



Comparison Results of Google Translate and Microsoft Translator on the Novel *Mughamarah Zahrah Ma'a Ash-Syajarah* by Yacoub Al-Sharouni

Heniatus Zahroh

220301210015@student.uin-malang.ac.id

Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, Indonesia

Abdul Basid (Corresponding Author)

abdulbasid@bsa.uin-malang.ac.id

Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, Indonesia

Jumriyah

jumriyah_yusuf@uin-malang.ac.id

Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, Indonesia

Abstract: This research aims to compare the translation results of Google Translate and Microsoft Translator based on grammatical aspects devoted to *fi'il ma'lum-majhul*, *zaman al-fi'l*, and *dhamir*. This type of study is qualitative, comparative, and descriptive. The main source of data in this research is the novel *Mughamarah Zahrah Ma'a Ash-Shajarah* by Yacoub Al-Sharouni. Secondary data sources are literature related to Arabic grammatical rules, google Translate translation, and Microsoft translator. The data collection technique is translating a novel by a sentence from Arabic to Indonesian using Google Translate and Microsoft Translator and then recording it. Data validation techniques are performed by triangulation of data and time. Data analysis techniques use data reduction techniques, data presentation, and conclusions. The result of this research is that Google Translate produces good translations in terms of *fi'il ma'lum-majhul*. Google Translate and Microsoft Translator are inconsistent in translating *zaman al-fi'l*, while Microsoft Translator produces good translations in terms of *dhamir*.

Keywords: *Arabic; google translate; grammatical; Indonesian; microsoft translator.*

Article Info:

Received: 18 June 2023

Accepted: 25 August 2023

Published: 31 August 2023

How to cite:

Zahroh, H., Basid, A., & Jumriyah. (2023). Comparison Results of Google Translate and Microsoft Translator on the Novel *Mughamarah Zahrah Ma'a Ash-Syajarah* by Yacoub Al-Sharouni. *Al-Lisan: Jurnal Bahasa (e-Journal)*, 8(2), 154–170. <https://doi.org/10.30603/al.v8i2.3675>

A. INTRODUCTION

The comparison results of Google Translate and Microsoft Translator has significant differences, this difference lies in many aspects ranging from diction selection, grammatical arrangement and also in contextual aspects (Contractor et al., 2013, p.183). Google translate menerjemahkan teks per kalimat, sedangkan microsoft translator menerjemahkan teks per kata. Peneliti melakukan eksperimen sederhana penggunaan google translate dan microsoft translator pada kalimat *ضرب زيد بكرا* yang merupakan bahasa Arab diterjemahkan ke dalam bahasa Indonesia. Google translate menghasilkan terjemahan “Zaid memukul perawan” sedangkan microsoft translator menghasilkan terjemahan “Zaid memukul besok”. Google translate menerjemahkan kata *بكرا* menjadi perawan, secara gramatikal bahasa Arab menjadi objek (*maf’ul*), sedangkan microsoft translator menerjemahkan kata *بكرا* menjadi keterangan waktu atau dalam istilah gramatikal Arab disebut *dzaraf zaman*.

Based on this simple experiment, of course it can be seen that the translation results from Google Translate and Microsoft Translator present two very different results. If Google Translate and Microsoft Translator are used in everyday life unwisely, misunderstandings or miscommunication will arise between communicants. Therefore, it is very appropriate for the statement made by Rokhman and Surahmat that the difference in translation results between Google Translate and Microsoft Translator can have a big impact on all aspects of life, especially in the world of translation (Rokhman & Surahmat, 2020, p. 49). The difference in translation results between Google Translate and Microsoft Translator can have a positive impact because it can make it easier for humans to find out more precise translation results. Conversely, differences in translation results between Google Translate and Microsoft Translator can negatively impact if both produce incorrect translations due to grammatical incompatibilities.

As a Neural Machine Translation (NMT)-based translation engine, Google Translate and Microsoft Translator are two of the most popular machine translations used by people around the world. Reporting from the page (Content, 2023), Google Translate is the first order of the most widely used translation engines. Based on data launched by Turovsky in 2016 right on the 10th anniversary of Google Translate in April 2016 stated that Google Translate users reached 100 billion users and the number of users continues to increase every year. Microsoft Translator is the second most used translation engine after Google Translate (Turovsky, 2016).

The number of users of the two translation machines is not without reason, but because of the several advantages that both have. The advantages of Google Translate include being easy and practical to use, free of charge and can be applied through text, voice and camera modes. The advantages of Microsoft Translator include that it can be used even without an internet connection, is free of charge and can be used through text, camera and voice modes. But behind its advantages, both translation machines have the same weakness, which cannot accurately translate long texts and often grammatical errors occur (Muscutt, 2022).

