Variations of Arabic-Indonesian Translation Strategies in Automatic Machine Translation: A Comparative Study

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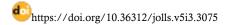
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Abstract

In the era of Society 5.0, the phenomenon of automatic translation is getting more attention as communication technology advances, especially with the presence of translation engines such as Auto Translation and ChatGPT. Both are widely used in language transfer, including for official texts such as diplomatic speeches. This study aims to identify and compare the translation strategies used by Auto Translation and ChatGPT in translating the Arabic speech delivered by Indonesian Deputy Foreign Minister Anis Matta during the OIC Summit in Riyadh on November 11, 2024. This research uses a descriptive qualitative approach with a comparative method. Primary data is obtained from Arabic speech transcripts and the results of the translation of the two machines, while secondary data comes from various relevant literatures. Data collection techniques were carried out through observation and note-taking, and analyzed using the Miles and Huberman model, which includes data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification. The results show that the most dominant strategy used by both is *Transcription* (34% Auto Translation, 42% ChatGPT). The *Harfiyyah* strategy was found 18% in Auto Translation and 19% in ChatGPT. The *Ziyadah* strategy appeared 12% in Auto Translation and 8% in ChatGPT. The *Transposition* strategy was found 6% in Auto Translation and 11% in ChatGPT. The *Description* strategy was used more by ChatGPT at 12% than Auto Translation with 3%). *Taqdim wa ta'khir* strategy appears equally at 6%, while *Tabdil* (9%) and *Hazf* (12%) strategies are only found in Auto Translation. The results show a significant difference in that Auto Translation is more flexible in replacing or omitting text elements, while ChatGPT is more descriptive and contextual. This research contributes to the study of technology-based translation, especially Arabic-Indonesian diplomatic texts.

Keywords: Anis Matta's speech; Arabic-Indonesian; Auto translation; ChatGPT; Translation strategy

INTRODUCTION

In today's global era, multilingual interactions have become an integral part of people's lives around the world. This phenomenon is supported by the rapid development of translation activities that span across various fields, such as social media, education, commerce, government, and international relations (Subhan, 2016). In line with this, quoting Peter Newmark's statement in (Anderman & Rogers, 2003), he states in his essay that "no global communication without translation," meaning that there can be no global communication without translation. This statement emphasizes that translation plays a crucial role in bridging language differences, which often pose barriers in various social contexts. Therefore, in order for language differences not to become a serious obstacle in the process of communication, information transfer, the dissemination of knowledge, and

other aspects that rely on language as a medium, translation activities are essential. In this context, Wardoyo (2016) asserts that translation plays a central role in overcoming language barriers, ensuring smooth delivery of information, and maintaining the accuracy of the conveyed message.

Alongside the rapid advancement of the times, innovations in communication technology and the internet have also experienced significant progress, particularly in the era known as Society 5.0. This era emphasizes the use of technology to create a human-centered society, where data and artificial intelligence are utilized to support daily life (Marketing, n.d.). In this context, the impact of technological advancement can no longer be restrained, partly due to changes in the mindset and lifestyle of modern society, which tends to demand everything to be instant, fast, and efficient (Hasanah et al., 2023). This condition also affects various fields of work, including the field of translation. According to Satria et al. (2024) technological sophistication has brought numerous conveniences, one of which is the emergence of automatic translation machines. Various features such as Auto Translation and Generative Pre-trained Transformer commonly known as ChatGPT are examples of innovations that are now widely used to support fast and practical translation processes.

Automatic Translation Machines are tools designed to translate text from one language to another automatically (Sujaini, 2014). The presence of these machines offers practical benefits by facilitating communication among users with different linguistic backgrounds. This technology serves as an efficient solution for overcoming language barriers in various contexts, both formal and informal (Hadi, 2014). Technically, machine translation is the result of an integration between linguistic science and computer science, making it an essential part of the field of computational linguistics. Wahdah et al. (2023) state that the main focus of such machines lies in developing systems capable of performing interlingual translation effectively and accurately. In other words, automatic translation machines are a human-made innovation that combines linguistic knowledge with the sophistication of computer technology. Furthermore, automatic translation machines are closely related to the concept of Computer-Assisted Translation (CAT), which refers to translation technologies designed to support human translators in improving their productivity and work efficiency. Konarkchi (2018) defines Computer-Assisted Translation as a method that enables translation to be completed in a relatively short time while maintaining consistency in terminology and sentence structure from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL).

In this study, the main objects of analysis are automatic translation tools, specifically the Auto Translation feature available on the YouTube platform and the Generative Pre-Training Transformer (ChatGPT). Both have been applied in the context of translating an Arabic-language speech delivered by Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Anis Matta during the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) Summit in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, on November 11, 2024. This particular speech was selected because it voiced strong solidarity with Palestine, received wide positive responses from the global public, was broadcast exclusively, and became a trending topic on various social media platforms including Anis Matta's personal YouTube channel, which provided the Auto Translation feature for the speech (Matta, 2024). This is considered important by the researcher, supported by Syihabuddin (2016) statement that the process and outcome of translation are closely related to the ability to reproduce the intended meaning of the source language in such a way that it is clearly conveyed to the audience in the target language.

