

REVIEWING THE RESULT OF MACHINE TRANSLATION: A CASE FOR INDONESIAN TRANSLATION VERSION BY GOOGLE TRANSLATE AND IMTRANSLATOR

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Abstract

The research is intended to describe the translation version of a literary story that produced by the machine translation. This study used qualitative research. The research was conducted from a literary story of the storybook of Robin Hood: Level 2, retold by Liz Austin. The book was published by Pearson Education Limited in 2000 (the first edition). Research data and analysis were taken from the documentation of the translation results of different machine translation, that is Google Translate and IMTranslator. The result proves that both Google Translate and IMTranslator can help translators to do their works quickly. There are also some weaknesses from those MT as follows: (1) some versions are inaccurate and inappropriate according to the grammatical rules; (2) those MT can only translate on words for word and literal level, so the versions are looked inaccurate and inappropriate for some contexts; (3) those MT also cannot distinguish connotative or associative meanings; and (4) the results of MT serve only as pre-translation, therefore, they still need further discussion and adjustment by the human translators to achieve more acceptable, readable, and understandable results.

Keywords: Translation Machines, Google Translate, Imtranslator

INTRODUCTION

Language is the key to introducing and understanding other people and cultures. Therefore, people need the media or even a way to cope with such barriers. One of the possible ways to solve those problems is translation. As Mutaqin and Sulistyawati (2020) informed that to communicate with one another or various countries with different language either directly or not, we need a translation. As time goes by, the world changes every time. The development of technology makes things easier, including in the field of translation. Information technology, which began to become popular in the late 70s, emerged to answer the challenges of the past through the term computer technology or electronic data processing or EDP (Electronic Data Processing). Information technology refers to the use of electronic equipment, especially computers to store, analyze, and distribute any information, including words, numbers, and images.

The development of information technology also can process, display, and disseminate information on learning in audio, visual, audiovisual, and even multimedia. This realizes what is called virtual learning. This concept develops surprisingly. So, it can package the conditions and reality of learning to be more attractive and provide adaptive conditioning to the learner where they are. The development of information and technology is also evolving in language learning. Various languages can be learned through information technology with the help of translation, or machine translation, precisely.

Translation

Most people assume that translation only a result, not a process. As Baihaqi (2017) stated that the translated texts which are read by TL readers are exactly the result of a translation practice; target readers are generally unaware of the complex process undertaken by translators when replacing the source language. Pym (2007) also stated that translation is the delivery of the source language into the target language as close as possible, and if possible, both have similarities which refer to the content and style of the source language. Those theories conclude that translation is the process of replacing the content and style of the source language as close as possible to the target language.

In transferring the source language, cultural aspects are closely related to the translation since it is not only deal with the message but also culture (Nababan, 2008). A translator is also a mediator of two different cultures, also known as asymmetric culture (Baihaqi, 2017); he must be able to process the result equivalently by using any available methods and procedures.

The translation methods and procedures related to how the translation process and result will be carried out. Baihaqi (2018) stated that translation procedures (also methods) as practical steps in analyzing and solving the problems in translation practices. Furthermore, Molina and Albir (2002) detailed the translation process into several translation procedures/techniques as follows: (1) borrowing, as a procedure that borrows words from the source language; (2) calque, it is a procedure by adjusting the target language structure; (3) description, as a procedure that replaces an expression by explaining in the form and function; (4) established equivalent, as a procedure that uses familiar expressions; (5) generalization, is a procedure that gives a common name; (6) particularization, is a procedure using a more concrete equivalent; (7) reduction, it is translating by reducing the meaning; (8) addition, it gives further clarity to the text; (9) deletion, it removes unnecessary information; (10) couplet, it uses of two translation procedures; (11) adaptation, it translates by matching the culture; (12) literal, it means translation using translating words; and (13) shift, it is a change in translation.

The Machine Translation

Machine translation, known as MT, is software that is currently customized to help the translation process. This is the attempt to automate all, or part of the process of translating human language (Arnold, Balkan, Meijer, Humphreys, and Sadler, 1996). Hutchins (1995) also stated that MT referred to a computerized system which produces translation from one natural language to another with or without the assistance of human translators. Regarding the development of MT, Wilks (2009) classified five generations of MT into (1) the brute force methods for MT (1960's), (2) the large-scale and more theoretically based-MT (1970's), (3) the artificial intelligence (AI) and high-quality MT (1980's), (4) the empirical statistical methods in MT (1990's), and (5) the hybrid methods of empirical and AI (2000's).