The data above shows that Google Translate and Microsoft Translator can only function as translation tools and cannot replace the role of humans in the field of translation. According to researchers, this is because translation is a complicated process and requires in-depth analysis related to language selection, grammatical composition and even culture of the source language and target language which the process cannot be done by machine translation. The researcher's statement is in line with the opinion that computers are clearly different from humans because computers or machines can only process according to the input they receive, while humans have innate abilities in language and logic and expression that can develop according to their experience (Bolander, 2019, p. 850)

Based on translation rules, a good translation is one that can be accepted and understood by readers. To be accepted and understood by the reader, it is necessary to know the rules of the source language and the target language, especially in grammatical equivalence in the form of *dhamir*, *zaman al-fi'l*, and *fi'il ma'lum-majhul* in order to produce a contextual translation (Uyuni, 2023, p. 61). *Dhamir* in Arabic is divided into three based on the speaker namely *mutakallim* (first person pronoun), *mukhatab* (second person pronoun) and *ghaib* (third person pronoun). *Dhamir* is divided into two based on the number and gender aspects namely *mudzakkar* (Man) and *muannats* (Women). *Dhamir* based on the number aspect is divided into three, namely *mufrad*, *tasniyah* and *jamak*. (Switri, 2022). Arabic distinguishes verbs based on their timing, so there is the term *fi'il madhi* to refer to verbs in the past and *fi'l mudhari'* to refer to verbs that are being done or to be done (Amin, 2022). In Arabic there is also active voice and passive voice. The active voice in Arabic is indicated by the presence of *fi'l* (verb), *fa'il* (subject) and *maf'ul* (object), while the passive voice consists only of *fi'l* (verb) and *naibul fa'il* (object that replaces the subject's position). The passive voice and active voice in Arabic can be seen from the change in *harakat* (punctuation) in *fi'il* (verb) (Saomi & Romlah, 2020).



The use of machine translation to facilitate the translation process must still pass the process of double-checking the translation results. A review of the translation results is very necessary to analyze language errors in terms of various aspects, especially in grammatical aspects (Santoso, 2010). Comparing translation results by Google Translate and Microsoft Translator is very necessary in order to find out which translation machine is more accurate. This makes researchers interested to know which of Google Translate and Microsoft Translator is more accurate in translating grammatical equivalents in the form of *dhamir*, *zaman al-fi'l*, and *fi'il ma'lum-majhul*.

There are several studies that previously examined the quality of translation results such as: gender bias in translation using machine translation (Nurtamin, 2022), morphological errors in machine translation results (Alawi, 2019; Ilmi, 2019; Tawfik et al., 2019), semantic errors translated using Google Translate and Microsoft Translator (Ameur et al., 2019; Brour & Benabbou, 2021; Ding et al., 2019; Fayruza et al., 2020; Gashaw & Shashirekha, 2019; Yaakub et al., 2020) comparison and misanalysis of Google Translate's translation results from Arabic to Indonesian and vice versa (Abidin et al., 2020; Simanjuntak, 2019; Sopian et al., 2021; Untara & Setiawan, 2020), General translation quality (Fayruza et al., 2020; Khoiriyah, 2020) and dialect translation results using machine translation (Permata & Abidin, 2020; Student et al., 2021) The position of the researcher among several previous studies is to add references in comparing the accuracy of Google translate and Microsoft Translator translations in terms of grammatical commensurability.

Based on previous research, researchers found that studies related to comparisons of Google Translate and Microsoft Translator translation results are still about gender and translation errors in general. Researchers have not found previous studies that discuss the comparison of the results of Google Translate and Microsoft Translator translations specifically on the smallest elements in an aspect of language, both grammatical, syntactic, and lexical. Therefore, this research was conducted to produce new findings regarding the comparison of Google translation results. translate and microsoft translator which are more specific, namely from the smallest grammatical elements.

Based on the similarities and differences between this study and the latest research, it can be seen that the position of the researcher among several previous studies is to add references in comparing the accuracy of the translation results of Google Translate and Microsoft Translator in terms of grammatical comparability. The purpose of this study specifically is to (1) analyze the comparison and translation results of Google Translate and Microsoft



Translator in terms of pronouns (dhamir); (2) analyze and compare the translation results of Google Translate and Microsoft Translator in terms of tenses (the time of al fi'l) and; (3) analyze and compare the results of Google Translate and Microsoft Translator translations in terms of passive-active kalimaf (fi'il ma'lum-majhul). So that it is expected to be a consideration to use machine translation as needed.

B. RESEARCH METHOD

The research method used in this research is qualitative and descriptive because the researcher explained the results of a comparison of translation phenomena using Google Translate and Microsoft Translator machine translators which were analyzed and explained in sentence form. In addition, this research used a literal translation method that seeks to preserve the original form of the source language. The main source of data in this research is the novel *Mughamarah Zahrah Ma'a Asy-Syajarah* by Yacoub Al-Sharouni published by Dar Al-Ma'arif,, Cairo in 2012 with a total of 39 pages. Secondary data sources in this research are books, journals and other literature related to grammatical commensurability and the use of machine translation.