Based on the explanation presented above, the researcher has chosen to use the translation strategy theory approach, as the quality of a translation is inseparable from the strategies employed by the translator or translation machine. The more appropriate the

strategy used in the translation process, the better the resulting translation will be (Jessy & Siagian, 2023). Therefore, Hoed (2006) emphasizes that the most important step before carrying out a translation is to determine the translation strategy to be used and to thoroughly understand the object being translated. The translation strategy theory adopted by the researcher to address the issue raised in this study is the one proposed by M. Zaka Al Farisi and Moch. Syarif Hidayatullah in their book *Seluk Beluk Dan Pedoman Penerjemahan Arab-Indonesia Kontemporer* (Al-farisi & Hidayatullah, 2014).

Barathayomi (2012) explains that translation strategies refer to smaller translation units, such as individual words or groups of words, phrase by phrase, and even full sentences. Translation experts use different terms to describe these strategies As stated by Zaka Al-farisi & Syarif Hidayatullah (2014) and Baker (2001) the term *strategy* is commonly used, while Hoed (2006) refers to them as *techniques*, and Newmark (2008) uses the term *procedures*. The translation strategy theory proposed by M. Zaka Al Farisi and Moch. Syarif Hidayatullah consists of eight strategies: *Taqdim wa ta'khir* (prioritizing and delaying), *Ziyadah* (addition), *Hazf* (disposal), *Tabdil* (substitution), *Harfiyyah* (literal translation), transposition, description, and transcription (Al-farisi & Hidayatullah, 2014).

In conducting this research, the researcher reviewed a number of previous studies that are relevant both in terms of the theoretical approach and the research objects examined. Several prior studies have explored their research using the translation strategy theory of M. Zaka Al Farisi and Moch. Syarif Hidayatullah, such as those by (Imam et al., 2023; Khoiriyatunnisa & Yuniar, 2022; Komalasari, 2024; Rahmawati et al., 2021; Rakhmyta, 2022). This study shares similarities with previous research in terms of the approach used. However, it differs in terms of the context and the objects selected for translation analysis. Based on the researcher's review, no prior study has specifically focused on the comparative analysis of two automatic translation tools Auto Translation and Generative Pre-Training Transformer (ChatGPT) within the context of translating an Arabic speech delivered by Indonesia's Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Anis Matta. Several previous studies have investigated the use of automatic translation tools such as Google Translate, Bing Translator, online dictionaries, Auto Translation, or comparative studies between Google Translate and Bing Translator, such as those by (Arifatun, 2012; Jumatulaini, 2020; Setya Budi & Ariani Saragih, 2020; Sudarmaji et al., 2023; Fitra, 2019; Wahdah et al., 2023).

The study specifically focuses on a comparative analysis of two machine translation tools Auto Translation and ChatGPT in translating an official Arabic speech delivered by Indonesia's Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Anis Matta, during the OIC Summit in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, on November 11, 2024. Thus, the researcher positions this study as a contribution of novelty in terms of the phenomenon and the research object, which have not been previously explored. This study also aims to fill the gap in existing research by deepening the application of the selected theory and linking it to a broader context. Based on the foregoing explanation, this study aims to examine and describe: 1) What types of translation strategies are applied by each automatic translation tool in translating the official Arabic speech delivered by the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, Anis Matta; 2) How the translation strategies applied by each automatic translation tool compare in translating the official Arabic speech delivered by Deputy Minister Anis Matta.

METHOD

This study employs a descriptive qualitative approach with a comparative method. The descriptive qualitative approach is chosen because it allows for a comprehensive, systematic, factual, and accurate analysis and description of the research object based on the collected data (Abdussamad, 2021). The main focus of this research is to examine the

translation strategies used by two automatic translation tools Auto Translation and ChatGPT in translating an official Arabic speech delivered by the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, Anis Matta. The speech was chosen because it has become a national and international public spotlight, and is able to represent and voice the aspirations of the Indonesian people regarding the continuing conflict situation between Israel and Palestine to date. Meanwhile, the comparative method is used to analyze and compare the translation strategy findings from both translation tools.

The data sources in this study consist of primary and secondary sources. The primary sources, or main data, consist of two types. First, the transcription of the official Arabic speech delivered by the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, Anis Matta, at the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) Summit held in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, on November 11, 2024. This transcription was obtained from a video clip of the speech uploaded on Anis Matta's personal YouTube channel on November 13, 2024, with a duration of 6 minutes and 23 seconds and viewed 32,405 times (Matta, 2024). Second, the translations of the Arabic speech transcription produced by two automatic translation tools, namely the Auto Translation feature and ChatGPT. Meanwhile, the supplementary sources, or supporting data, are derived from several relevant literatures such as books, journals, and previous studies discussing translation strategies and comparative analyses of automatic translation, as well as other sources that review the use of Machine Translation.

The data collection techniques used in this study are observation and note-taking. The observation technique was employed to watch the official Arabic speech video by Anis Matta uploaded on his personal YouTube channel, after which the speech text was carefully transcribed. Subsequently, the note-taking technique was applied to record the translation results obtained from the two automatic translation tools, namely the Auto Translation feature and ChatGPT. Additionally, note-taking was also used during the process of recording data from several relevant literatures, including books, journals, and previous studies that support the analysis in this research.

