

GOOGLE TRANSLATE, CHATGPT OR GOOGLE BARD AI: A STUDY ON NON-ENGLISH DEPARTMENT COLLEGE STUDENTS' PREFERENCE AND TRANSLATION COMPARISON

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Abstract

The landscape of translation tools has evolved significantly, with an increasing reliance on artificial intelligence (AI) systems for various tasks. This study investigated the changing preferences among college students, especially those majoring outside of English departments, regarding the translation of abstracts from international journal articles. Besides, the authors also compared the translation results of Google Translate, ChatGPT and Google Bard AI. This research used qualitative research. The research results showed that the students prefer using AI such as ChatGPT or Google Bard AI. Moreover, whether the users used Google Translate, ChatGPT or Google Bard AI, the translation results showed that they were included in SL emphasis category.

Keywords: *ChatGPT, Google Bard AI, Google Translate, Students' Preference, Translation, Translation Comparison*

Introduction

The development of automatic translation technologies has made important advances in recent years. Giant technologies such as Google introducing innovative solutions like Google Translate, ChatGPT, and Google Bard AI. Google Translate, developed by Google, is a widely-used online language translation service. It employs machine learning techniques to provide automated translations between various languages. Users can input text or speech, and the tool generates translations in real-time. ChatGPT, developed by OpenAI, is a language model based on the GPT (Generative Pre-trained Transformer) architecture. Unlike Google Translate, ChatGPT is designed for conversational interactions. It generates human-like responses in natural language and can be used for a variety of conversational applications. Google Bard AI, while hypothetical as of my last knowledge update in January 2022, could

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potentially refer to an advanced AI system developed by Google for various applications, possibly including language-related tasks. Please note that details about Google Bard AI may have evolved since then, and it's recommended to check the latest sources for the most accurate information. These tools aim to streamline the process of language translation and enhance communication on a global scale. The increasing demand for effective language translation technologies become crucial to assess the preferences of users and compare the performance of these tools, particularly among college students majoring in non-English departments.

Abu-Rayyash (2024) researched Viewers' reactions to GPT-4 generated humor translation. The findings suggest that translations produced by GPT-4 can provide a viewer experience that is comparable to or surpasses that of human translations. Nevertheless, the results underscore the potential of GPT-4-generated translations in the realm of humor translation. This underscores the importance of refining AI algorithms, encouraging collaboration between AI and human translators, and establishing quality standards for AI-generated translations that align with audience preferences and evolving trends in humor.

The shifting preferences of users towards different translation platforms, coupled with the continuous evolution of language models and artificial intelligence (AI), pose interesting questions about the effectiveness and acceptability of these technologies. This study aims to investigate language translation tools, focusing on the choices made by non-English department college students. The primary objective is to conduct a comprehensive study comparing Google Translate, ChatGPT, and Google Bard AI, evaluating their respective strengths and weaknesses in meeting the translation needs of users in an academic setting.

Understanding the historical development of automated translation, the intricacies of algorithms employed by these tools, and the unique features they offer is essential for a nuanced analysis. Additionally, this research seeks to uncover the factors influencing the preferences of non-English department college students,

shedding light on the contextual aspects that contribute to their choices in utilizing these tools for academic and non-academic purposes.

There were some researches carried out related to AI translation or comparison of some translation machines or AI. Bouguesmia (2020) had research entitled Using AI in Translation, a Technological Leap, or a Translator's Nightmare. The objective of this study is to explore the level of awareness among Algerian translation teachers regarding recent advancements in the field. It seeks to gather their perspectives on the subject and assess their inclination or reservations about participating in the progress of translation technology. To achieve this, open-ended questionnaires were distributed to 10 teachers affiliated with Djillali Liabes University. The results uncover a range of opinions and attitudes towards the topic.

Another research was conducted by Rusadi and Setiajid (2023), entitled Evaluating the Accuracy of Google Translate And Chatgpt In Translating Windows 11 Education Installation Gui Texts To Indonesian: An Application Of Koponen's Error Category. The study identified five error categories among the six proposed by Koponen in the translations generated by both Google Translate and ChatGPT. A total of 29 errors were observed, distributed as follows: omitted concepts (17.24%), added concepts (24.13%), untranslated concepts (20.68%), mistranslated concepts (3.44%), and substituted concepts (34.48%). Concerning relational errors, only one type was identified, namely, added participant. This research offers valuable insights into the performance of widely utilized machine translation tools in real-world scenarios. It emphasizes specific areas that require enhancement to improve their accuracy and reliability, ultimately benefiting developers and end-users alike.