Furthermore, Somers (1999) claimed that in the last ten years there has been a significant amount of research in MT within a 'new' paradigm of empirical approaches, often labeled as 'Example-based' approaches. The manifestation of this approach causes some surprise and hostility among observers to use different ways of working, but the techniques were quickly adopted and adapted by many researchers, often creating hybrid-systems.

Al-Deek, Al-Sukhni, Al-Kabi, and Haidar (2011) claimed that an automatic evaluation of two Well-known FOMT (Free Online Machine Translation) systems is Google Translate and IMTranslator. Google translate itself is a service provided by Google Inc., to translate parts of

text or web pages in one language to another. For some languages, users are asked to provide alternative translations, such as for technical terms, which will be included for updates in the next process. Google uses it's as translation software.

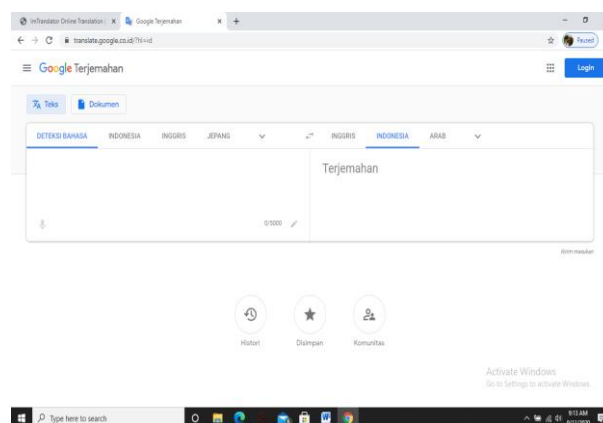
Google Translate produces translation with an approach called translation based on statistics. Such translation is the result of research by Franz-Josef Och who won the DARPA contest for machine speed translation in 2003. Och has become the Google translator machine department head. Starting September 25, 2008, Google Translate has entered Indonesia into a choice of languages that search engines can translate. Now, Google has brought several new features on Google Translate. One of the main features is a direct translation. When someone types in the translate box, the translation will appear directly, without the need to press any button. The problem is can Google Translate replace the human translator?

IMTranslator itself is developed by Smart Link Corporation. The company was founded in 1993. Since 2000, the company focuses on providing a solution for multilingual communications by developing and integrating innovative language technologies in the Internet and Intranet environments. Similar to Google Translate, can IMTranslator also replace the human translator?

Based on the above discussion, therefore, the purpose of this study is to describe the translation results of a literary story that produced by the MT (without editing). The results of this study are expected to provide an overview that whether the MT can replace the human translator entirely, or it is only a tool and service to help the translators work.

METHOD

The research was conducted from the literary story of the storybook of *Robin Hood: Level 2*, retold by Liz Austin. This is one of the popular stories that attract the writers to have further discussion of it. The book was published by Pearson Education Limited, Essex CM20 2JE, England, in 2000 (the first edition). Data was taken from a part of Robin Hood Story (Chapter I). This study used qualitative research. Research data and analysis were taken from the result of documentation of translation versions from two different MT, that is Google Translate and IMTranslator as follows:



Picture 1. Google Translate (<https://translate.google.com>)



Picture 2. IMTranslator (<http://imtranslator.net/translation>)

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

The translation results from both Google Translate and IMTranslator can be observed as follows:

