

An Analysis of Translation Techniques Between Students and Chat-Gpt In Translating Sarcasm and Irony In The Gadis Kretek Novel

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study aims to analyze the translation techniques used between Students and Chat-GPT in translating sarcasm and irony. This study is expected to provide a better understanding of the strengths and weaknesses of each translation technique. Moreover, it can provide new insights into the application of machine translation in cultural and literary contexts, such as the translation of sarcasm and irony which often have certain cultural nuances and expressions. The author also suspects that the translation of the source language to the target language through Chat-GPT may cause many differences and debates if the translation containing sarcasm and irony is misinterpreted. This research is conducted using Qualitative Descriptive method. The data source of this research is sarcasm and irony sentences taken from Gadis Kretek Novel. The author took students data samples and Chat-GPT to translate fifty sentences containing sarcasm and irony in Gadis Kretek novel by Ratih Kumala (2012). Student translators used eight translation techniques, that is literal translation (82 data), modulation (34 data), adaptation (9 data), transposition (9 data), amplification (7 data), established equivalent (12 data), calque (7), reduction (1 data). Meanwhile, Chat-GPT translators used six translation techniques, that is modulation (26 data), literal translation (15 data), adaptation (4 data), borrowing (2 data), transposition (2 data), amplification (1 data). This data proves that student translators and Chat-GPT have different abilities in choosing the translation techniques used. This study is expected to be useful for readers to emphasize the importance of understanding context and meaning in choosing the right translation technique.

Keyword: *Novel; translation techniques; Students translator; Chat-GPT translator.*

1. Introduction

Language is a fundamental tool for communication and an essential part of human life. It allows people to interact and share ideas directly with one another. Through language, individuals can convey messages and express thoughts or feelings. Given the diversity of languages worldwide, many people need to learn additional languages beyond their native one. Language plays a crucial role in various areas, including science and knowledge, enabling us to articulate our thoughts and emotions effectively during communication. The enhancement of language capabilities during significant phase of language development (Kable et al., 2024).

English is an essential part of everyday life because it is used in many areas, such as literature, advertisements, entertainment, and job markets, making it a global language. Its simplicity makes it accessible for many people to learn. Without understanding English, it becomes difficult to connect with others and access valuable opportunities in education, careers, and information. English as a powerful and shaping force in the modern world, bridging gaps between cultures, enabling education, and facilitating global diplomacy (Wierzbicka, 2020)

Translation is the practice of transferring speech or writing from one language to another while retaining the original meaning. It serves as a vital tool in areas such as international business, education, diplomacy, and cultural exchange. Through translation,

individuals can better understand and appreciate linguistic and cultural differences, fostering effective communication and learning across various contexts. Translation is the most straightforward and affordable way to transfer information and expertise between languages (Sipayung, Sianturi, et al., 2021).

Translation techniques refer to the methods or strategies that translators apply to accurately and appropriately transfer meaning from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL). These techniques can be used at various linguistic levels, including words, phrases, clauses, or sentences. The goal is to convey the intended message while considering the nuances of both languages, ensuring the translation is both faithful and contextually appropriate. In essence, translation techniques help translators navigate the complexities of language, culture, and communication to produce a coherent and effective translation.

The technique of using human translators to translate speech or text between languages is known as "human translation." Unlike machine translation, which relies on software, human translators interpret the meaning, context, and subtleties of the original content. This approach is often considered more reliable, especially for complex or culturally specific material, because humans can better capture the nuances, tone, and intent of the original message (Li et al., 2023).

According to Jurafsky and Martin (2023), ChatGPT is a development of NLP technology that uses deep learning with a transformer-based model. This model enables the analysis of complex relationships between words in context, resulting in more natural and coherent text. OpenAI developed ChatGPT, an intelligent chatbot based on Instruct GPT (Ouyang et al., 2022), it has been trained to offer a thorough response and follow instructions in a quick. According to LeCun (2020), explains that models like ChatGPT are built using big data that includes billions of parameters. The bigger the data and the complexity of the model, the better the system's ability to understand and generate language.

According to Vaswani et al. (2017), ChatGPT is a mechanism that works with self-attention to give weight to the relationship between words in a context. This allows ChatGPT to understand the context and generate relevant text. For instance, multilingual machine translation models typically use language tokens to address the issue of how to include information about the source or target language (Johnson et al., 2017; Fan et al., 2021).