There was also research by Zaid and Bennoudi (2023) entitled AI vs. Human Translators: Navigating the Complex World of Religious Texts and Cultural Sensitivity. The examination concludes that ChatGPT and Google Translate offer translations that are reasonably accurate, but their overall quality is subject to scrutiny. Human translation consistently surpasses machine translations by retaining depth, cultural significance, and nuanced comprehension. A word count analysis indicates that

machine translations are more concise but lack essential elements. Despite considerable progress in AI-powered translation tools, the capability to entirely substitute human expertise, especially in dealing with intricate and culturally intricate texts, remains a challenge. Human translators continue to excel in conveying complex ideas and safeguarding the richness of language and culture.

From the previous research, it can be concluded that the current research completed the gap in which there was no research on the comparison of Google Translate, ChatGPT and Google Bard Ai, especially related to Non-English Department College Students Preference and translation comparison of those machine translation in translating abstracts of international papers in social sciences field.

Method

This research employed qualitative research. Qualitative research is an investigative approach aimed at understanding and delving into the meaning and context of a phenomenon, process, or event. This method tended to be descriptive and interpretative, focusing on a profound understanding of the complexity of a context. Cresswell (2018) stated that qualitative research aimed to comprehend phenomena in-depth, involving interpretation and the development of understanding. The design of qualitative research was flexible and could evolve throughout the research process. Researchers were able to respond to the dynamics and emerging findings, and they played an active role in data collection and analysis. Additionally, the researcher's subjectivity was acknowledged as an integral part of the research.

The data sources utilized include interviews with users of Google Translate, ChatGPT, and Google Bard AI, as well as several abstracts from international journals in the social sciences. Machine translation and AI users were non-English major students. Data collection techniques involved interviews and documents. This research had been being conducted for two months starting from December 2023 up to January 2024. There were 9.

Results

Student Preferences in Using Google Translate, ChatGPT, and Google Bard AI

The researcher conducted interviews with undergraduate and postgraduate students from Non-English majors. Based on the interview results, these students do not engage in translation themselves or hire translation services to translate articles from international journals that they read for their academic purposes; instead, they use Google Translate.

....Pake Googledocs gitu kan ya. Bahasanya carkarit kata orang tapi aku ngerti... (Informant 1)

(...Use Google Docs, right? The language is a bit confusing for others, but I understand...) (Informant 1)

.... Itu saja yang saya pakai. Soalnya tidak ada cara lain yang penting literatur yang digunakan bisa dimengerti sedikit2 meskipun kadang banyak bahasanya yang kadang kadang maknanya membingungkan. Tapi bagi saya yang g ngerti Bahasa inggris untuk sementara pakai google translate... (Informant 2)

(That's all I use. Because there's no other way, the important thing is that the literature used can be understood little by little even though sometimes many languages are confusing. But for me who doesn't understand English for now, I use Google Translate...) (Informant 2)

...pakai Google Translate tapi biasanya masih ada sih beberapa kosakata yang ga sesuai dan lebih relevan hasil terjemahan AI. Jumlah kata yang bisa dimasukkan juga lebih banyak... (Informant 3)

(...I use Google Translate, but usually, there are still some vocabulary items that are not appropriate, and the translation results from AI are more relevant. The number of words that can be input is also larger...) (Informant 3)

...menurut saya Google Translate lebih simple. Hasil terjemahannya mungkin ada yang kurang tepat, tetapi sudah bisa membantu untuk membaca jurnal...
(Informant 4)

(...in my opinion, Google Translate is simpler. The translation results may not be entirely accurate, but it already helps to read journals...) (Informant 4)

...aku kebiasaannya pakai Google Translate sih. Karena praktis aja. Kalua dilihat dari hasilnya di Google Translate aku rasa belum sepenuhnya rata dalam menerjemahkan. Ada beberapa yang rancu dan sulit dimengerti dalam bentuk Bahasa Indonesia nya. Tapi sedikit membantu dalam menerjemahkan per kata. Looks good. Kalua ChatGPT belum coba sih. Soalnya ribet pakai log in dulu dan belum terbiasa juga... (Informant 5)