Table 1. The Research Result

No	English Version (SL)	Google Translate Version (TL)	IMTranslator Version (TL)
1	The Robin Hood stories are very famous.	<i>Kisah-kisah Robin Hood sangat terkenal.</i>	<i>Cerita Robin Hood sangat terkenal.</i>
2	Most people know that Robin lived in Saxon and Norman times.	<i>Kebanyakan orang tahu bahwa Robin hidup di Saxon dan Norman kali.</i>	<i>Kebanyakan orang tahu bahwa Robin tinggal di Saxon dan Norman kali.</i>
3	He robbed rich people and gave the money to poor people.	<i>Dia merampok orang kaya dan memberikan uang itu kepada orang miskin.</i>	<i>Ia merampok orang kaya dan memberikan uang kepada orang miskin.</i>
4	But not everybody knows that he came from a rich family.	<i>Tetapi tidak semua orang tahu bahwa dia berasal dari keluarga kaya.</i>	<i>Tetapi tidak semua orang tahu bahwa ia berasal dari keluarga kaya.</i>
5	And not many people know that Robin Hood was half-Saxon and half-Norman.	<i>Dan tidak banyak orang yang tahu bahwa Robin Hood separuh Saxon dan setengah Norman.</i>	<i>Dan tidak banyak orang tahu bahwa Robin Hood adalah setengah-Saxon dan setengah-Norman.</i>
6	The story begins with Robin Hood's Saxon grandfather, Sir George Gamwell.	<i>Cerita dimulai dengan kakek Saxon Robin Hood, Tuan George Gamwell.</i>	<i>Cerita dimulai dengan Robin Hood Saxon kakek, Sir George Gamwell.</i>
7	Gamwell lived near a Norman lord.	<i>Gamwell tinggal di dekat seorang Norman .</i>	<i>Gamwell tinggal di dekat Tuhan Norman .</i>
8	This lord wanted to take Gamwell's house and his lands.	<i>Tuan ini ingin mengambil rumah Gamwell dan tanahnya.</i>	<i>Tuhan ini ingin mengambil Gamwell di rumah dan tanahnya.</i>
9	The two men fought, and the Norman lord killed Gamwell's two sons.	<i>Kedua orang itu bertempur, dan tuan Norman membunuh dua putra Gamwell.</i>	<i>Dua orang berjuang, dan Tuhan Norman membunuh Gamwell's dua anak.</i>
10	Gamwell's wife also died.	<i>Istri Gamwell juga meninggal.</i>	<i>Gamwell's istri juga meninggal.</i>
11	But Sir George also	<i>Tetapi Tuan George juga</i>	<i>Tapi Sir George juga</i>

No	English Version (SL)	Google Translate Version (TL)	IMTranslator Version (TL)
	had a young daughter, Joanna.	<i>memiliki seorang anak perempuan, Joanna.</i>	<i>memiliki seorang putri yang muda, Joanna.</i>
12	I have no sons," Gamwell said to Joanna."	<i>"Saya tidak punya anak laki-laki," kata Gamwell kepada Joanna.</i>	<i>'Aku punya anak-anak tidak,' Gamwell dikatakan Joanna.</i>
13	So I will teach you to fight with a sword, and with a bow and arrow."	<i>"Jadi saya akan mengajarmu bertarung dengan pedang, dan dengan busur dan anak panah."</i>	<i>'Jadi saya akan mengajarkan Anda untuk melawan dengan pedang, dan dengan busur dan panah.'</i>
14	Five years later, Joanna was nineteen years old and very beautiful.	<i>Lima tahun kemudian, Joanna berusia sembilan belas tahun dan sangat cantik.</i>	<i>Lima tahun kemudian, Joanna adalah sembilan belas tahun dan sangat indah</i>
15	One day, a young man visited Sir George.	<i>Suatu hari, seorang pemuda mengunjungi Sir George.</i>	<i>Suatu hari, seorang pria muda mengunjungi Sir George.</i>
16	His name was William Fitzooth, and he was a Norman.	<i>Namanya William Fitzooth, dan dia adalah seorang Norman.</i>	<i>Namanya adalah William Fitzooth, dan ia Norman.</i>
17	"Sir George," he began, "I love your daughter.	<i>"Tuan George," dia memulai, "Aku menyayangi putrimu.</i>	<i>'Sir George,' ia mulai, 'aku mencintai putri Anda.</i>
18	I hope that she loves me.	<i>Saya berharap dia mencintai saya.</i>	<i>Saya berharap bahwa dia mencintaiku.</i>
19	I would like to marry her.	<i>Saya ingin menikahinya.</i>	<i>Saya ingin menikahinya.</i>
20	"I have money and land."	<i>"Saya punya uang dan tanah."</i>	<i>"Aku punya uang dan tanah."</i>
21	But Sir George was very angry.	<i>Tapi Tuan George sangat marah.</i>	<i>Tapi Sir George sangat marah.</i>
22	"Never!" he answered.	<i>"Tidak pernah!" Dia menjawab.</i>	<i>"Tidak pernah!" jawabnya.</i>
23	"My daughter will never marry you.	<i>"Putriku tidak akan menikah denganmu.</i>	<i>Putri saya tidak akan pernah menikah Anda.</i>
24	Get off my land.	<i>Lepaskan tanah saya.</i>	<i>Turun tanah saya.</i>
25	"Dont come here again or I will kill you!"	<i>"Jangan datang ke sini lagi atau aku akan membunuhmu!"</i>	<i>"Tidak datang ke sini lagi atau aku akan membunuhmu!"</i>
26	Joanna loved this young man	<i>Joanna mencintai pemuda ini.</i>	<i>Joanna mencintai pria muda ini.</i>
27	So she tried to talk to her father, but he didn't want to listen.	<i>Jadi dia mencoba berbicara dengan ayahnya, tetapi dia tidak mau mendengarkan.</i>	<i>Jadi dia mencoba untuk berbicara dengan ayahnya, tetapi ia tidak mau mendengarkan.</i>
28	Sir, Lord, Lady: Important men had the words Sir or Lord before their names; important women had the word Lady.	<i>Tuan, Tuan, wanita: Orang-orang penting memiliki kata-kata Tuan atau Tuan di depan nama mereka; wanita penting memiliki kata wanita.</i>	<i>Sir, Tuhan, wanita: Orang-orang penting memiliki kata-kata Sir atau Tuhan sebelum nama mereka ; wanita penting memiliki kata wanita.</i>
29	"Go to your room!" he shouted.	<i>"Pergilah ke kamarmu!" Teriaknya.</i>	<i>"Pergilah ke kamar Anda!" dia berteriak.</i>
30	"I do not want to hear that man's name again."	<i>"Aku tidak ingin mendengar nama pria itu lagi."</i>	<i>'Saya tidak ingin mendengar nama orang itu lagi.</i>
31	That night, William came back to Sir George's home.	<i>Malam itu, William kembali ke rumah Tuan George.</i>	<i>'Malam itu, William kembali ke rumah Sir George</i>
32	He stood under	<i>Dia berdiri di bawah</i>	<i>Dia berdiri di bawah</i>