There are two kinds of translation that can be done in translation activities: literary translation and non-literary translation. Literary works include the novel. Translating a novel involves recreating the essence and meaning of the original text in a new language. According to Siregar (2017), translation is the process of transferring meaning into a different language without altering the meaning of the source text or statement. These definitions collectively underscore that translating a novel involves not just linguistic conversion but also cultural sensitivity to ensure equivalence in both form and function.

In the era of globalization and rapidly evolving technology, it is important to understand how Chat-GPT and other machine translators are employed to promote multilingual literacy and cultural diversity. Teachers can learn from this study how to incorporate translation technology into their everyday lives, whether for professional purposes, translation of culture or customs, honing foreign language skills, and can also improve students' language skills in education.

The author compared eighteen translation techniques according to (Molina & Albir, 2002), between students and Chat-GPT translators to translate sarcasm and irony in this study. The author believes that the ways in which irony and sarcasm employ translation mechanisms are different. To decide if your translation is focused on the source or target language, it is crucial to understand the translation technique.

Some previous studies have discussed similar topics. Based on the results of research from (Chia et al., 2024), with the entitled "*Initial exploration into sarcasm and irony through machine translation*" states that Chat-GPT is able to produce fairly good sarcasm and irony

translation results, so Chat-GPT can be used as an alternative as a sarcasm and irony translation tool. However, machine translation sometimes does not match the target language because basically translation is done to find the same meaning, therefore further research is needed using Chat-GPT translator. Another study conducted by (Sipayung, 2023), with the entitled "*The impact of machine's and students' translation on accuracy of wheel of life*" said that most students use machine translation without editing, this makes researchers conduct research between machine translators and students with translation results categorized as less with a score of 2.4. This shows the need for further research on machine translators in order to investigate aspects of translation and improve the accuracy of technical terms from the source language to the target language. Another study conducted by (Y. Gao et al., 2023), with the entitled "*Unleashing the power of ChatGPT for translation: an empirical study*" states Chat-GPT has low source language translation performance, this is due to the Chat-GPT machine translation there is an inability to translate languages that are rarely used. In line with (Peng et al., 2023), with the entitled "*Towards making the most of ChatGPT for machine translation*", provides research results that show that Chat-GPT still needs to be improved significantly. In line Previous research from (Mohsan, 2024), with the entitled "*Estimating and comparing translation skills: a comparative study of ChatGPT and Human Translation*" said that ChatGPT is more reliable for translating simple texts and everyday conversations.

This study aims to analysis the translation techniques between Students and Chat-GPT in translating sarcasm and irony. This research is expected to provide a better understanding of the strengths and weaknesses of each translation technique. It can also provide new insights into the application of machine translation in cultural and literary contexts, such as the translation of sarcasm and irony which often have specific cultural nuances and expressions. The author also suspects that the translation of the source language into the target language via Chat-GPT could lead to many differences and debates if the translations containing sarcasm and irony are misinterpreted. This research can guide further development in both areas by improving machine translation performance and enhancing human translation strategies.

2. Research Methods

The research design in this study used descriptive qualitative research to describe the translation techniques used by students' translations and Chat-GPT's translation based on Molina and Albir's (2002) techniques in translating sarcasm and irony from the novel *Gadis Kretek*. According to (Hasibuan et al., 2018), descriptive qualitative is research used to describe a natural phenomenon. The result of this study showed the translation techniques of Molina and Albir that were most widely used by student translators and Chat-GPT translators. The author conducted this study by applying the translation techniques of Molina and Albir (2002).

3. Result and Discussion

1. Data

Research data is very important for the process of conducting research because it determines the final results of the preparation of results and conclusions. The data of this research is taken from the Translation Sheet which includes fifty sentences of Sarcasm and Irony translated from the Source Language (ST) to the Target Language (TT) by ten students from the first rank to the tenth rank and the writer also takes fifty sentences of Sarcasm and Irony that have been translated by the translation machine, that is Chat-GPT Translator. The Sarcasm and Irony sentences were taken from the novel *Gadis Kretek* by Ratih Kumala in 2012. In this section, the author analyze the sample data from the translations of Sarcasm and Irony by students and Chat-GPT Translator to explain the application of translation techniques according to Molina &

Albir (2002) used in the translations.

After the data is collected, the author clarifies the types of translation techniques used by students and Chat-GPT Translator after which the writer calculates the total score and concludes the most dominant technique used based on Molina & Albir (2002).