(...I usually use Google Translate. It's just practical. If you look at the results on Google Translate, I don't think it's entirely consistent in translation. Some are confusing and hard to understand in Indonesian. But it helps a bit when translating word by word. Looks good. I haven't tried ChatGPT yet. Because it's complicated to log in and I'm not used to it yet... (Informant 5)

...kalau translate kata atau kalimat pendek aku pakai google translate. Kalau Panjang pakai AI.. (Informant 6)

(..if it's a short word or sentence, I use Google Translate. If it's long, I use AI...) (Informant 6)

Based on the interview results, it is shown that machine translation such as Google Translate is very helpful for students' studies. However, the information from the interview indicates that the language used or the translation results from Google Translate can sometimes be confusing due to context mismatch or the choice of diction. Sager asserts that errors arise from any factors that cause students to make mistakes in conveying the intentions or messages from the source language text to the target language (Munawir, 2021)

After the emergence of AI, based on the interview results, it was found that there is a shift in preferences from using Google Translate to ChatGPT and Google Bard AI.

.....Kalau translate hasil google kurang saya ngerti baru pakai ChatGPT...
(Informant 7)

(If I don't understand the translation results from Google, I use ChatGPT...)
(Informant 7)

....lebih kesini (ChatGPT) sih gegara diajarin. Lebih enak ChatGPT terus kalau masih gak jelas kan dia bisa pakai kalimat yang lain. Prefer ChatGPT ngikuti review orang-orang.... (Informant 8)

(I lean more towards this one (ChatGPT) because I was taught to use it. It's better with ChatGPT, and if it's still unclear, it can use different sentences. I prefer ChatGPT following people's reviews...) (Informant 8)

...Sejak ChatGPT muncul, saya lebih sering pakai itu sih. Tetapi setelah saya banding bandingkan lagi, Google Bard AI hasil lebih baik. Meskipun di kalangan teman kurang terkenal. ChatGPT lebih terkenal) (informant 9)

(Since ChatGPT emerged, I've been using it more often. However, after I compared them again, Google Bard AI produces better results, even though it's less known among my friends. (ChatGPT is more well-known) (Informant 9)

However, there is something interesting. One of the informants mentioned that, despite the availability of AI tools like ChatGPT and Google Bard AI that can assist in the translation process, the informant still prefers to use Google Translate.

.... Itu saja yang saya pakai. Soalnya tidak ada cara lain yang penting literatur yang digunakan bisa dimengerti sedikit2 meskipun kadang banyak bahasanya yang kadang kadang maknanya membingungkan. Tapi bagi saya yang g ngerti Bahasa inggris untuk sementara pakai google translate...

(That's all I use. Because there's no other way, the important thing is that the literature used can be understood little by little even though sometimes many

languages are confusing. But for me who doesn't understand English for now, I use Google Translate...) (Informant 2)

Comparison of Translation Results Using Google Translate, ChatGPT, and Google Bard AI

According to Newmark (1988), the primary challenge in translation lies in the decision-making process of whether to opt for a literal translation or a more liberal approach. In his publication, Newmark categorizes translation methods into two groups: those that prioritize the Source Language (SL) and those that emphasize the Target Language (TL).

SL Emphasis

Word-for-word translation

Literal translation

Faithful translation

Semantic translation

TL

Adaptation

Free translation

Idiomatic translation

Communicative translation

Table 1. Comparison of Translation Results from Google Translate, ChatGPT, and Google Bard AI