The data analysis technique used in this study follows the Miles and Huberman model, which consists of data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification (Hubermen, 1998). Data Reduction, At this stage, the researcher identifies the forms of translation strategies used in the translation results from each automatic translation tool, based on the categories of translation strategies according to M. Syarif Hidayatullah and Zaka Al Farisi. Additionally, the data are classified according to the type or form of translation strategy used, such as literal, transposition, description, disposal, addition, substitution, and others. Data display, At this stage, the reduced data are systematically presented by the researcher in the form of tables, diagrams, or narrative descriptions to facilitate observation and understanding of the strategies used by each translation machine. This stage also includes an analysis of the findings regarding the translation strategies employed by the two translation tools. Conclusion drawing/verification, At this stage, a comparison of the translation strategy data from both translation machines is conducted, followed by drawing conclusions from the analysis and comparison results to comprehensively address the research questions. Verification is performed by reviewing the data and findings to ensure that the analysis results are valid, consistent, and reliable.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this subchapter on results and discussion, the researcher will present the forms of translation strategies applied by each automatic translation machine (ChatGPT & Auto Translation) in translating the Arabic speech delivered by Anis Matta, as well as the

comparison of translation strategies between the two machines. A detailed explanation is provided as follows.

Types of Translation Strategies Used by Auto Translation and ChatGPT

Based on the collected data and the analysis conducted, the researcher successfully identified various forms of translation strategies used by the two translation machines, namely Auto Translation and ChatGPT, in translating the Arabic speech delivered by Anis Matta. These strategies were analyzed based on the translation strategy theory proposed by Syarif Hidayatullah and Zaka Al-Farisi. Below, the researcher will briefly present the various findings of the translation strategies in the table below.

Table 1. Types of Translation Strategies of Auto Translation and ChatGPT

No	Types of Translation Strategies	Number of Data	
		Auto Translation	Chat GPT
1	Taqdim wa Ta'khir	2	2
2	Ziyadah	4	2
3	Harfiyyah	6	5
4	Transposition	2	3
5	Hadzf	4	-
6	Tabdil	3	-
7	Description	1	3
8	Transcription	11	11

The table above contains the findings related to the types of translation strategies used by Auto Translation and ChatGPT, accompanied by the number of data or frequency of each strategy found. A detailed explanation of these findings will be presented by the researcher in the discussion section below.

Taqdim wa Ta'khir (*Prioritizing and delaying*)

The strategy of prioritizing and delaying (Taqdim wa Ta'khir) is employed when translating between Arabic and Indonesian (or vice versa). This strategy involves shifting a word or phrase that appears at the end of a sentence in the source language to the beginning in the target language, or vice versa moving an element from the beginning of the source sentence to the end in the target sentence (Hidayatullah, 2014). In this section, two instances of this strategy were found in both Auto Translation and ChatGPT translations, as will be explained in detail below.

Auto Translation

هذه القمة غير العادية جاءت كما نعتقد

As we believe this extraordinary summit comes.

The data excerpt above demonstrates a translation strategy known as prioritizing and delaying (taqdim wa ta'khir), This can be seen in the sentence هذه القمة غير العادية جاءت كما نعتقد, where the phrase كما نعتقد which means "as we believe" in the target language, is placed earlier in the translated sentence compared to its position in the source language. Meanwhile, the phrase هذه القمة غير العادية جاءت which appears earlier in the Arabic source sentence, is placed later in the target language structure.

التي تعتصر قلوبهم معاناة

Whose heart shrinks at the pain.

The data excerpt above illustrates the use of the *Taqdim wa Ta'khir* (prioritizing and delaying) strategy in the translation process. This is evident in the source language

sentence التي تعتصر قلوبهم معاناة, which structurally follows the verb + object sequence تعتصر meaning (to squeeze" or "to feel intensely) precedes قلوبهم meaning (their hearts). However, in the translated version or target language sentence, this order is altered to "their hearts feel the pain," where قلوبهم is placed before the equivalent of the verb تعتصر. This rearrangement is done to create a more natural sentence flow in Indonesian, where the subject, predicate, object structure is more commonly used (Fradana, 2021).

ChatGPT

والضغط على كل المؤسسات الدولية لعزل إسرائيل وإلغا عضويتها من الأمم

Revoke Israel's membership of the United Nations and urge all international institutions to ostracize it.

In the data excerpt above, a *Taqdim wa ta'khir* (prioritizing and delaying) translation strategy or a shift in the position of sentence elements is observed. This is evident in the phrase وإلغاء عضويتها من الأمم المتحدة which is translated into the target language as "revoking Israel's membership from the United Nations," and appears *before* the phrase والضغط على كل المؤسسات الدولية لعزل إسرائيل which is rendered as "urging all international institutions to isolate it." In the source text, the order of these two clauses is reversed compared to the target text. This shift indicates that the translation system applied the *Taqdim wa ta'khir* strategy to adapt the sentence structure so it reads more naturally in the target language, which generally emphasizes the main action first before mentioning supporting actions (Rusyana, 2003).

ومعظم الشعوب العربية والإسلامية كذلك

The same is true for most Arabs and Muslims.

The data excerpt above demonstrates the use of the *Taqdim wa Ta'khir* translation strategy, as seen in the phrase "ومعظم الشعوب العربية والإسلامية كذلك". In the source text, the phrase order shows that the *isyaroh lil ba'id* in the form of the word كذلك which means so also (Al Murtajim, 2015), s located at the end of the sentence, but in the translation, this part is translated first so that the target language reads "so also felt by most Arabs and Muslims."

The findings in this study related to the translation strategy of prioritizing and delaying (*Taqdim wa Ta'khir*) are compared or cross-checked with other relevant studies, such as the research conducted by Lutfi (2023), who found the *Taqdim wa Ta'khir* strategy four times in Bing Translator and twice in Google Translate. The findings of the study and this study have similarities because they both analyze the object of translation in the form of automatic translation machines, but have differences in terms of the number of findings and the context of analysis. Furthermore, the findings are also in line with and support the theory of translation strategy put forward by Syarif Hidayatullah, especially in the *Taqdim wa Ta'khir* category, which in this strategy requires the translator to prioritize words that are located at the end in the source language or prioritize those that are located in front of the source language when translating into the target language (Hidayatullah, 2014).

