

HALAMAN PENGESAHAN SKRIPSI

COMPARISON OF TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES BETWEEN HUMAN
AND MICROSOFT TRANSLATOR (WINDOWS 11) IN TRANSLATING
FOLKLORES

ATHESIS

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of the Study

English plays an important part in people's daily lives. The fact that English is widely used in books, articles, advertisements, TV shows, and job postings and is easy to learn makes it a universal language. People cannot communicate with others if they do not know English, and we may fall behind in knowledge, education, and employment opportunities.

Translation is the process of converting voice or text from one language to another while maintaining its meaning. In the areas of intercultural communications, diplomacy, International Business, Education, and many other fields translation has an important role to play. Language and cultural differences can be understood and learned using translation. The simplest and least expensive method of exchanging knowledge and information between languages is translation (Sipayung, Sianturi, et al., 2021).

The methods or techniques used by translators to produce the correct and appropriate translation from one language to another are known as translation techniques. Translation technique is the use of meaning to transfer a message from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL) at the word, phrase, clause, or sentence level.

The process of translating words and content from one language to another is known as human translation. The translation process is carried out completely by humans in the case of Human Translation. In cases where a

document is complicated or contains unique nuances, human translation is frequently thought to be more accurate in conveying the precise and nuanced meaning of the original. Humans are usually more accurate in translating compared to machines (Li et al., 2023).

Microsoft Translator is a translation service offered by Microsoft (Windows 11). Users are allowed to translate text in different languages through Microsoft Translator. Cross-language communication can be facilitated with this service in a variety of settings, including travel, business, and education. It should be noted that the translations generated have varied outcomes even if the Microsoft Translator and Google Translate functions are similar (Putri & Nugroho, 2022). According to (Yudiarti, 2019) It is still not possible to use Microsoft Translator without the involvement of translation experts, using appropriate proofreading and editing tools.

In translation activities, two types of translation can be done, namely the translation of non-literary texts and literary texts. Folklore is included in literary works. Translation of folklore is, then, a way to translate the stories or aspects of folk culture from one language to another. For the translation of the text, the change in form is acceptable, but the meaning must remain in the target text (Sipayung, 2020). Folklore, itself, relates to the culture and society's orally known traditions, customs, stories, or beliefs that have been passed down through generations. More advanced words and forms, such as idioms, are commonly used by folklore, which should be translated well.

In the era of globalization and technology, understanding the role of human and machine translation technologies in nurturing cultural diversity and

multilingual literacy is important. This research can provide educators with insights into how to integrate translation technologies into the curriculum to improve students' language skills, cultural literacy, and critical thinking skills.

The researcher compared eighteen translation techniques according to (Molina & Albir, 2002) between human and Microsoft translators to translate folklore in this study. The researchers consider that the skills of both human and Microsoft translators differ in their use of translation techniques. It is important to know the translation technique so that you can make an informed choice as to whether your translation focuses on a source language or its target language.

Table 1. 1 Preliminary research of comparison of translation techniques between human and Microsoft translator (windows 11) in translating Folklores

ST	Setelah	mendapat	pelajaran	dari	Sunan Tembayat
TT (Human Tr)	After	-	Learning Islam	With	Sunan Tembayat
Translation Techniques	Literal	Reduction	Linguistic Amplification	Literal	Literal
TT (Ms Tr)	After	Getting	A lesson	From	Sunan Tembayat
Translation Techniques	Literal	Literal	Literal	Literal	Literal

Note:

- ST : Source Text
- TT : Target Text
- Human Tr : Human Translation
- Ms. Tr : Microsoft Translator

The table above clearly shows that Human and Microsoft translators apply different translation techniques. There's a reduction of the word "mendapat" in the human translator, but it doesn't change the meaning of the sentence. While Microsoft Translator uses a literal translation technique that translates the sentence word by word. The fact that human and Microsoft translators have different characteristics concerning maintaining equivalence or reintroducing a target language demonstrates this.