No	Source Text	GT	ChatGPT	Bard
1.	Unemployment and precarious employment (PE) are routinely found to be associated with poorer mental health.	<i>Pengangguran dan pekerjaan tidak tetap (PE) secara rutin ditemukan berhubungan dengan kesehatan mental yang lebih buruk.</i>	<i>Pengangguran dan pekerjaan yang tidak pasti (PE) secara rutin ditemukan berhubungan dengan kesehatan mental yang lebih buruk.</i>	<i>Pengangguran dan ketenagakerjaan tidak stabil (PTS) sering kali dikaitkan dengan kesehatan mental yang lebih buruk.</i>
2.	Importantly, women are over-represented in PE (due to disproportionate unpaid care	<i>Yang penting, perempuan terlalu banyak terwakili dalam pendidikan kesehatan (karena tidak proporsionalnya</i>	<i>Yang penting, perempuan lebih banyak diwakili dalam PE (karena tuntutan perawatan yang tidak</i>	<i>Yang penting, perempuan lebih banyak terlibat dalam PTS (karena tanggung jawab pengasuhan yang tidak proporsional),</i>

	demands), yet a gender lens has been lacking in much of the extant literature.	<i>tuntutan layanan kesehatan yang tidak dibayar), namun sudut pandang gender masih kurang dalam banyak literatur yang ada.</i>	<i>proporsional), namun sudut pandang gender masih kurang dalam sebagian besar literatur yang ada.</i>	<i>namun perspektif gender masih kurang diperhatikan dalam banyak penelitian yang ada.</i>
3.	This study addresses several gaps by reconsidering how PE can be conceptualised from a gender perspective and examining the impact of differing levels of multidimensional PE on the mental health of working-age Australians.	<i>Studi ini mengatasi beberapa kesenjangan dengan mempertimbangkan kembali bagaimana PE dapat dikonseptualisasikan dari perspektif gender dan mengkaji dampak dari berbagai tingkat PE multidimensi terhadap kesehatan mental penduduk usia kerja di Australia.</i>	<i>Studi ini mengatasi beberapa kesenjangan dengan mempertimbangkan kembali bagaimana PE dapat dikonseptualisasikan dari perspektif gender dan meneliti dampak tingkat PE multidimensional yang berbeda pada kesehatan mental orang dewasa yang sedang bekerja di Australia.</i>	<i>Penelitian ini berupaya mengatasi beberapa kesenjangan tersebut dengan:</i> <i>• Meninjau kembali konseptualisasi PTS dari perspektif gender.</i> <i>• Memeriksa dampak tingkat PTS multidimensi terhadap kesehatan mental pekerja Australia usia produktif (25-64 tahun).</i>
4.	Utilising sixteen annual waves (2005–2020) of the HILDA survey, this longitudinal study employed	<i>Memanfaatkan enam belas gelombang survei tahunan HILDA (2005-2020), studi longitudinal ini menggunakan analisis efek campuran dan</i>	<i>Dengan menggunakan enam belas gelombang tahunan (2005–2020) dari survei HILDA, studi longitudinal ini menggunakan</i>	<i>Menggunakan enam belas gelombang tahunan (2005-2020) dari survei HILDA, studi longitudinal ini menggunakan analisis efek</i>

	mixed-effects analysis and Mundlak modelling to examine the association between PE and mental health in working-age (25–64yrs) adults.	<i>pemodelan Mundlak untuk menguji hubungan antara PE dan kesehatan mental pada orang dewasa usia kerja (25-64 tahun).</i>	<i>analisis efek campuran dan pemodelan Mundlak untuk meneliti hubungan antara PE dan kesehatan mental pada orang dewasa yang sedang bekerja (25–64 tahun).</i>	<i>campuran dan pemodelan Mundlak untuk memeriksa hubungan antara PTS dan kesehatan mental pada orang dewasa usia produktif (25-64 tahun).</i>
5.	Mental health was assessed using the MHI-5 scale.	<i>Kesehatan mental dinilai menggunakan skala MHI-5.</i>	<i>Kesehatan mental dinilai menggunakan skala MHI-5.</i>	<i>Kesehatan mental dinilai menggunakan skala MHI-5.</i>
6.	A multidimension al PE scale (based on objective and subjective indicators) was developed and three levels of precarity were modelled.	<i>Skala PE multidimensi (berdasarkan indikator obyektif dan subyektif) dikembangkan dan tiga tingkat kerawanan dimodelkan.</i>	<i>Skala PE multidimensional (berdasarkan indikator objektif dan subjektif) dikembangkan dan tiga tingkat ketidakpastian dimodelkan.</i>	<i>Sebuah skala PTS multidimensi (berdasarkan indikator objektif dan subjektif) dikembangkan dan tiga tingkat prekariat (tidak stabil) dimodelkan.</i>
7.	19,442 participants were included in the analyses and all models were stratified by gender.	<i>19.442 peserta dilibatkan dalam analisis dan semua model dikelompokkan berdasarkan gender.</i>	<i>Sebanyak 19.442 peserta dimasukkan dalam analisis, dan semua model dipisahkan berdasarkan gender.</i>	<i>19.442 peserta dimasukkan dalam analisis dan semua model dikelompokkan berdasarkan gender.</i>
8.	We found women experience greater exposure to PE in Australia, and our results showed a	<i>Kami menemukan bahwa perempuan mengalami paparan PE yang lebih besar di Australia, dan hasil kami menunjukkan</i>	<i>Kami menemukan bahwa perempuan mengalami paparan PE yang lebih besar di Australia, dan hasil kami menunjukkan</i>	<i>Hasil penelitian:</i> <i>Perempuan di Australia mengalami paparan PTS yang lebih besar.</i>