Ziyadah (*Addition*)

This addition strategy occurs in words in the target language where the structure in the target language requires the addition of words that are in accordance with the source language, and the addition is done for the sake of acceptance of the external structure in the target language (Hidayatullah, 2014). In this section, four findings of the strategy will be presented in Auto Translation and two findings on ChatGPT, while the data and analysis will be described below.

Auto Translation

من أجل الإستقلال

For the freedom of Palestine.

In the quoted data above, there is a translation strategy in the form of addition, this can be seen in the editorial من أجل الإستقلال which is translated as "For the freedom of Palestine". In the translation, there is an addition of the word object "Palestine" which does not appear in the clause "من أجل الاستقلال" but is added in the translation to clarify the meaning and ensure the message can be understood more specifically by the readers in the target language. This addition, although not present in the source text, is still appropriate as it maintains the cohesion and coherence of the text in the source language (Kotambunan, 2020).

والضغط على كل المؤسسات

We also need to emphasize again to all international institutions.

The excerpt above shows a translation strategy in the form of addition as seen in the phrase والضغط على كل المؤسسات , which is translated with the addition of the words "we also need". The addition does not appear explicitly in the source text, but it is added in the translation to clarify the intention of the invitation and strengthen the persuasive tone in the target language.

زيادة حجم التبادل التجاري بين دول أعضاء من المنظمتين

On the other hand, there is a need to increase the volume of trade between Arab and Islamic member countries.

The translation strategy in the data above is in the form of addition found in the phrase "and on the other hand, the need" inserted before the translation of زيادة حجم التبادل التجاري بين دول أعضاء. This phrase is not present in the source text, but is added to strengthen the connection between the first and second part of the statement. This strategy is also part of the adaptation of the communication style in the target language, so that the narrative seems more argumentative and coherent (Rachmawati, 2020).

نقول لا معنى لحريتنا واستقلالنا

We say that our independence today is not meaningful.

In the quote above, the translation strategy in the form of addition found in the phrase نقول لا معنى لحريتنا is the addition of the word "today". The addition of the phrase "today" is not found explicitly in the source text. However, this addition functions as a time marker that contextualizes the statement with the actual situation.

Chat GPT

كيف لا؟ وكلنا شهود

How could it not be? We are all witnesses.

The quote above shows the strategy of addition (*Ziyadah*) as found in the phrase "how could you not? We have all been witnesses" which is a translation of the phrase "كيف لا؟ وكلنا شهود". In this phrase, there is an additional editorial translation in the form of the word "maybe" from the source language كيف لا؟ which should literally mean "how not" the addition of the word in the target language can function to add emotional emphasis to the level of disbelief of something that is happening.

لا لسنوات ولا لعقود بل قرون

Not just for years or decades, even centuries duration.

In the quoted data above, there is a translation strategy in the form of addition found in the phrase لا لسنوات ولا لعقود بل قرون which is translated with the addition of the

word "duration" before explaining the time, so that it becomes more expressive and gives additional pressure on the duration in question.

The findings of this study related to translation strategies in the form of Addition (*Ziyadah*) are compared or cross-checked with other relevant studies such as the study conducted by Pamungkas & Akmaliyah (2019) on the object of *Dīwān Al-Imām Al-Syāfi`Ī* translation, in which the researchers found two additional translation strategies in the object of their research. The research and this study have similarities because both obtained findings in the form of addition translation strategies, but have differences in terms of the number of findings and the object analyzed. Furthermore, the findings in this study are also in line with and support the theory of Syarif Hidayatullah's translation strategy, especially in the category of addition strategy (*Ziyadah*) which in the translation process can add one or more words to the translation, with the aim of clarifying the meaning, and this addition can also occur due to linguistic and nonlinguistic differences between the two languages (Hidayatullah, 2014).

Harfiyyah (*Literal*)

Literal (*Harfiyyah*) strategy is a direct transfer of meaning from the source language into the target language that is equivalent in structure and grammar, and the translation model is carried out by translating phrases or clauses word by word according to the meaning contained in the dictionary (Al-farisi, 2014). The findings in this study are six data in Auto Translation and five data in ChatGPT that reflect this strategy, as explained below.

Auto Translation

باسم فخامة الرئيس الإندونيسيا برابوو سوبيانتو, وأعضاء الوفد الإندونيسي

On behalf of His Excellency Indonesian President Prabowo Subianto and members of the Indonesian delegation.

The quote above shows a literal translation strategy, as seen in the quote "on behalf of His Excellency the President of Indonesia Prabowo Subianto and members of the Indonesian delegation", which is a direct translation of the phrase باسم فخامة الرئيس الإندونيسي برابوو سوبيانتو، وأعضاء الوفد الإندونيسي. In these phrases, the translation process is done word for word and without changing the sentence structure of the source language.

موت الضمائر الإنسانية, والنخوة الإسلامية

The death of human conscience and the Islamic elite.

The excerpt above shows the process of translation from the source language into the target language which is done literally, where the translation of the phrases " الضمائر الإنسانية " which means "human conscience", and "النخوة الإسلامية" which means "Islamic elite". Both sentences are translated literally and retain their grammatical form and denotatively close vocabulary.

فإن إسرائيل بقيادة

Indeed, Israel under the leadership of Benjamin Netanyahu.