Some previous studies already discuss a similar topic (Sipayung, Sianturi, et al., 2021) demonstrated how varied technique applications caused the two machines to produce different destination messages for the same source language; U-dictionary was shown to use a wider range of translation strategies than Google Translate. The researchers concentrated on outlining the techniques employed by Google Translate and U-Dictionary to translate an explanatory text "The Importance of Manners in Daily Life". In line with (Jusry & Cahyono, 2021) there are 555 lines of conversation which are divided into phrases, clauses, and sentences. The types of translation techniques mostly used by the translator are established equivalent. (Saputra et al., 2022) categorize the types of translation techniques and the most prevalent translation techniques used in movie subtitles. (Fitria, 2020) Determine which kind of English-to-Indonesian subtitle translation process is most common by classifying the many methods used for the "Crazy Rich Asian" movie's subtitles. In some of the previous studies above, no one has compared translation techniques between human translation and Microsoft Translator. That is what makes this research different from previous studies. Research on human and machine translation techniques

seems to be of interest to only a few researchers. In addition, research on Microsoft Translator is still lacking. Therefore, the researcher is interested in conducting this research.

This research aims to compare the translation technique between Human and Microsoft Translator (Windows 11) in translating folklore. The research is expected to provide a better understanding of the strengths and weaknesses of each translation technique. The study can also provide new insights into the application of machine translation in cultural and literary contexts, such as the translation of folktales, which often have specific cultural nuances and expressions.

This study can contribute significantly to our understanding of the extent to which machine translators, particularly Microsoft Translators, can replace or complement human skills in folklore translation. It helps assess the effectiveness of such technologies in handling complex cultural content. This study will help future research determine the pros and cons of human translation technology and Microsoft Translator. This understanding can guide further development in both areas by improving the performance of machine translators and enhancing human translation strategies.

Based on the reasons above, the researcher has a great desire to conduct a study entitled “Comparison of translation techniques between human and Microsoft translator (windows 11) in translating Folklores”.

1.2 The Problem of The Study

Based on the background above, a problem can be formulated as follows: How are the comparison of translation techniques of folklores made by human and Microsoft translator (windows 11)?

1.3 The Objective of The Study

Based on the problems above, the research objectives can be formulated as follows: To describe the comparison of translation techniques of folklores made by human and Microsoft translator (windows 11).

1.4 The Scope of Study

In this study, the researcher used descriptive qualitative research. According to (Molina & Albir, 2002) there are eighteen translation techniques. The focus of this research is the compare translation techniques between human and Microsoft Translators in translating folklore. The researcher will analyze the folklores entitled "Ki Ageng Gribig" and "Wendit" contained in "Little Sunshine Bilingual Book" by (Setyaningrum et al., 2018) which is excerpted from "Bilingual Nusantara Folklores" translated by (Lestiono et al., 2016) which represents to be the human translation.

1.5 The Significance of Study

The author hopes that this research can provide benefits for readers. This research has two main significances, namely: practical significance and theoretical significance:

- 1) Theoretically

The results of this study can be used as a reference for other studies in analyzing translation techniques, especially in translating folklore translated by humans and machine translation.

2) Practically

a. For English teachers

It is useful for English teachers to understand how Microsoft Translator works. Teachers can also use the research results to understand the extent to which Human translator and Microsoft translator (Windows 11) can be used efficiently in the classroom environment.

b. For students

The results of this study are useful for students to know and understand more about translation techniques. The study can also improve students' translation skills, giving them practical insights into how to translate context-rich literary works.

c. For other researchers

The results of this study can be a source of information or knowledge that can be used in conducting further research related to translation.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Theoretical Framework

In this study, it is necessary to develop a theory to explain the concepts or terms that will be used in this study. Several terms can be taken from research that has a theoretical basis. It is important to develop a framework for the elaboration of terms and clarify all their meanings in this research. The discussion will be held on this subject following section.

2.2 Language

Language is a way of expressing our ideas about something (Sipayung, Tampubolon, et al., 2021). Language is the main means of communicating among people, and it plays a central role in society's interaction, exchange of information, or expression of ideas. The language is more than a system of symbolism and grammar rules, it also considers the complexity of individual cultures and identities. It is widely considered that language is the nation's identity and way of communicating. With distinctive features and historical background, every nation has its own language. (Istanti et al., 2020). The language can be spoken or written and every language has a grammatical structure which governs the way words are placed in sentences to make their meaning understandable.

One of the many languages spoken all over the world is English. As one of the most widely spoken international languages, English is the official or dominant language of many countries and is widely used in global communication, business, technology, science, and culture. Therefore, English

is an important tool of communication between cultures and peoples throughout the world.