No	English Version (SL)	Google Translate Version (TL)	IMTranslator Version (TL)
	Joanna's window and called to her.	<i>Jendela Joanna dan memanggilnya.</i>	<i>jendela Joanna dan disebut kepadanya.</i>
33	Joanna took some clothes and came quietly out of the house.	<i>Joanna mengambil beberapa pakaian dan diam-diam keluar dari rumah.</i>	<i>Joanna mengambil beberapa pakaian dan diam-diam keluar rumah</i>
34	William took her hand "Will you come with me and marry me?"	<i>William meraih tangannya. "Maukah kau ikut denganku dan menikah denganku?"</i>	<i>William memegang tangannya. "Akan Anda datang dengan saya dan menikah denganku?"</i>
35	he asked. "We cannot live in my home because your father's men will look for you there. So we will live in the green forest."	<i>Dia bertanya. "Kami tidak dapat tinggal di rumah saya karena orang-orang ayah Anda akan mencari Anda di sana. Jadi kita akan tinggal di hutan hijau."</i>	<i>ia bertanya. "Kita tidak bisa hidup di rumah saya karena laki-laki ayah Anda akan melihat untuk Anda di sana. Jadi kami akan tinggal di hutan hijau."</i>
36	I am sorry for my father, "Joanna said sadly, "but I love you. I know you are a good man. I will marry you."	<i>"Aku minta maaf untuk ayahku," kata Joanna sedih, "tapi aku mencintaimu. Saya tahu Anda adalah pria yang baik. Aku akan menikahimu."</i>	<i>"Aku minta maaf untuk ayahku," Joanna mengatakan sayangnya, "tapi aku mencintai Anda. Aku tahu kau orang yang baik. Aku akan menikah Anda."</i>
37	In the morning, Sir George woke late. He called to his men, "Where is my daughter? I want to speak to her."	<i>Di pagi hari, Tuan George terbangun terlambat. Dia memanggil anak buahnya, 'Di mana puteriku? Saya ingin berbicara dengannya.'</i>	<i>Di pagi hari, Sir George bangun terlambat. Dia dipanggil untuk orangnya, 'mana adalah putri saya? Saya ingin berbicara kepadanya.'</i>
38	But Joanna was nowhere in the house.	<i>Tapi Joanna tidak ada di rumah.</i>	<i>Tapi Joanna tempat di rumah.</i>
39	Sir George was very angry, then very sad. "I have no family now," he thought.	<i>Tuan George sangat marah, lalu sangat sedih. "Aku tidak punya keluarga sekarang," pikirnya.</i>	<i>Sir George adalah sangat marah, maka sangat sedih. 'Aku punya keluarga tidak sekarang,' pikirnya.</i>
40	One fine day in April, a year later, a man came to the house.	<i>Suatu hari di bulan April, setahun kemudian, seorang pria datang ke rumah.</i>	<i>Suatu hari di bulan April, setahun kemudian, seorang pria datang ke rumah.</i>
41	"Your daughter sent me here," he said. She wants you to come and see her."	<i>"Putrimu mengirim saya ke sini," katanya. "Dia ingin kamu datang dan melihatnya."</i>	<i>"Putri Anda dikirim saya di sini katanya. 'Dia ingin Anda untuk datang dan melihat dia.</i>
42	Sir George followed the man to the middle of Sherwood Forest.	<i>Tuan George mengikuti pria itu ke tengah-tengah Hutan Sherwood.</i>	<i>Sir George mengikuti orang ke tengah-tengah hutan Sherwood.</i>
43	There, in the spring sunshine, he saw his daughter.	<i>Di sana, di bawah sinar matahari musim semi, dia melihat putrinya.</i>	<i>'Di sana, di bawah sinar matahari musim semi, ia melihat putrinya.</i>
44	He also saw a baby boy in her arms.	<i>Dia juga melihat bayi laki-laki dalam pelukannya.</i>	<i>Dia juga melihat bayi laki-laki dalam pelukannya.</i>
	Joanna looked up at her father and smiled.	<i>Joanna memandang ayahnya dan tersenyum.</i>	<i>Joanna menatap ayahnya dan tersenyum.</i>
45	"This is Robin, your grandson," she said.	<i>"Ini Robin, cucumu," katanya.</i>	<i>'Ini adalah Robin, cucu Anda,' katanya.</i>
46	She gave the baby to her father.	<i>Dia memberikan bayinya kepada ayahnya.</i>	<i>Dia memberikan bayi kepada ayahnya.</i>
47	Sir George wanted to be angry, but he was very happy with his	<i>Tuan George ingin marah, tetapi dia sangat senang dengan cucunya</i>	<i>Sir George ingin menjadi marah, tapi ia merasa sangat bahagia dengan</i>