Data collection was carried out by translating the novel *Mughamarah Zahrah Ma'a Asy-Syajarah* by Yacoub Al-Sharouni sentence by sentence using Google Translate then translating the novel *Mughamarah Zahrah Ma'a Asy-Syajarah* by Yacoub Al-Sharouni sentence by sentence using Microsoft Translator. Looking for sentences related to grammatical commensurability in the translation results is then mapped based on the aspects that are the focus of research, namely comparing the translation results of google translate and microsoft translator in the aspect of *fi'il ma'lum-majhul*, *time of al-fi'l*, and *dhamir*.

Data validation techniques are carried out by triangulation of data. Researchers read the data translated of novel *Mughamarah Zahrah Ma'a Asy-Shajarah* by Yacoub Al-Sharouni repeatedly and adjusted to various sources related to grammatical commensurability to get a more accurate understanding. Data analysis techniques used in this study are data reduction, data presentation and conclusions. Data reduction taken by researchers is by sorting data and then presenting it in the form of a narrative. The last step used by researchers is to make conclusions based on research objectives.

C. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

Findings

This research analyzes and compares the translation results of google translate and microsoft translator in grammatical aspects that focus on active voice and passive voice or in Arabic, namely *Fi'il ma'mul-majhul*; Verb tenses or in Arabic called *zaman al-fi'li* and pronouns or in Arabic is *dhamir*. Here are some examples of comparisons of google translate and microsoft translator translations in terms of grammatical aspects of *fi'il ma'lum-majhul*, *zaman al-fi'li* and *dhamir*:

Fi'il ma'lum-majhul

Researchers found grammatical differences in active and passive voice in the translation of novel *Mughamarah Zahrah Ma'a Ash-Syajarah* by Yacoub Al-Sharouni using Google Translate and Microsoft Translator. Further explanation related to this is as follows:

Table 1. Active And Passive Voice Translation Results (*Fi'il Ma'lum-Majhul*)

No.	Sentence	Arabic sentence forms	Indonesian sentence forms	
			Google Translate	Microsoft Translator
1.	لم تكن تتوقعها	Actif voice <i>Fi'il ma'lum</i>	Jawaban ini, yang tidak dia duga (<i>Actif voice</i>)	Jawaban yang tidak diharapkannya (<i>Passive voice</i>)
2.	واضطرَّ أحمد النشار	Actif voice <i>Fi'il ma'lum</i>	Ahmad al-Nashar terpaksa (<i>Actif voice</i>)	Ahmed Al-Nashar dipaksa (<i>Passive voice</i>)

وفوجئت الشجرة الشابة بتلك الإجابة التي لم تكن تتوقعها

(الشاروني, p. 3, 2012)

Pohon muda itu terkejut dengan jawaban ini, yang tidak dia duga
(Google Translate)

Pohon muda itu terkejut dengan jawaban yang tidak diharapkannya
(Microsoft Translator)

The translation above has grammatical differences. Translation with google translate converts the source language into the target language with an active sentence pattern where there is a subject "dia" (*fa'il*) and a verb "duga" (*fi'il*) but no object in it. This is in accordance with the Arabic rule which states that the sentence arrangement consisting of *fi'il* and *fa'il* is an active sentence pattern (Saomi & Romlah, 2020). The target language is Indonesian language in this research state that active sentences are sentences consisting of the subject as the perpetrator and the predicate as an active verb (Bachrudin, 2023). This indicates that

Google Translate translation tries to preserve the grammar of the source language but there are particles that are discarded in order to reduce word waste.

The translation with Microsoft Translator converts Arabic grammatical in the form of active voice consisting of verbs (*fi'il*), subject (*fa'il*) and object (*maf'ul*) translated into passive voice in Indonesian. Indonesian language rules state that passive voice is a sentence that makes the subject an object and one of the other signs is that there is an affix "di" at the beginning of the predicate word (Bachrudin, 2023). The result of the Microsoft translator translation has a "tidak diharapkannya" clause. The translation does not mention the subject, but there is an affix "di" in the word "harapkan" so that it can be ascertained that the translation of Microsoft translator changes the grammatical arrangement of Arabic with active voice patterns into passive voice in Indonesian.

واضطّرَّ أحمد النشار أن يستجيب لرغبة الصبي

(الشاروني, p. 6, 2012)

Ahmad al-Nashar terpaksa menuruti keinginan bocah itu (Google Translate)

Ahmed Al-Nashar dipaksa untuk menanggapi keinginan anak itu
(Microsoft Translator)

The word اضطّرَّ is *fi'il madhi mabni ma'lum* or in Indonesian is an active voice. The above sentence based on Arabic rules is an active voice because the verb or *fi'il اضطّرَّ* has a subject or *fa'il* in the form of أحمد and the object is أن يستجيب لرغبة الصبي. The appropriate translation result is the result of translation using google translate because it still maintains the grammar of the source language, which is still producing active sentence translations in the form of "Ahmad al-Nashar" as the subject, "terpaksa" as a predicate and "menuruti keinginan bocah itu" is an object in the form of a clause. This is in accordance with the rules of the source language (Arabic) related to *fi'il mabni ma'lum* which consists of *fi'il*, *fa'il* and *maf'ul* (Saomi & Romlah, 2020). The results of the translation of google translate into the target language (Indonesian) are also in accordance with the rules of Indonesian because it consists of subjects, predicates and objects (Bachrudin, 2023).

