precise when compared with Google Translate translation results. Translation text source of phrase "or other surfaces" human translation is more precise when compared with Google Translate translation results. Translation text source of phrase "or other surfaces" human translation is more precise when compared with Google Translate translation results. Translation text source of phrase "for few minutes", human translation is more precise when compared to Google Translate translation results. Translation text source of phrase "if needed" translations of Google Translate is more appropriate when compared to human translation results. Human translation makes adding "stubborn stains", whereas the word "needed" has "necessary" meaning.

Table 6. The analysis of sentence 4

Source Text	Google Translation	Human Translation	Meaning
Be careful when using the product	Berhati-hatilah saat menggunakan produk	Berhati-hati saat menggunakan produk	different Same

In Table 6 sentences are analyzed by decapitating into phrases. There is a translation of different source text phrases, namely the phrase "Be careful", translating humans into the phrase "Be careful" with "caution", while the Google Translate translation translates as "Beware". Although the meaning of both translations is almost the same, but the translation of both is appropriate when applied in procedural text. The proper translation is "Be careful". Because in the procedural text that characterizes the verb is a basic verb. And the word "be careful" has a basic "careful" meaning.

Table 7. The analysis of sentence 5

Source Text	Google Translation	Human Translation	Meaning
In case of contact with eyes	Dalam kasus terjadi kontak dengan mata	Jika terkena mata	Different
rinse immediately	segera bilas	basuh secepatnya	Different
plenty of water	banyak air	Air	Different
seek medical advice	dapatkan bantuan medis	minta pertolongan medis.	Different

In Table 7 above, unequal source text translation can be viewed through 4 phrases; "In case of contact with eyes", "rinse immediately", "plenty of water", and "seek medical advice". For the first source text phrase, "In case of contact with eyes", the human translation is more acceptable than the Google Translate translation. Translation text source of phrase "rinse immediately"

human translation is more appropriate when compared with the results of Google Translate translation. Translation text source of phrase "plenty of water" translations using Google Translate is more appropriate when compared to human translation. Translation text source of phrase "seek medical advice" is more accurate than the translation of Google Translate

Table 8. The analysis of sentence 7

Source Text	Google Translation	Human Translation	Meaning
if swallowed	Jika tertelan	Jika tertelan	Same
seek	dapatkan	minta	Same
medical advice	bantuan medis	pertolongan medis	Different
Show	Tunjukkan	Tunjukkan	Same
this container	Wadah ini	tunjukkan botolnya	Different

In Table 8 above, there are 5 phrases. Unequal source text translation can be viewed through two phrases; "Medical advice" and "this container". For the first source text phrase, "medical advice", human translation is more acceptable than Google Translate translation. Translation text source of phrase "this container" is more accurate than the translation of Google Translate.

Based on the analysis that has been conducted on five samples a study selected to describe the equality aspect between human translation and machine translation in translating texts technical, the formulation of the study can be as shown in Table 9 follows:

Table 9 Data Analysis Google Translate vs Human translation

No.	Data	The Similarity of Aspect	
		Number of Phrase and sentences	The Whole meaning
1	Analisis 1	3 Sama : 0	Different

		Tidak sama : 3	
2	Analisis 2	6 Sama : 1 Tidak sama : 5	Different
3	Analisis 3	10 Sama : 4 Tidak sama : 6	Different
4	Analisis 4	2 Sama : 1 Tidak sama : 1	Same
5	Analisis 5	4 Sama : 0 Tidak sama :4	Same
6	Analisis 6	5 Sama : 3 Tidak sama : 2	Different

Based on Table 9 above, the choice of phrases is based the number of beheading times in each analysis that contains the smallest constituent is meaningful to know for sure with more thorough aspects the apparent equation between human translation and translation Google Translate engine. This makes the total number of choices the selected word is 31 phrases. The results of the study show that different word choices are widely used by humans and machines Google Translate.

Furthermore, in the aspect of the meaning equation, the analysis is carried out on six complete sentences from the source text. Equation of meaning is determined by determining whether the overall meaning contained in human translation equals the overall meaning contained in the Google Translate engine translation. The results of the study show that 29% of human meaning is equal to the meanings generated by Google Translate engine translation because the word choice used is not the same between the two. So this makes a difference of meaning for both.

This study proves that the similarity between human translation

and Google Translate engine translation in translating procedural text is very little at 29%. Google Translate translation requires editing by an interpreter to ensure that the paragraph structure used for the target language is correct. The incorrect use of paragraph structure will result in the resulting translation not giving meaning to the target language.

From the word choice aspect in the sentence, there is a low percentage of equation, which is only 29%. The study shows that the translated phrase is the same as simple and simple phrases such as "Open the cap", "cut the top of", "the inner plug".

For longer phrases, meaningful beheading is done to select the equivalent of a more precise wording translation with the meaning of the source text and more appropriate to the target reader.

Furthermore from the aspect of similarity of meaning too, analysis shows that the translation of Google Translate results in a different meaning than the human translation of the six sentences of the study.

Conclusion

This research which was conducted by comparing the procedural text translation of cleanliness products translated into Indonesian using Google Translate engine and human translation by focusing on the imperative sentences. There are 7 imperative sentences in the text. After analyzing the text is was found there was a very large burden between them. The equation between Google Translate with human translation was low i.e 29% only. Therefore, machine translation still requires a human translation operation for the editing process to produce a perfect translation text. It is recommended that future research to conduct a test the precision stage of the Google translate by using the same parameters in order that the translation accuracy phase can be measured and compared to see its progress

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