2.3 Translation

2.3.1 The Definition of Translation

Communicating ideas from one language to another is the process of translation. According to (Lestari Kasih Grasella Nahampun et al., 2022) One of the most crucial aspects of every person's existence is language. Each involves the transfer of ideas, messages, or information from a source language to translating words from one language to another language while maintaining accurate meaning and fidelity to the original context. Translation involves more than just word substitutions; it also involves, to the greatest extent feasible, transferring cultural equivalency between the originating language and the target language (Fitria, 2018). The use of translation allows people to learn and understand another person's language and culture (Saputra et al., 2022). Everyone may interact and converse with people who speak different languages by using translation services (Febriani et al., 2021).

The above explanation concludes that translation is a process whereby meanings, ideas, messages, or information are transferred from one language to another by ensuring the accuracy of their meaning. Translation, moreover, is not just changing words but also the transfer of linguistic equivalence between native language and recipient. Through translation, it facilitates interactions and

communication between people who speak a variety of languages so that they may become familiar with one another's language and culture.

2.3.2 Types of Translation

Three types of translation, commonly described as "Jakobson's three varieties of translation" were proposed by a leading linguist and semiotician Roman Jakobson. These types are based on the different communicative functions that the language provides. Three kinds of translations are given here by (Jacobson, 1959):

1) Intralingual Translation

Intralingual Translation, including rewording or rewriting of text, takes place between the two languages. It is a focus on interpreting meaning in the framework of one linguistic system, for example, paraphrasing a sentence, rewriting a passage, or using a different word to express the same idea.

2) Interlingual Translation

The most common form of translation is interlingua translation, which involves the translation of meaning from one language to another. It is the process of rendering a text from the source language (SL) into the target language (TL). Examples of interlingual translation include the translation of a novel from English to French, the translation of a legal document from Spanish to English, or the translation of a conversation from Mandarin to Spanish.

3) Intersemiotic Translation

Intersemiotic translation refers to translating meaning from one semiotic system into another, where "semiotic system" means any sign or symbol used for communication. Translations between different modes of communication, from a written language to a visual image or from music to dance, can be included. Examples of intersemiotic translations include the adaptation of a novel to film, creating dance performances based on poetry, or turning musical works into paintings.

It can be concluded from the explanations of the types of translation above that translation is not only about the translation from one language to another but also about the process of interpretation and translation of meaning in the same language or the different semiotic systems. The approach of Jakobson shows a more detailed understanding of the various ways in which communications and meaning can be transmitted.

2.3.3 Process of Translation

According to (Bathgate, 1981), the translation process consists of seven steps:

1) Tuning

Tuning is an attempt by the translator to comprehend the context of a text, its language style, and what it means. This can be done by reading and understanding the information that is being discussed as far as the content and context are concerned, as much as you can.

2) Analysis

Translators will analyze the text's structure, content, and underlying meaning to understand it. To define the essential elements and connections, this step is likely to take place using a text breakdown.

3) Understanding

This step shows a deep understanding of the original text and perhaps goes further than merely language comprehension to learn its author's intentions, cultural context, as well as and implied meanings.

4) Terminology

The translators are working towards the creation of common terminology for key terms used in translation. To ensure the accuracy and coherence of the target language, this step must be taken.

5) Restructuring

To make it more efficient in drawing the meaning of the underlying text, this step proposes adapting the organization and flow of translation. You may need to change the sentence or paragraphs.

6) Checking

The checks will likely involve a thorough review of translated texts to make sure they are correct, uniform, and in line with established terminology. A detailed analysis of the language can be part of this step.

7) Discussion

It is part of this step to have conversations, perhaps with colleagues or experts on the need for feedback, clarification, and approval of translation choices. Through a joint input, it would have helped to refine the translation.

There are three steps in the translation process as defined by (Nida & Taber, 1974):

1) Analysis

The first step in that process is to analyze the source texts thoroughly to understand their language and culture. The translator shall understand the meaning, structure, and style of the original text.

2) Transferring

The transfer step aims at converting the source text's meaning into a target language. The translator makes the correct choice of language to transmit a message accurately while considering differences among sources and target languages.

3) Restructuring

In this process, it may be necessary to restructure the translation into a format that is both linguistically and culturally correct for the target audience. It could include changes to the language, style, and cultural references.