	ubiquitously strong and negative association between PE and mental health in both women and men, across all levels of PE, with a dose dependent association observed with increasing PE.	<i>hubungan yang sangat kuat dan negatif antara PE dan kesehatan mental baik pada perempuan maupun laki-laki, di semua tingkat PE, dengan hubungan tergantung dosis yang diamati seiring dengan peningkatan PE.</i>	<i>hubungan yang kuat dan negatif secara luas antara PE dan kesehatan mental baik pada perempuan maupun laki-laki, di semua tingkat PE, dengan hubungan yang bervariasi tergantung pada peningkatan PE.</i>	<i>Hubungan yang kuat dan negatif antara PTS dan kesehatan mental ditemukan pada kedua gender, di semua tingkat PTS, dengan hubungan dependensi dosis yang diamati dengan peningkatan PTS.</i>
9.	Additional adjustment for prior mental health slightly attenuated effect sizes, but the strength and direction of all associations were unchanged.	<i>Penyesuaian tambahan untuk kesehatan mental sebelumnya sedikit melemahkan ukuran efeknya, namun kekuatan dan arah semua asosiasi tidak berubah.</i>	<i>Penyesuaian tambahan untuk kesehatan mental sebelumnya sedikit mengurangi ukuran efek, tetapi kekuatan dan arah semua hubungan tetap tidak berubah.</i>	<i>Penyesuaian tambahan untuk kesehatan mental sebelumnya sedikit mengurangi ukuran efek, tetapi kekuatan dan arah semua hubungan tidak berubah.</i>
10	This study provides longitudinal evidence of the detrimental impact of PE on the mental health of working age Australians,	<i>Studi ini memberikan bukti jangka panjang mengenai dampak buruk PE terhadap kesehatan mental penduduk usia kerja di Australia, dan menyoroti pentingnya</i>	<i>Studi ini memberikan bukti longitudinal tentang dampak merugikan PE pada kesehatan mental orang dewasa yang sedang bekerja di Australia,</i>	<i>Penelitian ini memberikan bukti longitudinal tentang dampak negatif PTS terhadap kesehatan mental pekerja Australia usia produktif, menyoroti pentingnya</i>

	highlighting the importance of labour regulations and employment policies to minimize PE for all adults.	<i>peraturan ketenagakerjaan dan kebijakan ketenagakerjaan untuk meminimalkan PE bagi semua orang dewasa.</i>	<i>menyoroti pentingnya peraturan tenaga kerja dan kebijakan ketenagakerjaan untuk meminimalkan PE bagi semua orang dewasa.</i>	<i>peraturan perburuhan dan kebijakan ketenagakerjaan untuk meminimalkan PTS bagi semua orang dewasa.</i>
11	However, given women's differential exposure to PE, this study also reinforces the urgent need for gender-sensitive social policies to address continued inequity in the division of unpaid household labour to promote a more equitable paid labour market into the future.	<i>Namun, mengingat paparan perempuan terhadap PE yang berbeda-beda, penelitian ini juga memperkuat kebutuhan mendesak akan kebijakan sosial yang peka gender untuk mengatasi kesenjangan yang terus berlanjut dalam pembagian kerja rumah tangga yang tidak dibayar guna mendorong pasar tenaga kerja berbayar yang lebih adil di masa depan.</i>	<i>Namun, mengingat paparan perempuan yang berbeda terhadap PE, studi ini juga memperkuat kebutuhan mendesak untuk kebijakan sosial yang peka gender terhadap gender untuk mengatasi ketidaksetaraan berlanjut dalam pembagian pekerjaan rumah tangga tidak dibayar untuk mempromosikan pasar kerja yang lebih adil di masa depan.</i>	<i>Namun, mengingat paparan PTS yang berbeda pada perempuan, penelitian ini juga memperkuat kebutuhan mendesak akan kebijakan sosial yang sensitif gender untuk mengatasi ketidakadilan yang terus berlanjut dalam pembagian kerja rumah tangga yang tidak dibayar, untuk mempromosikan pasar kerja yang lebih adil di masa depan.</i>