In contrast to the results of Microsoft Translator translations that do not maintain the rules of the source language, namely a change from active voice (Bsu) to passive voice (BSa). As explained earlier that the findings of the data mentioned above are *fi'il mabni ma'lum* or in *Al-Lisan: Jurnal Bahasa (e-Journal), Volume 8, No.2, August 2023*



Indonesian called active voice because in accordance with Arabic rules, namely *fi'il mabni ma'lum* consists of *fi'il, fa'il and maf'ul* (Saomi & Romlah, 2020). Then Microsoft translator changed the grammar to passive voice in Indonesian. The evidence that shows the existence of passive voice in the findings of the above data is "Ahmed Al-Nashar was forced". The predicate "dipaksa" comes from the verb "paksa" which is affixed "di". In addition, the subject of "Ahmed Al-Nashar" became subject to "dipaksa" work. The addition of "di" to the predicate and the position of the subject subject subjected to work is a passive voice pattern in Indonesian (Bachrudin, 2023). The presentation shows that the translation of Microsoft translator changes the grammar of source language from active voice to passive rules in target language.

After comparing the two translation results, researchers argue that the results of Google translate translation are more in accordance with the rules of Indonesian than the results of Microsoft Translator translation. Such a comparison is the same as previous research conducted by (Fayruza et al., 2020) which compares the translation quality of Google Translate and Microsoft Translator. But there is also a difference between this study and the study, namely in the aspect of language. Fayruza et al compared the translation results of the two machines in general, while this study focused more on grammatical aspects.

Zaman al-fi'li

The difference between Google Translate and Microsoft Translator is also found in the form of *zaman al-fi'li* or verb tenses. Verb tenses relates to the time that marks a job. The Arabic rules that explain verb tenses or *zaman al-fi'l* are divided into three, namely *fi'il madhi* to mention verbs in the past and *fi'l mudhari'* to mention verbs that are being done or to be done (Amin, 2022). The difference between Google Translate and Microsoft Translator translations from the time of al-fi'l can be seen from the sentences below:

Tabel 2. Verb Tenses Translation Results (*Zaman Al-Fi'l*)

No.	Sentence	Arabic sentence forms	Indonesian sentence forms	
			Google Translate	Microsoft Tranlator
1.	ولما اهتم أحد	Present tense <i>Fi'il mudhari'</i>	Dan tidak ada yang peduli (Past tense)	Dan ketika ada yang peduli (Present tense)
2.	أنهم ازدادوا	Past tense <i>Fi'il madhi</i>	bahwa mereka meningkat (Past tense)	Past tense mereka telah meningkat (Past tense)

ولما يهتم أحد بميلادك أو حياتك !

(2012, الشاروني, p. 3)

Dan tidak ada yang peduli dengan kelahiran atau hidup Anda! (Google Translate)
Dan ketika ada yang peduli tentang kelahiran atau hidup Anda! (Microsoft Translator)

The translation results using google translate are more in accordance with Arabic rules than the translation results of Microsoft Translator. In the translation of google translate there is a clause *وما اهتم* which consists of *fi'il madhi* اهتم. The Arabic rule states that *fi'il madhi* is a verb that has a past meaning (Switri, 2022). And in Indonesian rule, the meaning of time is explained using adverbs will, past, medium etc (Muam & Nugraha, 2020). *Fi'il madhi* اهتم becomes "peduli" without mentioning any information or a specific period of time so as to give a past impression. This is in accordance with the Arabic rule that اهتم is *fi'il Madhi* which indicates the past (Switri, 2022).

Microsoft translator translates اهتم to "ketika ada yang peduli". This is in contrast to the Arabic rule that should translate *fi'il madhi* into past tense verbs (Switri, 2022), But in the findings of the data there is the word "ketika" which is a description of the time that is happening. The rule Indonesian states that the description of time can be shown through the adverbs will, past, medium etc (Muam & Nugraha, 2020). The translation contains the word "ketika" which in Indonesian indicates the time that is happening, so it is inversely proportional to the source language. From this presentation, it can be seen that the translation results of Microsoft translator do not match the source language.

وقد أحسست أنهم ازدادوا

(الشاروني, p. 8, 2012)

Saya merasa bahwa mereka meningkat (Google Translate)
Dan saya merasa bahwa mereka telah meningkat (Microsoft Translator)

The translation of the word ازدادوا in the sentence above is more appropriate using Microsoft Translator than google translate. The translation of Microsoft Translator can preserve the grammar of the source language and is more in accordance with Arabic rules in terms of the *zaman al-fi'li* or verb tenses. The word ازدادوا in Arabic is *fi'il madhi* ازداد following

wazan افتعل - يفتعل. *Fi'il Madhi* is a fi'il or verb that has a past time (Switri, 2022). The Microsoft translator translation contains the word "has" which indicates the time that has passed. This is in accordance with Indonesian rule which states that the information of time can be shown through the adverbs will, past, medium etc (Muam & Nugraha, 2020).