Based on the above explanation, the translation process is a series of steps or activities carried out to transfer meaning from a text in one language to another. It involves deep

knowledge of the text's source, making linguistic decisions, and coming up with a target text that is equivalent to its meaning, style, and communicative context.

2.4 Translation Technique

Translation techniques at a micro level, they're a combination of different methods to translate words or phrases. (Putri & Nugroho, 2022). To describe the exact steps taken by a translator during the translation process, it is necessary to use translation techniques (Juhana et al., 2018). There are eighteen translation techniques (Molina & Albir, 2002)

1) Adaption

Adaptation refers to adapting the source text in a way that makes it more appropriate or relevant for the target culture or context.

ST: Cricket

TT: Kasti

2) Amplification

The technique of translating information that is implicit in the ST, either by explicit text translation or paraphrasing.

ST: There are many *Indonesians* on the ship.

TT: Banyak *warga negara Indonesia* di kapal itu.

3) Borrowing

Words or expressions from the ST are borrowed to complete the translation procedure.

ST: Music

TT: Musik

4) Calque

The translation technique involves translating ST phrases or words.

ST: He is a teacher.

TT: Dia adalah seorang guru.

5) Compensation

Presenting the message in a different section of the translated text completes the translation process. This is because TL is unable to account for SL's stylistic influence.

ST: a pair of scissors

TT: sebuah gunting

6) Description

A translation technique in which the term or expression is replaced by a description of its form and function.

ST: I like *Cimpa*.

TT: Saya suka *Cimpa*, kue tradisional karo terbuat dari beras ketan.

7) Discursive creation

A translation technique that uses temporary equivalences which are far removed from their original context. It's also common to see this practice in the translation of film titles, books, and novels.

ST: Husband for a Year.

TT: Suami Sementara.

8) Establish equivalence

Techniques that rely on familiar terms and expressions from dictionaries or everyday use.

ST: My mouth gets *watered* every time I see pizza.

TT: Saya selalu *ngiler* kalau lihat pizza.

9) Generalisation

For more detailed SL, this technique uses more generic terms in the TL.

It's because the TL doesn't have a specific equivalent.

ST: Car, bus

TT: Kendaraan darat

10) Linguistic amplification

A translation technique that adds the language components from the SL text to the TL text. In the field of interpreting or dubbing, this technique is commonly used.

ST: That dolphin *comes out* and jumps over the fire hole.

TT: Lumba-lumba itu *keluar dari air* dan melompat melewati lingkaran api.

11) Linguistic compression

The technique is done by synthesizing linguistic elements in TL. This technique contrasts with the linguistic amplification method.

ST: This cat will put a smile on their faces.

TT: Kucing ini akan membuat mereka tersenyum.

12) Literal Translation

The technique is to translate words by word, and the translator does not deal with the context.

ST: Don't judge a book by its cover

TT: Jangan menilai sebuah buku dari sampulnya

13) Modulation

A method of translation that uses a change in perspective, focus, or cognitive category concerning SL.

ST: My cake was eaten by her.

TT: Dia yang makan kueku.

14) Particularization

A technique of translating in which specific, precise, and differentiated terms are used by the translator from superordinate to subordinate. This technique is different from the generalization technique.

ST: Land transportation

TT: Car

15) Reduction

Condense the information contained in the ST into the TT.

ST: Bali, one of Indonesia's islands, is also known as the island of a thousand temples.

TT: Bali juga dikenal sebagai pulau seribu pura.

16) Substitution

This technique is done by changing linguistic and paralinguistic elements (intonation or gestures).

ST: Those two Japanese bows to each other.

TT: Kedua orang Jepang itu saling **memberi salam**.

17) Transposition

A translation technique to replace the grammatical categories of the source language in the target language, including substitution of words for phrases.

ST: I have a small book.

TT: saya punya buku kecil.

18) Variation

A translation technique is used to translate the paralinguistic elements, linguistic elements, language style, and social dialect present in the target.

ST: Don't touch me!

TT: Jangan sentuh gue!

2.5 Human Translation

Human translation is carried out entirely by human beings or with the help of computer technology (Halimah, 2018). Human translation means that, after understanding the meaning, the translator first masters and masters of the language object to be translated into the translated language content (Systems, 2023). The majority of human translation is usually corrected by a second translator before dissemination (Xiu & Xeauyin, 2018).