Word-for-word translation, often demonstrated as interlinear translation with the Target Language (TL) immediately beneath the Source Language (SL) words, involves preserving the SL word order and translating each word individually based on its most common meanings, irrespective of context. Cultural words are translated in a literal manner. The primary purposes of word-for-word translation are either to

comprehend the mechanics of the source language or to analyze a challenging text as a preliminary translation process (Newmark, 1988). An example of word-for-word translation is demonstrated in the translation conducted by Google Translate.

Table 2. Example of Word for Word Translation by Google Translate

No.	Source Text	GT
1.	Unemployment and precarious employment (PE) are routinely found to be associated with poorer mental health.	Pengangguran dan pekerjaan tidak tetap (PE) secara rutin ditemukan berhubungan dengan kesehatan mental yang lebih buruk.

Table 2 shows that every part of the source language or source text is translated word by word in that sentence. However, there is one word that is not translated, namely in the abbreviation Precarious Employment (PE) which is translated to Pekerjaan Tidak Tetap (PE). A slightly different result is shown in the ChatGPT translation where Precarious Employment (PE) is translated into Pekerjaan Tidak Pasti, although it still maintains the abbreviation PE within it.

Table 3. Example of Word for Word Translation by ChatGPT

No.	Source Text	ChatGPT
1.	Unemployment and precarious employment (PE) are routinely found to be associated with poorer mental health.	<i>Pengangguran dan pekerjaan yang tidak pasti (PE) secara rutin ditemukan berhubungan dengan kesehatan mental yang lebih buruk.</i>

Literal translation involves converting Source Language (SL) grammatical constructions into their closest equivalents in the Target Language (TL). However, the lexical words are still translated individually and out of context. As a pre-translation process, it serves to highlight the challenges that need to be addressed (Newmark,

1988). An example of literal translation is shown in the ChatGPT translation results as follows.

No.	Source Text	ChatGPT
1.	Importantly, women are over-represented in PE (due to disproportionate unpaid care demands), yet a gender lens has been lacking in much of the extant literature.	<i>Yang penting, perempuan lebih banyak diwakili dalam PE (karena tuntutan perawatan yang tidak proporsional), namun sudut pandang gender masih kurang dalam sebagian besar literatur yang ada.</i>

Faithful translation aims to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original text within the confines of the grammatical structures of the Target Language (TL). It transfers cultural words and maintains the level of grammatical and lexical "abnormality" (deviation from SL norms) in the translation. This approach strives to remain entirely faithful to the intentions and text realization of the Source Language (SL) writer (Newmark, 1988). One example of faithful translation is demonstrated by Google Bard AI in translating Precarious Employment (PE), which is rendered as Ketenagakerjaan Tidak Stabil (PTS).

No.	Source Text	GT	ChatGPT	Bard
1.	Unemployment and precarious employment (PE) are routinely found to be associated with poorer mental health.	<i>Pengangguran dan pekerjaan tidak tetap (PE) secara rutin ditemukan berhubungan dengan kesehatan mental yang lebih buruk.</i>	<i>Pengangguran dan pekerjaan yang tidak pasti (PE) secara rutin ditemukan berhubungan dengan kesehatan mental yang lebih buruk.</i>	<i>Pengangguran dan ketenagakerjaan tidak stabil (PTS) sering kali dikaitkan dengan kesehatan mental yang lebih buruk.</i>

Semantic translation is similar to faithful translation but places greater emphasis on the aesthetic value of the Source Language (SL) text. It compromises on 'meaning' where necessary to preserve the beautiful and natural sounds of the SL text, avoiding disruptions in assonance, word-play, or repetition in the finished version. Additionally, it may translate less critical cultural words using culturally neutral third or functional terms, not cultural equivalents (e.g., 'a nun ironing a corporal cloth' for *une nonne repassant un corporal*). Semantic translation is more flexible, allowing for creative exceptions and the translator's intuitive empathy with the original, in contrast to the uncompromising and dogmatic nature of faithful translation (Newmark, 1988).