The quote above shows a literal translation, where the words فإن إسرائيل بقيادة بنيامين نتنياهو ومعه حلافاؤه اليمينيون. The numbers are translated word-for-word and in the order in which they appear in the source language.

تكثيف الجهود السياسية والدبلوماسية لإنهاء الحرب في غزة ولبنان

Expanding political and diplomatic efforts to end the war in Gaza and Lebanon.

The data quotation above is translated with a literal or literal model, which is word for word and in accordance with the arrangement found in the source language.

ويجب أن لا تذهب جرائم الحرب والإبادة الجماعية التي ارتكبتها إسرائيل ضد الشعب الفلسطيني من غير معاقبة

It is incumbent upon all of us in the international community not to let Israel's war crimes and genocide against the Palestinian people go unpunished.

The quote above shows the literal translation strategy contained in the words ويجب أن لا تذهب جرائم الحرب والإبادة الجماعية التي ارتكبتها إسرائيل ضد الشعب الفلسطيني من غير معاقبة. The amount is translated almost word for word into "and the war crimes and genocide committed by Israel against the Palestinian people should not go unpunished". The result of this translation shows the application of the literal model translation strategy because the word order and meaning are maintained as close as possible to the source text.

إندونسيا ذلك شعب الذي ولد من رحم الالام ذاقت من مرارة الاستعمار والاضطهاد والعصنرية

Indonesia is a nation that has been born from the womb of suffering, has tasted the bitterness of colonialism, oppression, and racism.

The quote above shows the literal translation strategy in which the sentence إندونسيا ذلك شعب الذي ولد من رحم الالام ذاقت من مرارة الاستعمار والاضطهاد والعنصرية, is translated directly into "Indonesia is a nation born from suffering and has felt the bitterness of colonization, oppression, and racism". The translation retains the lexical structure and meaning of the source text with minimal changes to the target language.

Chat GPT

باسم فخامة الرئيس الإندونيسيا برابوو سوبيانتو, وأعضاء الوفد الإندونيسي

On behalf of His Excellency Indonesian President Prabowo Subianto and members of the Indonesian delegation.

The data quote above is included in the use of the literal strategy (*Harfiyyah*) this can be seen in the phrase "on behalf of His Excellency the President of Indonesia, Prabowo Subianto, as well as members of the Indonesian delegation" which is a direct translation from Arabic "باسم فخامة الرئيس الإندونيسي برابوو سوبيانتو وأعضاء الوفد الإندونيسي". The process is translated literally by maintaining the original sentence structure of the source language.

موت الضمائر الإنسانية, والنخوة الإسلامية

The death of human conscience and the Islamic elite.

The quote above uses Literal translation strategy as seen in the words موت الضمائر الإنسانية, والنخوة الإسلامية, the number is translated literally following the original structure and meaning found in the source language.

تكثيف الجهود السياسية والدبلوماسية لإنهاء الحرب في غزة ولبنان ومنع كل محاولات

Intensify political and diplomatic efforts to end the war in Gaza and Lebanon and prevent any form of escalation efforts from all parties.

The data quote above in its transfer to the target language is done literally which reads "intensify political and diplomatic efforts to end the war in Gaza and Lebanon and prevent all escalation efforts from all parties." The literal strategy can be seen from the word equivalents that tend to be one-by-one and maintain the syntactic structure of the source text.

رفض كل محاولات التطبيع وإعادة النظر في العلاقات الدبلوماسية مع إسرائيل تماشيا مع مبادرة السلام العربية

Reject all forms of normalization efforts and review diplomatic relations with Israel in line with the Arab Peace Initiative.

The quote above shows a literal strategy which is seen in the phrase رفض كل محاولات التطبيع وإعادة النظر في العلاقات الدبلوماسية مع إسرائيل تماشيا مع مبادرة السلام العربية which is translated according to the structure and literal meaning of the source text which

is "rejecting all forms of normalization and reviewing diplomatic relations with Israel in line with the Arab peace initiative. " The translation retains the grammatical structure and key vocabulary of the source text.

فهي عندنا أمانة دستورية وفريضة الإسلامية وضرورة إنسانية

For us, Palestine is a constitutional mandate, a religious obligation, and a humanitarian demand.

The quote above shows the literal translation strategy in which the phrase فهي عندنا أمانة دستورية وفريضة الإسلامية وضرورة إنسانية "because for us, Palestine is a constitutional mandate, a religious obligation, and a humanitarian demand". All of them are translated literally by maintaining the pattern of meaning and structure found in the source language text.

The findings of this study that discuss literal translation strategies (*Harfiyyah*) are compared or cross-checked with other relevant studies such as research conducted by Mukminin et al. (2022) on Archipelago Culinary Terms from Indonesian into Arabic, in which the researchers found 17 data showing literal translation strategies. The findings of the study and the findings of this study have similarities because they both obtained findings in the form of literal translation strategies, but have differences in terms of the number of findings and objects analyzed. Furthermore, the findings are also in line with and support M. Zaka Al Farisi's translation strategy theory, especially in the Literal (*Harfiyyah*) category, which refers to a translation strategy that is carried out by adhering to the form or structure of the source language as closely as possible (Al-farisi, 2014).

Transposition

Transposition strategy is a translation strategy that is carried out by shifting the position of a word model to another word model, for example from verb to noun, passive word to active or vice versa, without changing the meaning of the message to be conveyed (Al-farisi, 2014). In this section, the findings related to the Transposition translation strategy amount to two data in the Auto Translation machine and three data in the Chat GPT machine, as will be described in the description below.

Auto Translation

بكل ما يملكون

In maximum effort.