No	English Version (SL)	Google Translate Version (TL)	IMTranslator Version (TL)
	grandson in his arms.	<i>dipelukannya.</i>	<i>cucunya dalam pelukannya.'</i>
48	"Robin? Is that your name?" he said.	"Robin? Apakah itu nama Anda? "Katanya. "Yah, Robin kecil,	Robin? Adalah bahwa nama Anda?' katanya. ' Yah, sedikit Robin,
49	"Well, little Robin I wanted to kill your father but that is not possible now.	<i>aku ingin membunuh ayahmu tapi itu tidak mungkin sekarang.</i>	<i>Aku ingin membunuh ayahmu tapi itu tidak mungkin sekarang.</i>
50	Please, daughter, come with your husband and live near me.	<i>Tolong, anak perempuan, ikut dengan suamimu dan tinggal di dekatku.</i>	<i>Tolong, putri, dilengkapi dengan suami Anda dan tinggal di dekat saya.</i>
51	"Let's forget the past."	"Mari kita lupakan masa lalu."	"Mari kita lupakan masa."
52	"We will come and live near you, father," said Joanna.	"Kami akan datang dan tinggal di dekat Anda, ayah," kata Joanna.	'Kami akan datang dan tinggal di dekat Anda, ayah,' kata Joanna.
53	"But I will often bring my son to the forest.	"Tapi saya akan sering membawa putra saya ke hutan.	'Tapi akan sering membawa anak saya ke hutan.
54	I will teach him to find his way in the forest in the day and at night.	<i>Saya akan mengajarnya untuk menemukan jalannya di hutan pada siang dan malam hari.</i>	<i>Saya akan mengajarkan dia untuk menemukan jalan di hutan di hari dan pada malam hari.</i>
55	He will learn to make arrows for his bow, and to catch forest animals.	<i>Dia akan belajar membuat panah untuk busurnya, dan menangkap binatang hutan.</i>	<i>Dia akan belajar untuk membuat panah untuk panahnya, dan untuk menangkap binatang liar.</i>
56	He will make a fire and cook the meat.	<i>Dia akan membuat api dan memasak daging.</i>	<i>Dia akan membuat kemarahan dan memasak daging.</i>
57	The forest will always be his second home.	<i>Hutan akan selalu menjadi rumah keduanya.</i>	<i>Hutan akan selalu menjadi rumah kedua.</i>

Discussion

Based on the result, the writers find some problems of accuracy, readability, and acceptability especially for word-for-word, grammatical, and contextual meaning. The translation for word-for-word and literal occurred in most translation versions on Google Translate and IMTranslator.