From the above explanation, it can be concluded that human translation refers to the process of translation carried out by humans. The translator in human translation is usually a person who knows at least two languages, and he or she will automatically transfer meaning between the source language and the target language. A deep understanding of linguistic

structures, vocabulary, and cultural subtleties in the two languages involved is required for this process.

2.6 Microsoft Translator (Windows 11)

Microsoft Office, a popular translation tool for low cost and quick access to general information about the source text for middling-quality translation, supports several machine translation types, one of which is Microsoft Translator (Yudiarti, 2019). The interpreting functions of Google Translate and Microsoft Translator (Windows 11) are likewise similar. The two machine translators' translations produced different outcomes, either because each machine translator used a different technique to translate the data or because of something else entirely (Putri & Nugroho, 2022).

From the explanation above, Microsoft Translator is a widely accepted language tool for fast and effective access to information about the original text with moderate translation quality that can be obtained using the type of machine translation support in Microsoft Office. Microsoft Translator's capabilities are very similar to Google Translate in Windows 11 for one thing: they both have the same purpose of translating. However, the translation results from these two translation engines can differ in some ways, which can be due to different translation techniques or other factors. This is a testament to the complexity of translation engines, highlighting that consideration should be given to more than one translation tool for comprehensive and precise language support.

2.7 Folklore

2.7.1 Defenition of Folklore

Folklore is a story or legend that originates and is passed down through generations among a community or group of people, particularly one that is part of the common people's oral heritage (Yoedo & Mustofa, 2022). Folklore can also be called narration where it tells stories whether real or imagined (Hasibuan et al., 2018).

From the explanation above, folklore may be described as a tale or story originating in ancient society and developed widely over time by word of mouth until it was finally recognized. Folklore itself is a cultural heritage that must be preserved until the next generation.

2.7.2 Characteristics of Folklore

After knowing and understanding folklore, the characteristics of folklore are as follows:

1. Folklores are told orally.
2. Stories are passed down through generations.
3. The story is not known who the author is.
4. Stories contain noble social values.
5. Stories are traditional.
6. Stories have many versions and variations.
7. Stories are cliched in their structure or manner of expression.

2.7.3 Types of Folklore

The following are three types of folklore (Bascom, 1954), some of which are:

1) Myth

A myth can be understood as a folk prose story that is believed to be true after the masters of the community recognize its sanctity. The myth is a story whose main characters are gods and demigods. This myth itself is told in another world and happened in the past or it can be said that it is not in our world today.

2) Legend

Legends are folk prose stories that have almost the same characteristics as myths. The legend itself can be interpreted as true, but legendary stories are not considered sacred. Legend characters are people who possess extraordinary powers and are often assisted by magical creatures.

3) Fairy tale

Fairy tales themselves have a definition of prose folklore that is considered true by the poet or storyteller. Today, the stories that take place in fairy tales have no connection to our world at all.

2.8 Previous Study

There are several previous studies conducted by several previous researchers used by researchers to add references. The first previous

research is a study entitled “Comparison of Translation Techniques by Google Translate and U-Dictionary: How Differently Does Both Machine Translation Tools Perform in Translating?” by (Sipayung, Sianturi, et al., 2021). The purpose of this research is to describe translation techniques between Google and the Translation U-Dictionary. According to the results of this research, Google Translate uses five of the eighteen translation techniques of Molina & Albir (2002), while U-dictionary uses seven of them. The similarity of Sipayung and friends' research with this study is that it uses the theory of (Molina & Albir, 2002). The difference is the object of the research. This study will be used by the researcher to learn about translation, translation techniques, and the comparison of translation techniques used for two different objects in translation.

The second previous research is a study entitled “An Analysis of Translation Techniques Used in Powell’s Poem “You Are My Everything”” by (Febriani et al., 2021). This study investigates the various kinds of translation techniques. The analysis's findings indicated that the translator employed literal translation, deletion, addition, and transposition as methods when translating the poem “You Are My Everything” by Powell. The similarity of Febriani and friends' research with this study is examines translation techniques in a text and research design. The difference is the object. The researcher will use this study as a reference to collect data such as descriptive qualitative.