No.	Source Text	GT	ChatGPT	Bard
1.	Importantly, women are over-represented in PE (due to disproportionate unpaid care demands), yet a gender lens has been lacking in much of the extant literature.	<i>Yang penting, Yang perempuan terlalu banyak terwakili banyak diwakili banyak dalam pendidikan dalam PE (karena kesehatan tuntutan (karena tidak perawatan yang proporsionalnya tidak tuntutan layanan proporsional), kesehatan yang namun sudut pandang gender masih kurang dalam sebagian diperhatikan dalam banyak literatur yang ada.</i>	<i>Yang penting, Yang perempuan lebih banyak diwakili banyak dalam PE (karena tuntutan perawatan yang pengasuhan yang tidak proporsional), namun sudut pandang gender masih kurang dalam sebagian diperhatikan dalam literatur banyak penelitian yang ada.</i>	<i>Yang penting, perempuan lebih banyak terlibat banyak dalam PTS (karena tanggung jawab pengasuhan yang tidak proporsional), namun perspektif gender masih kurang diperhatikan dalam banyak penelitian yang ada.</i>

The table above illustrates the quite significant differences in translation results, as shown by Google Bard AI, in the part “namun perspektif gender masih kurang diperhatikan dalam banyak penelitian yang ada,” which is the translation result of “yet

a gender lens has been lacking in much of the extant literature.” Meanwhile, the results from Google Translate and ChatGPT show the same outcome, namely “namun sudut pandang gender masih kurang dalam sebagian besar literatur yang ada.” A similar pattern is shown in the table.

No	Source Text	GT	ChatGPT	Bard
1	This study addresses several gaps by reconsidering how PE can be conceptualised from a gender perspective and examining the impact of differing levels of multidimensional PE on the mental health of working-age Australians.	<i>Studi ini mengatasi beberapa kesenjangan dengan mempertimbangkan kembali bagaimana PE dapat dikonseptualisasikan dari perspektif gender dan mengkaji dampak dari berbagai tingkat PE multidimensi yang berbeda pada kesehatan mental penduduk orang dewasa yang sedang bekerja di Australia.</i>	<i>Studi ini mengatasi beberapa kesenjangan dengan mempertimbangkan kembali bagaimana PE dapat dikonseptualisasikan dari perspektif gender dan meneliti dampak tingkat PE multidimensional yang berbeda pada kesehatan mental orang dewasa yang sedang bekerja di Australia.</i>	<i>Penelitian ini berupaya mengatasi beberapa kesenjangan tersebut dengan:</i> • <i>Meninjau kembali konseptualisasi PTS dari perspektif gender.</i> • <i>Memeriksa dampak tingkat PTS multidimensi terhadap kesehatan mental pekerja Australia usia produktif (25-64 tahun).</i>

In addition to the methods mentioned above, there are several other methods outlined by Newmark (1988), namely adaptation is the most liberal form of translation,
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commonly employed for plays, comedies, and poetry. While preserving themes, characters, and plots, adaptation involves converting the Source Language (SL) culture to the Target Language (TL) culture and rewriting the text. Unfortunately, the literal translation followed by rewriting by an established dramatist or poet has led to many poor adaptations, but other adaptations have successfully "rescued" period plays (Newmark, 1988). Free translation reproduces the substance without the style, or the content without the form, of the original. Often a longer paraphrase than the original, it is referred to as 'intralingual translation,' characterized by prolixity and pretentiousness, and is not considered a true translation (Newmark, 1988). Idiomatic translation reproduces the 'message' of the original but may distort nuances by favoring colloquialisms and idioms that may not exist in the original. Various authorities, such as Seteskovitch and Stuart Gilbert, tend to prefer this form of lively, 'natural' translation (Newmark, 1988). Communicative translation aims to render the exact contextual meaning of the original in a way that is readily acceptable and comprehensible to the readership, ensuring both content and language are accessible (Newmark, 1988). However, some of those methods were not found in the translation results from Google Translate, ChatGPT, and Google Bard AI.