The quote above shows the transposition translation strategy found in the phrase بكل ما يملكون. The literal translation of the text is "with everything they have" but in the text above it is translated in the form of "with all maximum effort". The change shows a shift in form and syntactic structure from the source language by shifting the focus from general ownership, namely "everything they have" to a more specific and contextual form, namely "maximum effort", so that the message can be conveyed more effectively in Indonesian.

قل "كلنا فلسطين!!!" ٣ "x

We say "we are all Palestinians, we are all Palestinians, and we are all Palestinians.

The quote above includes the process of translation from the source language into the target language which is done by transposition, it can be seen in the single command phrase قل "كلنا فلسطين" "قل" which literally means "say: 'We are all Palestinians'". The word قل belongs to *fiʿl amr* (command verb) then the translation of the word قل is changed to the collective declarative form "we say", which shows a shift in grammatical structure from the individual command form to the collective declarative form (Mahar, 2015).

Chat GPT

هذه القمة غير العادية جاءت كما نعتقد

This extraordinary summit, as we believe it was organized.

The above data quote shows a transposition translation strategy, this is found in the number نعتقد كما جاءت العادية غير القمة هذه where the word جاءت which includes *Fiil Madhi* and literally means "to come or have come" is changed into a passive form of "organized", and is more suitable in the context of organizing a conference where the speech is delivered.

<div dir="rtl">ماجعلت قرارت الأمم المتحدة</div>

Thus making UN decisions.

The quoted data above shows the transpositional translation process which can be seen in the phrase. The amount undergoes transposition in the form of rearranging the sentence structure in the target language. The verb "ماجعلت" meaning (that makes) is moved to the beginning as the main element of a causal clause (a clause expressing a cause-and-effect relationship between two events or ideas) (Hakim, 2013), and has the meaning of "that makes". This word is the result of the cause contained in the previous word لا والشراشة والبطش القوة اللغة غير تعرف (knows no language but strength, violence, and brutality).

<div dir="rtl">للمشاركة بكل ما يملكون في دعم نظامهم من أجل الإستقلال</div>

To participate with everything they have in supporting the struggle of the Palestinian people for freedom.

The data quotation above shows the translation process based on the transposition strategy contained in the sentence. The phrase نظامهم دعم في literally means "in support of their system". However, in the translation above, the phrase is changed to "in support of the Palestinian people's struggle". This change shows the transposition of grammatical structure and meaning from the source language into a more appropriate and acceptable form in the target language.

The findings in this study related to translation strategies in the form of transposition are then compared or cross-checked with other relevant studies, such as the research conducted by Zahra et al. (2024) on Google Translate Translation of Arabic News Texts into Indonesian, in which the researcher put forward three findings related to transposition translation strategies in the object of his research. The findings of the study and the findings of this study are similar because they both obtained findings in the form of transposition translation strategies on the object of the translator of the automatic translation machine, but the difference with this study is in terms of the number of findings and the context of analysis. Furthermore, the findings are also in line with and support the theory of M. Zaka Al Farisi's translation strategy, especially on the transposition strategy which is used to translate clauses or sentences and is generally done for stylistic reasons, and includes changing the plural to the singular, the position of adjectives to changing the overall sentence structure (Al-farisi, 2014).

Hazf (*Disposal*)

Disposal strategy is one of the strategies in translation in which in the process of translation there is a disposal or reduction of elements whether words, phrases or others that exist in the source language text which are then referred to in the target language, because these elements are deemed unnecessary or for grammatical simplification in the target language (Hidayatullah, 2014). The findings related to the removal strategy in this study were found as much as four data on the Auto Translation translation machine and no data was found on the Chat GPT translation machine, as will be reviewed below.

Auto Translation

<div dir="rtl">لأطفال فلسطين ولنساء فلسطين</div>

Palestinian children, Palestinian women.

The data quotation above shows the use of the disposal strategy in the translation, this can be seen in the phrase لأطفال فلسطين ولنساء فلسطين which is translated as "Palestinian children and Palestinian women". There is a *harf Jer* in the form of ل which means "for or to" (Sultan, 2019), but it is not included or discarded in the translation.

بسبب صمتنا وعجزنا

Caused by silence and weakness sebabkan karena diamnya dan kelemahan.

The quote above shows a translation strategy in the form of disposal which can be seen in the phrase بسبب صمتنا وعجزنا؟. The phrase is translated in the target language which reads "due to his silence and weakness", in which there is a discard that occurs in it in the form of translation of *Dhamir Mutakkalim Maal Ghair* in the form of the harf نا which refers to the word نحن which means "we or us" (Niati, 2016), but it is not included or discarded in the translation above.

فإن إسرائيل بقيادة بنيامين نتنياهو

Indeed, Israel under the leadership of Benjamin Netanyahu.

The excerpt above shows the use of a translation strategy in the form of disposal which is seen in the presence of the letter ف of the type *fa sababiah* which means "then" (Al-inshaf & Saputra, 2022), which in the target language the translation of the letter is not included.

مواصلة قطع علاقات الاقتصادي والتجاري والاستثمارية مع إسرائيل

Cut off all forms of economic, trade and investment relations with Israel.

The excerpt above again shows the use of translation strategy in the form of disposal which is seen in the word مواصلة which is a *mashdar* form *fiil madhi* and means "to continue" (Hakim, 2020), but the translation of the word is not included or discarded in the target language.