Data 2 shows word-for-word translation. The results of Google Translate for the phrase **in Saxon and Norman times** which means *di Saxon dan Norman kali* is declared inaccurate; and similar to the IMTranslator which says *di Saxon dan Norman kali*. The human translators notice that both translation results are incorrect. They should be translated into *di era Saxon dan Norman*.

In data 6, the phrase **Robin Hood's Saxon grandfather** has two different results. Google Translate converts it into *kakek Saxon Robin Hood*; while IMTranslator produces into *Robin Hood Saxon kakek*. Both results, of course, are inaccurate to Indonesian Language structure. English has a different grammatical system to the Indonesian Language. In the Indonesian language, it adheres to the **D-M** system which is **Explained-Explaining** while English adheres to **M-D** namely **Explaining-Explained**. In **Robin Hood's**, English grammatical system is **M**, while **Saxon grandfather** is **D**. Therefore, it should be translated into Indonesian Language *kakek Saxon* as **D**, and *Robin Hood* as **M**. From both results, it can be seen that IMTranslator

version is unacceptable to Indonesian grammatical system since it produces an incorrect result.

Next, data 12 shows that the Google Translate version is acceptable to the reader rather than IMTranslator; *"Saya tidak punya anak laki-laki," kata Gamwell kepada Joanna.*, for Google Translate version, and *"Aku punya anak-anak tidak," Gamwell dikatakan Joanna.*, for IMTranslator version. The version of IMTranslator is not only inappropriate to the structure of Indonesian Language but also it seems confusing to TL readers.

Data 13, 17, 23, 29, 34, 36, 41, 45, 50, 52 show that the versions of Google Translate are more acceptable to the Indonesian's context of situation than IMTranslator. The object pronoun **You** is translated into **Kamu** on Google Translate, while IMTranslator converts it into **Anda**. The Google Translate version, therefore, is more appropriate to the intimate and casual contexts given for both SL and TL situation than IMTranslator has.

Data 9 and 37 show that the translation versions of IMTranslator contain serious problem. The sentence **The two men fought, and the Norman lord killed Gamwell's two sons**, (data 9) is translated into *Dua orang berjuang, dan Tuhan Norman membunuh Gamwell's dua anak*; and the sentences, **In the morning, Sir George woke late. He called to his men, "Where is my daughter?" "I want to speak to her,"** (data 37) are translated into *Di pagi hari, Sir George bangun terlambat. Dia dipanggil untuk orangnya, "mana adalah putri saya?" "Saya ingin berbicara kepadanya."* Those versions are extremely incorrect and unacceptable for both TL lexical and grammatical. The Google Translate results, meanwhile, are near to both TL lexical and grammatical versions. The Google Translate transforms them into *Kedua orang itu bertempur, dan tuan Norman membunuh dua putra Gamwell* (data 9), and *Di pagi hari, Tuan George terbangun terlambat. Dia memanggil anak buahnya, "Di mana puteriku?" "Saya ingin berbicara dengannya,"* (data 37).

The last, it seems that IMTranslator tries to foreignize its translation version than Google Translate has. This can be observed at data 6, 11, 15, 21, 28, 31, 37, 39, 42, and 47. The term **Sir** in **Sir George** remains to be used in TL for IMTranslator versions; while Google Translate prefers to use **Tuan** as its TL version.

To sum up, based on 57 data above can be found that Google Translate output are more acceptable and understandable than IMTranslator has. This conforms to Al-Deek, Al-Sukhni, Al-Kabi, and Haidar (2011) study that based on ATEC reveal that Google Translate output were closer to human reference translations, relative to its counterpart IMTranslator. A similar result is also proved by Rafika, Miftahuddin, and Qutni (2019) that the result of IMTranslator tends to have more errors on grammatical aspects than the Google Translate has; and Ismail and Hartono (2016) that the most common errors of machine translation they were grammatical errors.

CONCLUSION

It can be concluded that both Google Translate and IMTranslator can help translators to do their works quickly. On the other side, the results also show some weaknesses resulted by those MT as follows: (1) some versions are inaccurate and inappropriate according to the grammatical rules; (2) those MT can only translate on words for word and literal level, so the versions are looked inaccurate and inappropriate for some contexts; (3) those MT also cannot distinguish connotative or associative meanings; and (4) the results of MT serve only as pre-translation, therefore, they still need further discussion and adjustment by the human translators to achieve

more acceptable, readable, and understandable results.

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