The translation of google translate in that sentence does not mention the time. Sentences that do not mention time do tend to seem past. But the adverb mentioned is more understandable than the word not mentioned. The translation of google translate from the source language ازدادوا to Indonesian "mereka meningkat" without mentioning the time period can be said to be appropriate, but not quite right. Based on this presentation, the results of Microsoft translator translation are superior to google translate because Microsoft translator produces translations that mention the time clearly.

After comparing the two translation results, researchers argue that the translation results of Microsoft translator are more in accordance with the rules of Indonesian (BSa) than the results of google translate translation in terms of the *zaman al-fi'l* or verb tenses. Such a comparison is the same as previous research conducted by (Abidin et al., 2020; Simanjuntak, 2019; Sopian et al., 2021; Untara & Setiawan, 2020) Which discusses the comparison and analysis errors of Google Translate translation results from Arabic to Indonesian and vice versa. In the study, there was an analysis error produced by the google translate translation engine. Analysis errors are also found in this study which is shown in Google Translate's analysis errors in translating verb tenses or *zaman al-fi'l*.

Dhamir

Google Translate and Microsoft are machine translators that can help humans in the translation process, but in their use must be accompanied by the natural ability of translators so that the translation results do not experience errors. The mistake that often occurs when using machine translation is an error in pronouns translation or in Arabic is *dhamir* (Nurtamin, 2022). *Dhamir* in Arabic is divided into three based on the speaker namely *mutakallim* (first person pronoun), *mukhatab* (second person pronoun) and *ghaib* (third person pronoun). *Dhamir* is divided into two based on the number and gender aspects, namely *mudzakkar* (Man) and *muannats* (woman). *Dhamir* based on the number aspect is divided into three, namely *mufrad*, *mudzakkar* and *jamak*. (Switri, 2022).

The difference between Google Translate and Microsoft Translator translation results in terms of pronouns or *dhamir* can be seen from the table and explanation below:

Tabel 3. Pronouns Translation Results (*Dhamir*)

No.	Sentence	Arabic sentence forms	Indonesian sentence forms	
			Google Translate	Microsoft Translator
1.	أفاجأ	First person pronoun <i>Dhamir mutakallim</i>	Kemudian dia dikejutkan (<i>Dhamir ghaib</i>)	Kemudian saya dikejutkan (<i>Dhamir mutakallim</i>)
2.	وهو	Singular far <i>Dhamir mufrad ghaib</i>	Inilah (<i>singular near</i>)	Itulah (<i>singular far</i>)

ثم أفاجأ ذات صباح ، وعلى غير انتظار ، باثنين

(الشاروني, p. 4, 2012)

Kemudian suatu pagi, tanpa diduga, dia dikejutkan oleh dua orang
 (Google Translate)

Kemudian suatu pagi, tanpa diduga, saya dikejutkan oleh dua pria
 (Microsoft Translator)

Google translate's translation of the word أفاجأ is a mistake. The word أفاجأ translates into Indonesian to "dia dikejutkan". The translation is not in accordance with the rules of the source language (Arabic). The word أفاجأ is *fi'il mudhari'* which contains the letters *mudhara'ah hamzah*. Arabic rules explain that the subject (*Fa'il*) can be indicated by the letters *mudhara'ah*. The letter *mudhara'ah hamzah* found in *fi'il mudhari'* indicates the first person pronoun or *dhamir mutakallim* (Saomi & Romlah, 2020). The first pronoun in Indonesian is "aku" or "saya" (Trianto, 2006).

Based on Arabic rules, the correct translation result is "Saya dikejutkan" produced by Microsoft Translator. The word أفاجأ is *fi'il mudhari'* which follows *wazan* يفاجأ - فاجأ, later changed to أفاجأ because it contains *dhamir* أنا or *mutakallim* marked with the letters *mudhara'ah hamzah* (أ). This is in accordance with the Arabic rule which states that the letter *mudhara'a hamzah* contained in *fi'il mudhari'* indicates the first person pronoun or *dhamir mutakallim* (Saomi & Romlah, 2020), and the rule of Indonesian which is that the first person pronoun in Indonesian is "aku" or "saya" (Trianto, 2006). Based on this explanation, it can be ascertained that the translation of Microsoft translator is the right translation.

وهو ما سمعته يومًا من رجلين جلسا تحتي ، يستمتعان بظلي

(الشاروني, p. 4, 2012)

Inilah yang saya dengar suatu hari dari dua pria yang duduk di bawah saya,
menikmati keteduhan saya (Google Translate)

Itulah yang saya dengar suatu hari dari dua pria yang duduk, menikmati
keteduhan saya (Microsoft Translator)

Google translate dhamir هو into "inilah". If viewed from the rules of source language and target language, then the results of the translation are not correct. In that sentence there is *dhamir* هو which is the *dhamir ghaib* in Arabic rules. *Dhamir ghaib* in Indonesian is a third-person pronoun. Third person pronouns generally mean people or things that are far away or absent from a conversation (Saomi & Romlah, 2020). The rule of Indonesian states that third-person pronouns use “dia” or “mereka”, while the word "itu" is used to replace objects that are distant or not in place (Trianto, 2006). Based on this, it can be ascertained that the translation results of google translate that translates the word هو into "ini" is not in accordance with the rules of the source language or target language.