The findings in this study related to the *Hazf* translation strategy are then compared or cross-checked with other relevant studies such as the research conducted by Sulistijani & Parwis (2019) on Subtitling Translation in the Movie "Ender's Game", which found twelve data findings of Hazf translation strategy in its research object. The findings of the study and the results in this study are similar because they both obtained the findings in the form of disposal translation strategy (*Hazf*), but have differences in terms of the number of findings and the objects analyzed. Furthermore, this finding is also in line with and supports Syarif Hidayatullah's translation strategy theory, especially on the disposal strategy, which requires the reduction or discarding of elements in the source language text, when mentioned in the target language due to several background factors (Hidayatullah, 2014).

Tabdil (*Substitution*)

Substitution strategy refers to a translation that requires replacing the word structure in the source language with regard to the meaning in the target language, and it is related to the prevalence of the concept used from the source language text structure in the target language text (Hidayatullah, 2014). The findings in this study show three data from the Auto Translation machine that show the substitution strategy, and no such data were found in the Chat GPT machine, as described below.

Auto Translation

حقا قانونيا ازليا

Rights that are in accordance with the law or are legally perpetual.

The quote above shows the use of translation strategy in the form of alternation found in the phrase حقا قانونيا ازليا which literally means "eternal legal rights" then in the translation above it is interpreted as "rights in accordance with the law or eternal by law".

This change reflects the translation that adapts to the idiomatic meaning so that it can be better understood in the legal and social context in Indonesian.

وإنهاء كل المشاريع الإسرائيلية الجارية

End all Israeli interests.

In the data excerpt above, the substitution strategy is found in the word لمشاريع which literally means "project project". But in the target text, the word is translated as "interests" whose meaning seems more general or broad. In this case, the substitution is done so that the message can be conveyed more contextually, especially since this speech is in the realm of diplomatic relations or cooperation between countries, so the word interest is considered more inclusive than using the technical term project (Nikmah et al., 2025).

رفض كل محاولات التطبيع

Reject all attempts to open diplomatic relations.

In the data quote above, there is a substitution strategy that appears in the phrase رفض كل محاولات التطبيع, where the term التطبيع which literally means normalization, in this context is translated into opening diplomatic relations. This kind of substitution strategy is included in the expansion of word meaning to make it more communicative and relevant in the discourse discussed in the topic (Hidayah et al., 2018).

The findings in this study related to the translation strategy in the form of replacement (*Tabdil*) by the researcher are compared or cross-checked with other relevant studies such as the research conducted by Lisna et al. (2024) on Arabic-Indonesian Translation in Habib Umar Bin Hafidz's Video Lectures, which presented four data findings related to the replacement strategy. The findings of the study and the findings in this study have similarities because they both obtained the findings in the form of replacement translation strategies, but have differences in terms of the number of findings and the objects analyzed. Furthermore, the findings are also in line with and support the theory of Syarif Hidayatullah's translation strategy, especially on the Substitution (*Tabdil*) strategy, which involves changing the word structure in the source language, while maintaining the suitability of meaning in the target language, and considering the prevalence of concepts in the target language text.

Description

Description strategy refers to a strategy in translation by providing a description or explanation of the meaning of the source language words in the target language text, so that the words contained in the target language can be transferred or translated in the target language in a complex manner (Al-farisi, 2014). The findings of this study show one data from the Auto Translation machine that shows description strategy, and three data from Chat GPT machine, as described below.

Auto Translation

حبرا على ورق

It's all just an experiment on paper with no compliance by Israel.

The quote above shows the use of description translation strategy, which can be seen in the phrase حبرا على ورق which literally means "ink on paper" but in the translation above it is written as "an experiment on paper without being obeyed by Israel". The description in the translation provides a complex explanation or shows the explicit meaning behind the phrase (Junining, 2018)

Chat GPT

لا يمكن التحقب في مصارها

Those that cannot be controlled for direction and impact.

In the quoted data above, the description translation strategy is found in the phrase لا يمكن التحقب في مصارها which is translated as "uncontrollable in its direction and impact". The phrase is translated descriptively from its original meaning of "cannot be trapped in his fate", then it is also developed to clarify the implicit meaning of the source text into the target language.

التي تعتصر قلوبهم معاناة إخوانهم المضطهدين

Whose hearts are crushed by the suffering of their oppressed brethren.

The data in the quotation above shows the translation strategy of description found in the phrase التي تعتصر قلوبهم معاناة إخوانهم المضطهدين which is changed or translated as "whose hearts are crushed by the suffering of their oppressed brothers". In this case, the translation uses the description strategy by replacing the metaphorical expression in the source language with a more explicit description in the target language. The word تعتصر which in the Arabic context has a strong figurative meaning of emotionally pressing pain (Aḥmad Mukhtār, n.d.), is expressed in the target language as "crushed by suffering", which is considered to be more descriptive and easily understood by the reader.

ومعظم الشعوب العربية والإسلامية كذلك

Likewise, the majority of Arabs and Muslims experience the same thing as what the Palestinians are experiencing.

The excerpt above shows the description translation strategy as seen in the phrase "ومعظم الشعوب العربية والإسلامية كذلك". This phrase is descriptively translated by adding an element of meaning that explains that most Arabs and Muslims "feel the same suffering as the Palestinians do today." Which is not explicitly mentioned in the source language. The descriptive strategy in translation is to clarify the emotional or situational context relevant to the discourse (Muam et al., 2020).