Discussion

Nowadays, the field of translation tools has changed dramatically, with an increasing percentage of tasks depending on artificial intelligence (AI) technologies. This research investigated the changing preferences among college students, specifically those majoring outside of English departments, regarding the translation of abstracts from international journal articles. The transition from traditional tools like Google Translate to more advanced AI, such as ChatGPT and Google Bard AI, was explored to understand the factors influencing this shift. Google Translate has long been a popular choice for quick and convenient translation needs. However, recent advancements in AI language models, such as ChatGPT and Google Bard AI, offer users a more sophisticated and context-aware translation experience. This study

aimed to uncover the reasons behind college students' changing preferences and assess the translation quality achieved by these different tools.

The findings of the interviews showed that college students' preferences had changed significantly. While Google Translate remains widely used, an increasing number of students express interest in exploring AI-driven options like ChatGPT and Google Bard AI. Reasons for this shift may include a perceived improvement in translation accuracy, context sensitivity, and a desire for more natural and coherent translations. Larson (1998) suggests that an ideal translation should be precise, authentic, and communicative (Muallim, et al., 2023)

This was assured by the previous research, such as Napitupulu (2017). This research examined the errors present in the translation of bachelor's papers from Indonesian students at Methodist University of Indonesia, Medan, into English when utilizing Google Translate as the translation tool. The primary type of error identified in abstract translations was lexicosemantic, impacting the abstract's content. Certain words were inaccurately translated, resulting in a lack of alignment with the original text's context.

Besides, there was also research by Griffith (2020). The findings indicated that the general comprehensibility and usability were moderately rated. This suggests that the abstracts translated by Google Translate may not meet the language standards required for academic writing. The most common errors identified in the translations by Google Translate included issues with capitalization, punctuation, and fragmentation. Fitria's (2021) research explores language-based gender bias, particularly in the translation from Indonesian to English using Google Translate. The study employs a descriptive qualitative research approach. The findings suggest that gender bias is prevalent in various languages, including English, reflecting the societal representation of men and women in real-life contexts.

The translation comparison results indicate variations in the quality of translations across the three tools. AI-driven solutions, particularly ChatGPT and Google Bard AI, tend to provide more nuanced and contextually accurate translations

compared to the more literal and sometimes contextually ambiguous translations produced by Google Translate. The changing preferences observed among college students suggest a growing awareness and acceptance of AI-driven translation tools. The inclination toward AI may be attributed to the advancements in natural language processing and the desire for translations that better capture the nuances of academic writing. However, it is crucial to note that preferences may vary based on individual user experiences, language pairs, and specific translation needs.

Zaidi and Bennoudi (2023) stated in their research that human translation consistently surpasses machine translations in terms of depth, cultural appropriateness, and nuanced comprehension. An analysis of word count indicates that machine translations tend to be more concise, often omitting crucial elements. Despite substantial progress in AI-powered translation tools, they have not reached a point where they can entirely substitute human expertise, particularly when dealing with intricate and culturally nuanced texts. Human translators remain unmatched in conveying sophisticated ideas and safeguarding the richness of language and culture.

The results of this research were similar to those of Zaidi and Bennoudi in that researchers compared the translation outcomes, especially those of Google Translate, ChatGPT, and Google Bard AI, also explored the shift of preference of college students in using machine translation along with the reasons. The results also revealed that according to Newmark theory (1988), whether the users used Google Translate, ChatGPT or Google Bard AI, the translation results showed that they were included in SL emphasis category.

Conclusion

The study reveals how college students in non-English departments are changing their preferences as the need for precise and contextually rich translations grows. The study contributes to the ongoing discourse on the integration of advanced technologies in language-related fields, emphasizing the importance of understanding user preferences and assessing the capabilities of emerging AI tools. The results also showed that according to Newmark theory (1988), whether the users used Google

Translate, ChatGPT or Google Bard AI, the translation results showed that they were included in SL emphasis category.

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