The translation results of Microsoft translators who translate dhamir هو into it is more precise because it is in accordance with the rules of the source language (Arabic) and the target language (Indonesian). This is because in that sentence there is dhamir هو which is an *dhamir mufrad ghaib* in Arabic rules. *Dhamir mufrad ghaib* in Indonesian is a singular and third-person pronoun. Third person pronouns generally mean people or things that are far away or absent from a conversation (Saomi & Romlah, 2020). The rule of Indonesian states that third-person pronouns use “dia” or “mereka”, while the word "itu" is used to replace objects that are distant or not in place (Trianto, 2006).

Based on the data that has been obtained, the researcher presents a summary of the results of the research on the comparison of the results of google translate and microsoft translator in the novel Mughamarah Zahra Ma'a Syajarah by Jacob Al-Sharoni in tabular form. Researchers compare the harmony of the translation results of several grammatical aspects as Active and passive voice, verb tenses and pronouns in the table below.

Table 4. Suitability of Translation Results

No.	Grammatical aspect	Google Translate	Microsoft Translator
1.	Active and passive voice <i>Fi'il ma'lum-majhul</i>	Appropriate	Inappropriate
2.	Verb Tenses <i>Zaman al-fi'l</i>	Appropriate and Inappropriate	Appropriate and Inappropriate
3.	Pronouns <i>Dhamir</i>	Inappropriate	Appropriate

Discussions

After comparing the two translation results, researchers argue that After comparing the two translation results, the researcher believes that the dhamir translation produced by Microsoft translator is more in line with Indonesian language rules (BSa) than the Google Translate translation. In Arabic (source language), personal pronouns and nouns are distinguished by gender (مذكر-مؤنث), singular-plural (مفرد/مثنى/جمع), point of view (متكلم/مخاطب/غائب) and near or far (تقريب/تبعيد) (Saomi & Romlah, 2020). Meanwhile, personal pronouns or nouns in Indonesian (target language) are only distinguished by singular-plural, point of view for personal pronouns and far or near for nouns (Trianto, 2006).

A good translation result is a translation that can produce a translation of pronouns according to the source language and target language. In this case, the number, point of view, and far or near. And this result, microsoft translator is more in line with Indonesian language rules (BSa) than the Google Translate translation. Errors in translating persona or dhamir using google translate translation machines have been researched by (Nurtamin, 2022). But the results of this study are different from this study. In the study, researchers focused on analyzing gender bias so that what was produced was gender refraction in the results of Google Translate translation, while in this study, researchers focused on pronouns or *dhamir* errors according to their division in Arabic rules.

Based on the results of the comparison and analysis described above, the researcher also saw that the translation results of Google Translate and Microsoft Translator had differences in several aspects, namely aspects of passive voice and active voice (*fi'il ma'lum and fi'il majhul*) and aspects of tenses. verb (*zaman al-fi'l*). The results of the translation using Google Translate tend to be more precise in translating passive voice and active voice (*fi'il ma'lum and fi'il majhul*). This is because in Arabic (source language), verbs are divided into two, *Al-Lisan: Jurnal Bahasa (e-Journal), Volume 8, No.2, August 2023*



namely active verbs (*fi'il ma'lum*) which have an object and passive verbs (*fi'il majhul*) whose object occupies the subject position. In Arabic, the two verbs can be distinguished based on their *harokat* or context (Saomi & Romlah, 2020). Whereas in Indonesian (Target Language), active passive verbs are usually indicated by the addition of "di" before the passive verb and the absence of "di" before the active verb (Bachrudin, 2023). In this case Google Translate tend to be more precise between Microsoft Translator.

When viewed based on the aspect of verb tenses (*al-fi'l era*), the translation results of Google Translate and Microsoft Translator are inconsistent. Sometimes the translation of verb tenses or *al-fi'l era* is more appropriate using Google translate and in other cases it is more appropriate to use a Microsoft translator. inconsistent is caused by the absence of a special equivalence between Arabic (source language) and Indonesian (target language). Arabic divides verbs based on time, namely (فعل ماضي، فعل مضارع، فعل أمر) (Switri, 2022) while Indonesian does not divide verbs based on time. Time in Indonesian is more generally expressed by adverbs such as had, will, now and others (Muam & Nugraha, 2020). Therefore, the results of google translate and microsoft translator cannot detect exactly when it is appropriate to use or not use adverbs.