The findings in this study related to translation strategies in the form of description are compared or cross-checked with other relevant studies such as the research conducted by Hasan et al (2024) on Arabic Translation in Ibn Sina's Cartoon Film, in which he presented five findings related to description translation strategies in the object of his research. The findings in the study and the findings in this study have similarities because both obtained findings in the form of transposition translation strategies, but have differences in terms of the number of findings and the objects analyzed. Furthermore, the findings are also in line with and support the theory of Syarif Hidayatullah's translation strategy, especially on description strategy, in which the translation strategy is carried out by describing or explaining the meaning of words from the source language in the target language, so that the meaning of the words can be transferred more thoroughly and complexly (Al-farisi, 2014).

Transcription

A transcription strategy is the process of transferring words or phrases from the source language into the target language by copying their letterforms directly. Generally, this process is accompanied by transliteration and naturalization. Transliteration refers to maintaining the original form of the word, both in terms of sound and spelling. Meanwhile, naturalization is an adjustment of pronunciation and writing to match the phonetic and phonological rules in the target language (Al-farisi, 2014). The findings related to transcription translation strategies in this study are eleven data with the same wording from each of the two automatic translation engines, both Auto Translation and ChatGPT, namely السلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته (Assalamualaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh) الإندونيسي (Indonesia فلسطين) برابوو سوبيانتو (Prabowo Subianto) بنيامين نتنياهو (Israel إسرائيل) والإسلامية (Islam) العربية (Arab) (Palestina فلسطين) المسجد الأقصى (Al Aqsa Mosque) القدس (Al Quds) لبنان (Lebanon) Netanyahu (Benyamin).

Comparison of translation strategies between Auto Translation and Chat GPT

Based on the identification and analysis of data that has been conducted on the translation strategies of the two automatic translation machines, namely Auto Translation and ChatGPT, with reference to the theory proposed by Syarif Hidayatullah and Zaka Al-Farisi. Furthermore, in this section, the researcher will explain how the translation strategies between the two machines are compared or compared through the diagram table presented below.

Figure 1. Comparison of Auto Translation & ChatGPT Translation Strategies

Based on the bar chart above which contains the results of the comparison or comparison of the use of translation strategies from two automatic translation machines, namely Auto Translation and Chat GPT in translating the Arabic speech delivered by Anis Matta. The diagram shows a significant difference in the portion or percentage of each strategy used. The Transcription strategy occupies the highest portion or chart of both translation engines, which is 34% in Auto Translation and 42% in Chat GPT, this shows the tendency of both translation engines to maintain the original form of words or phrases from the source language. On the other hand, *Harfiyyah* (literal) strategy also occupies an important position with 18% in Auto Translation and 19% in Chat GPT, reflecting the tendency of literal strategy in the translation process.

Furthermore, there is also a significant difference in the comparison of the above strategies, namely the *Hadzf* strategy (disposal) and the *Tabdil* strategy (substitution). Auto Translation applies Hadzf strategy as much as 12% and Tabdil strategy as much as 9%, while Chat GPT does not use both strategies at all or 0%. This shows that Chat GPT tends to be more conservative in retaining text elements than Auto Translation which is more flexible in removing or replacing elements in certain parts. Another strategy comparison is the Description strategy, which is used more prominently in Chat GPT with a percentage of 12% compared to Auto Translation which is only in the percentage range (3%), which in this case gives an indication of the Chat GPT translation engine's ability to provide contextual explanations or explanations of the text in the source language.

CONCLUSION

Based on the findings and analysis of the translation strategies in the official Arabic speech delivered by the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, Anis Matta, during the OIC Summit in Riyadh on November 11, 2024, using two automatic translation engines, namely Auto Translation and ChatGPT, the findings show that both translation engines use various translation strategies as proposed by M. Zaka Al Farisi and M. Syarif Hidayatullah, namely; the most used strategy by both of them is transcription with 11 times each, followed by literal strategy (*harfiyyah*) 6 times in Auto Translation and 5 times in Chat GPT, then addition strategy (*ziyadah*) 4 times in Auto Translation and 2 times in Chat GPT, then transposition strategy is found 2 times in Auto Translation and 3 times in Chat GPT. Meanwhile, the description strategy is found 1 time in Auto Translation and 3 times in Chat GPT. As for the strategy of prioritizing and

delaying (*taqdim wa ta'khir*), it is found twice in it, as well as the substitution strategy (*tabdil*) is found 3 times and the disposal strategy (hadzf) 4 times, but both strategies are only found in the Auto Translation machine feature, while the Chat GPT translation machine does not find both strategies.

Comparatively, in this context, there are similarities in the percentage of data findings related to translation strategies, namely in the transcription and prioritizing and delaying (*taqdim wa Ta'khir*) strategies. However, there is also a significant difference in the percentage of other strategies used, where Auto Translation tends to be more flexible in removing or replacing text elements in the source language, while ChatGPT tends to be more descriptive, and shows a higher ability in providing contextual explanations. This research contributes to the field of automatic translation, especially in the context of translating Arabic official speech texts. It also seeks to fill the gap of previous studies by presenting a comparative analysis between two contemporary translation engines, namely Auto Translation and ChatGPT, in translating texts with complex language structures and diplomatic nuances.

RECOMMENDATION

This study also has shortcomings in it, namely the limited amount of data analyzed and focusing only on one speech text as the main object. In addition, external factors such as cultural context and communication purpose have not been taken into account as variables in this study. Therefore, it is recommended for future research to expand the object of research by involving more texts from various genres and contexts, such as news texts, literature, and so on. In addition, future research is also suggested to add a translation quality evaluation approach from the side of readers or linguists, in order to complement the analysis of translation strategies with a comprehensive assessment of the quality of translation results.

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