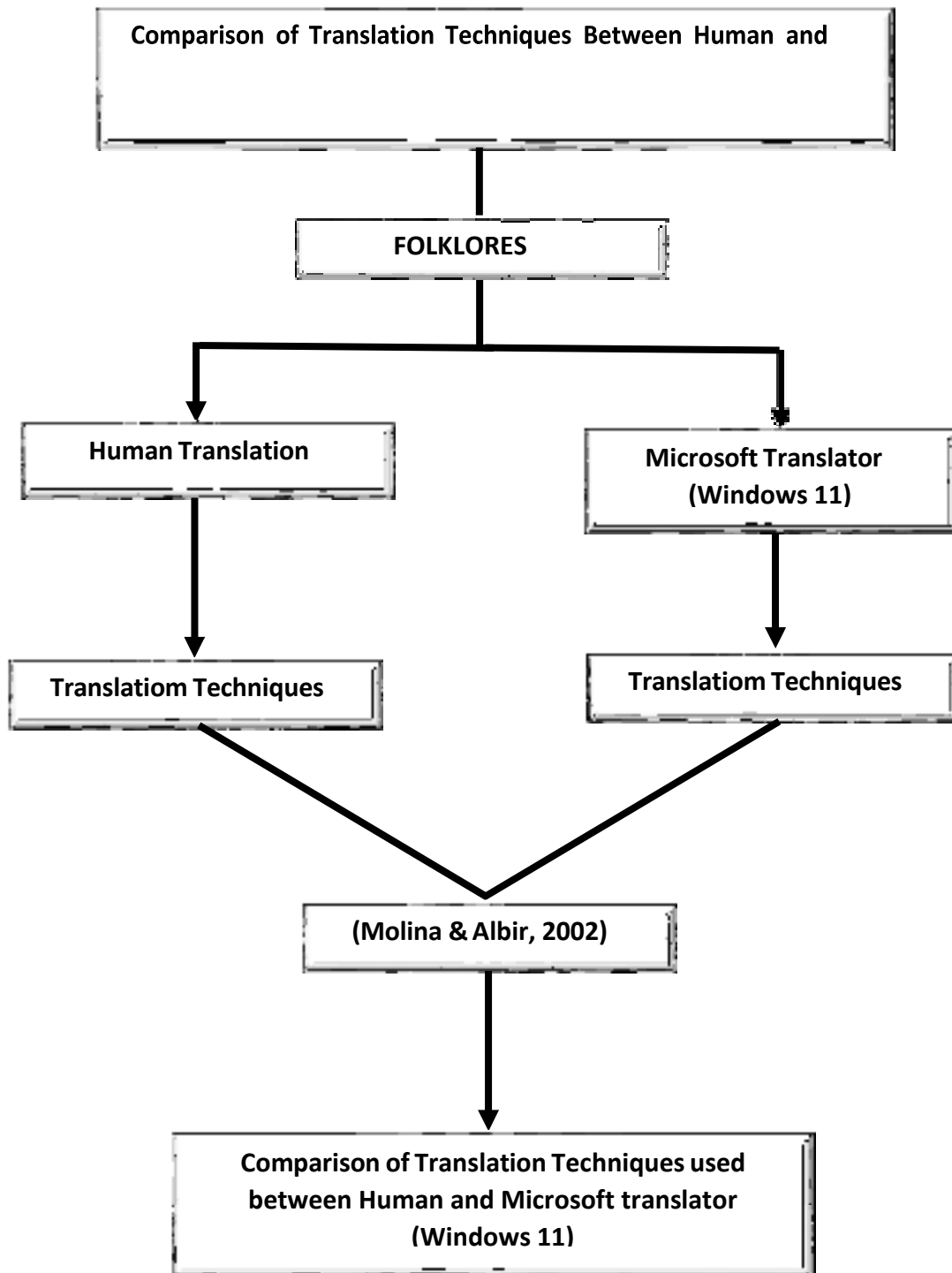
The third previous research is a study entitled “Translation Techniques Used by Google Translate and Microsoft Translator in

Translating Abstract Text” by (Putri & Nugroho, 2022). Apart from assessing how well translation services such as Google Translate and Microsoft Translator translate abstract texts from the scholarly journal "The Implication of Translation Accuracy for the Improvement of Visually-Impeded Translation Students' Competence: A Pedagogical Implication" compiled by Raden Arief, the purpose of this study is to identify the different translation techniques that these two machine translators use. The study's findings demonstrate that the two machine translators are employing various translation techniques. Google Translate uses more established equivalent translation approaches in its translations; this is because it translates sentences rather than words by word. After all, it believes that doing so will yield less accurate results. The similarity of Putri and Nugroho’s research with this study is that it uses the theory of (Molina & Albir, 2002). The difference is not comparing Microsoft Translator (Windows 11) with Human translation. The researcher will use this study as a reference on how to use Microsoft Translator (Windows 11) in translating.