D. CONCLUSION

This research concludes that the results of google translate translation are more accurate in translating Arabic text in terms of active sentences and passive sentences or *fi'il ma'lum-majhul*. Microsoft Translator is superior in translating Arabic text which contains lots of pronouns or *dhamir*. And google translate and microsoft translator are equivalent in translating texts related to verb tenses or *al-fi'l era*. The results of this scientific research can reveal new findings related to the comparison of the translation results of Google Translate and Microsoft Translator on grammatical aspects that have not been studied much by previous researchers. However, this research is only limited to three grammatical aspects, namely pronouns, tenses, and active-passive sentences so that researchers can still develop this research from other grammatical aspects. This research produced a conclusion stating that Google Translate and Microsoft Translator are two translation machines that can help the translation process, but correction or re-reading related to translation results is very necessary. Google translate and Microsoft translator can be used simultaneously to help the translation process, but there are things that must be considered as described in this study. Google translate and microsoft translator are translation machines that can develop so it is expected that more researchers can



study related to these two translation machines both from grammatical, semantic, morphological and technological aspects. Studies related to other machine translations are also needed in order to provide insight into machine translation that can produce good translations.

REFERENCES

- Abidin, E. Z. Z., Mustapha, N. F., Rahim, N. A., & Abdullah, S. N. S. (2020). Translation of idioms from arabic into malay via google translate: What needs to be done? *GEMA Online Journal of Language Studies*, 20(3), 156–180. <https://doi.org/10.17576/gema-2020-2003-10>
- Alawi, A. M. (2019). Kualitas Terjemahan Proverb Ke Dalam Bahasa Indonesia Menggunakan Google Translate. *Jurnal Al-Tsaqafa*, 16(1), 103–116. <https://journal.uinsgd.ac.id/index.php/jat/article/view/3758>
- Ameur, H., Guessoum, M. S., Meziane, A., & Farid. (2019). Improving Arabic neural machine translation via n-best list re-ranking. *Machine Translation*, 33(4), 279–314. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10590-019-09237-6>
- Amin, A. F. A. (2022). *Miftahuna Tarjamah Matan Al-Jurumiyah Dalam Bahasa Indonesia*. Penerbit p4i.
- Bachrudin. (2023). *Relasi Bahasa Indonesia Dan Bahasa Hukum Indonesia Dalam Penyusunan Perjanjian Dan Pembuatan Akta Notaris*. Prenada Media Group.
- Bolander, T. (2019). What do we loose when machines take the decisions? *Journal of Management and Governance*, 23(4), 849–867. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10997-019-09493-x>
- Brouer, M., & Benabbou, A. (2021). ATLASLang NMT: Arabic text language into Arabic sign language neural machine translation. *Journal of King Saud University - Computer and Information Sciences*, 33(9), 1121–1131. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jksuci.2019.07.006>
- Content, G. (2023). *The 11 Best Machine (AI) Translation Tools in 2023*. <https://greatcontent.com/machine-ai-translation-tools/>
- Contractor, D., Subramaniam, L. V., Mitra, M., Rosso, P., Majumder, P., & Bhattacharya, P. (2013). *Multi-lingual Information Access in South Asian Languages*. Springer Berlin Heidelberg.
- Ding, S., Renduchintala, A., & Duh, K. (2019). *A Call for Prudent Choice of Subword Merge Operations in Neural Machine Translation*. 1(2017), 204–213. <http://arxiv.org/abs/1905.10453>
- Fayruza, A. Z., Irahmani, & Tohe, A. (2020). The Quality Of Translation Results By Google Translate And Microsoft Translator In Translating Classical Arabic Texts Based On The Translation Of The Book Matn Al-Ghāyah Wat Taqrib By Faiz El Muttaqin. *Jurnal Bahasa, Sastra, Seni dan Bahasa*, 48(1), 55–68. <https://doi.org/http://dx.doi.org/10.17977/um015v48i12020p55>
- Gashaw, I., & Shashirekha, H. L. (2019). Amharic-Arabic Neural Machine Translation. *Proceedings of the 16th International Conference on Natural Language Processing*, 56–64. <https://aclanthology.org/2019.icon-1.7>
- Ilmi, I. K. (2019). Morphological Errors On Arab-Indonesia Translation Text Using Google Translate/ Kesalahan Morfologis Pada Teks Terjemahan Mesin Penerjemah Google Translate. *Ijaz Arabi*, 2(2), 175–184. <https://ejournal.uin-malang.ac.id/index.php/ijazarabi/article/view/6278>
- Khoiriyah, H. (2020). Kualitas Hasil Terjemahan Google Translate Dari Bahasa Arab Ke Bahasa Indonesia. *Al Mi'yar: Jurnal Ilmiah Pembelajaran Bahasa Arab dan Al-Lisan: Jurnal Bahasa (e-Journal)*, Volume 8, No.2, August 2023



- Kebahasaaraban*, 3(1), 127. <https://doi.org/10.35931/am.v3i1.205>
- Muam, A., & Nugraha, C. D. (2020). *Pengantar Penerjemahan*. Gadjah Mada University Press.
- Muscutt, J. (2022). *The 5 Best Translation Apps in 2022*. <https://www.pangea.global/blog/the-5-best-translation-apps-in-2022/#:~:text=Google Translate&text=There are a range of,some text to translate it>.
- Nurtamin. (2022). Bias Gender dalam Mesin Penerjemahan (Google Translate) dari Bahasa Indonesia ke Bahasa Inggris = Gender Bias in Machine Translation (Google Translate) from Indonesian to English. In *Thesis*. Fakultas Ilmu Budaya Universitas Hasanudin.
- Permata, P., & Abidin, Z. (2020). Statistical Machine Translation Pada Bahasa Lampung Dialek Api Ke Bahasa Indonesia. *Jurnal Media Informatika Budidarma*, 4(3), 519. <https://doi.org/10.30865/mib.v4i3.2116>
- Rokhman, F., & Surahmat. (2020). *Linguistic Disruptif: Pendekatan Kekinian Memahami Perkemabangan Bahasa* (1 ed.). PT. Bumi Aksara. https://www.google.co.id/books/edition/Linguistik_Disruptif/6Fj5DwAAQBAJ?hl=id&gbpv=1&dq=dampak+mesin+penerjemah&pg=PA49&printsec=frontcover
- Santoso, I. (2010). Analisis Kesalahan Kebahasaan Hasil Terjemahan Google Translate Teks Bahasa Indonesia Ke Dalam Bahasa Jerman. *Seminar Internasional Jurusan Pendidikan Bahasa Jerman*, 6(2), 1–10.
- Saomi, M. R., & Romlah. (2020). *Pengajaran Qowaid Bahasa Arab Metode Praktis Memahami Ilmu Bahasa Arab*. Goresan Pena.
- Simanjuntak, F. (2019). A study on quality assessment of the translation of an abstract text English idioms errors made by Jordanian EFL undergraduate students by Google Translate. *Interntional Journal of Linguistics, Literature and Transalation (IJLLT)*, 2(4), 38–49. <https://doi.org/10.32996/ijllt.2019.2.4.5>
- Sopian, A., Kamarudin, Nur Asyikeen Hamzah, F., & Sharifudin, Mohd Azlan Shah Juned, A. M. (2021). Error Analysis of Role-Play Scripts Translated from Malay to Arabic Language Via Google Translate. *International Journal of Academic Research in Business and Social Sciences*, 7(5), 850–858. <https://doi.org/http://dx.doi.org/10.6007/IJARBS/v11-i7/10540>
- Student, M. T., Kumar, R. R., Ommments, R. E. C., Prajapati, A., Blockchain, T.-A., MI, A. I., Randive, P. S. N., Chaudhari, S., Barde, S., Devices, E., Mittal, S., Schmidt, M. W. M., Id, S. N. A., PREISER, W. F. E., OSTROFF, E., Choudhary, R., Bit-cell, M., In, S. S., Fullfillment, P., ... Fellowship, W. (2021). Out of the BLEU: An Error Analysis of Statistical and Neural Machine Translation of WikiHow Articles from English into Arabic. *Frontiers in Neuroscience*, 14(1), 1–13.
- Switri, E. (2022). *Tata Bahasa Arab (Buku Pendampingan Belajar Bahasa Arab Untuk Pemula)*. Penerbit Qiara Media.
- Tawfik, A. Y., Emam, M., Essam, K., Nabil, R., & Hassan, H. (2019). Morphology-aware word-segmentation in dialectal arabic adaptation of neural machine translation. *ACL 2019 - 4th Arabic Natural Language Processing Workshop, WANLP 2019 - Proceedings of the Workshop*, 11–17. <https://doi.org/10.18653/v1/w19-4602>
- Trianto, A. (2006). *Bahasa Indonesia*. Erlangga.
- Turovsky, B. (2016). *Ten years of Google Translate*. <https://blog.google/products/translate/ten-years-of-google-translate/#:~:text=There are more than 500,%2C Russian%2C Portuguese and Indonesian>.
- Untara, W., & Setiawan, T. (2020). Problema Mesin Penerjemah Berbasis Ai Dalam Proses Penerjemahan Buku Inggris-Indonesia Dan Solusinya. *Adabiyat: Jurnal Bahasa Dan Sastra*, IV(1), 92–115. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.14421/ajbs.2020.04105>
- Uyuni, Y. R. (2023). *Menerjemahkan Makna Bukan Kata: Teori dan Evaluasi Penerjemahan*



Arab-Indonesia. Penerbit A-Empat.
Yaakub, M. B. H., Sismat, M. A. bin H., & Yunos, I. N. H. M. (2020). Analisis Semantik dan Pragmatik Terhadap Terjemahan Mesin Google Arab - Melayu. *Journal of Arabic Linguistic and Literature*, 2(2), 93–106.
<https://doi.org/https://unissa.edu.bn/journal/index.php/jall/article/view/345>
الشاروني, ي. (2012). مغامرة زهرة مع الشجرة. دار المعارف.