So, after looking at some of the previous studies above, no one has compared translation techniques between human translation and Microsoft Translator. In addition, research on Microsoft Translator is still lacking. That is what makes this study different from previous studies. Research on human and machine translation techniques seems to be of interest to only a few researchers.

2.9 Conceptual Framework

This study aims to describe the compare translation techniques between Human and Microsoft Translator (Windows 11) in translating Folklore. The theory employed in this study was developed by Molina and Albir, who found that translation approaches can be utilized as methods to categorize and examine the processes involved in translation equivalency (2002, p. 509). Then, the researcher will analyze the comparison of translation techniques used between Human and Microsoft translators (Windows 11) in translating folklore. Because some words and phrases cannot be translated from the source language to the target language in the translation. For this reason, appropriate translation techniques should be used to translate meaning from the source language into a target language.



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

The research design in this study used descriptive qualitative research to describe the compare Translation Techniques Between Humans and Microsoft Translator (Windows 11) in Translating Folklore. According to (Hasibuan et al., 2018), descriptive qualitative is research used to describe a natural phenomenon. The translation results from both translators were compared. Later, after the folklore text was translated by Microsoft Translator, the researcher compared the results of the Human translation (Lestiono et al) with the results of Microsoft Translator and analyzed the translation techniques used in both translations. The researcher conducted this study by applying Molina & Albir's.

3.2 Subject and Object of Research

The research subjects were taken from folklore titled "Ki Ageng Gribig" and "Wendit" translated by the human translator in "Little Sunshine Bilingual Book" by (Setyaningrum et al., 2018) which is excerpted from "Bilingual Nusantara Folklores" translated by (Lestiono et al., 2016) and Microsoft translator (Windows 11). The object of this research was translation techniques found in the translation results between Human and Microsoft translators (Windows 11).

3.3 Instrument of Collecting Data

Research instruments were tools used to collect data or measure the subject of a research variable (Muslihin et al., 2022). In this study, the data collection instrument is the researcher herself who analyzed the documents and observations of several folklore that had been translated by humans from the source language to the target language in the bilingual book and as a translator by translating the folklore using Microsoft translator (Windows 11). After obtaining the results of the translation of folklore from human translation and Microsoft translator, then the researcher analyzed and compared the translation techniques used between Human and Microsoft translator.

3.4 Technique of Collecting Data

In this study, the researcher has several techniques to collect data as follows:

1. Starting with the researcher downloaded the bilingual book at <https://dokumen.tips/download/link/little-sunshine-bilingual-book-kumpulan-lagu-dan-cerita-.html>.
2. Then the researcher selected some folklore from the bilingual book entitled "Ki Ageng Gribig" and "Wendit" translated by the human translator in "Little Sunshine Bilingual Book" by (Setyaningrum et al., 2018) which was excerpted from "Bilingual Nusantara Folklores" by (Lestiono et al., 2016).
3. The researcher then translated the source language of the folklore in the bilingual book using Microsoft Translator (Windows 11) The researcher

by typing the text of the folklore into Microsoft Word.

4. Next, the researcher blocked the sentences and right-clicked the touchpad on the laptop.
5. Then several options appeared, and the researcher clicked the “translate” option.
6. After that, the translation results appeared from Microsoft Translator from the source language to the target language on the right side of the paper in Microsoft Word.
7. The researcher collected the translation results from Microsoft Translator (Windows 11).
8. The researcher determined the translation techniques used by human translators and Microsoft translators (Windows 11) in translating folklore in bilingual books based on the categories of translation techniques (Molina & Albir, 2002).

3.5 Technique of Analyzing Data

Researchers used several steps in analyzing data to answer research problems as follows:

1. The researcher identified the translation of folklore made by humans.
2. The researcher identified the translation of Folklores Made by Microsoft translator.
3. The researcher tabulated the results in the table.
4. The researcher compared the translation techniques.
5. The researcher concluded the main findings.