Table 1. The Data of Students Translation Sheet

No	Students' Initial Name	Source Text (ST)	Target Text (TT) (Students)	Translation Technique
1	ZS, GS, PA	"Aku yang memelihara dia sakit, perempuan itu yang dipanggil-panggil!" (Sarcasm)	"I was the one taking care of him when he was sick, but she's the one being called for!"	Modulation
2	CM, PA	<i>"Kami adalah keluarga sempurna. Penuh kasih sayang, tanpa rahasia."</i> (Irony)	"We are a perfect family full of love, with no secrets at all"	Established Equivalent
3	AP, KP. ZS. CM, SH. PA	"Aku spontan memegang leherku ketika Mas Tegar mengucapkan kata 'dibeleh'." (Irony)	"I spontaneously held me neck when Mas Tegar said the word 'slaughtered'"	Adaptation
4	KD, GS	"...mulutnya miring-miring dan monyong-monyong saking kesalnya." (Sarcasm)	"His mouth was tilted crookedly and he was pouting with so much annoyance"	Amplification
5	PA, AP, CM, LP	<i>"Jika pemerintah mengadakan proyek percontohan rumah tangga yang baik dan benar, maka pasti yang dipilih adalah orangtuaku"</i> (Irony)	"If the government were to hold a good and proper household pilot project, then my parents would definitely be chosen"	Literal Translation
6	GS, KD	"Seolah-olah ia bisa menelan bulat-bulat segala hal yang membuatnya kesal." (Sarcasm)	"It was as if he could swallow everything that annoyed him whole"	Transposition

7	LP, CM, SW, KD, AP, RP, GS, SH	"Ibu yang cemburu pada usia senja" (Irony)	"Jealous mother in old age"	Reduction
8	RP, GS	"Ayah akan baik-baik saja di sana. Pasti dia sudah bertemu dengan bidadari-bidadari cantik di surga." (Irony)	"Dad will be fine there. Surely he will have met beautiful angels in heaven"	Literal Translation
9	CM, ZS, PA	"Jika bukan dari keluarga Soeraja, pemilik pabrik rokok Kretek Djagad Raja, pasti Lebas sudah jadi anak bermasa depan suram." (Irony)	"If it wasn't from the Soeraja family, the owner of the Djagad Raja Kretek Cigarette factory, Lebas would have been a child with a bleak future"	Calque
10	AP, LP, GS, RP	"Kalau lagi mikir, paling enak sambil ngeses." (Sarcasm)	"When you're thinking, it's best to smoking"	Adaptation

Table 2. Data Chat-GPT

No.	Source Text (ST)	Target Text (TT) (Chat-GPT)	Translation Technique
1.	"Kalau tak bisa membantu, lebih baik diam saja, daripada malah bikin runyam!" (Sarcasm)	"I was the one taking care of him when he was sick, but she's the one being called for!"	Modulation
2.	"Kalau lagi mikir, paling enak sambil ngeses." (Sarcasm)	"Thinking is best done while farting."	Literal Translation
3.	"Wah, luar biasa! Sekarang semua orang mendadak jadi ahli sejarah!" (Sarcasm)	"Wow, amazing! Suddenly, everyone is a history expert!"	Amplification
4.	"Aku akan mewarisi kejayaan"	"I will inherit the"	Borrowing

	<i>keluarga ini." (Irony)</i>	glory of this family."	
5.	"Ya sudah, aku mati kutu" (Irony)	"Alright, I'm completely helpless."	Adaptation
6.	"Hari itu ia tak serta-merta melaksanakan tugasnya menjadi mandor, seperti sediakala." (Irony)	"That day, he did not immediately carry out his duty as a foreman, as usual."	Transposition
7.	"Kalau tak bisa membantu, lebih baik diam saja, daripada malah bikin runyam!" (Sarcasm)	"If you can't help, it's better to stay quiet rather than make things worse!"	Modulation
8.	"Sepertinya Romo punya daya tahan tubuh luar biasa. Meski sudah sakit-sakitan bertahun-tahun, dia tetap bertahan." (Sarcasm)	"It seems that Romo has an extraordinary immune system. Even though he has been sick for years, he continues to survive."	Literal Translation

2. Data Analysis

A. Analysis of Students Translation Techniques

The analysis of translation techniques used by the translators was discussed first. Then, it followed by the discussion of the dominant type of the translation technique.

The following are the results of the findings:

1. Modulation

Modulation is a technique of translation process to changing the viewpoint or perspective in the translation. The following are two example selected from students translators to be shown:

Table 3. Translation Technique of Modulation

Name of Students	Source Language	Target Language
ZS, GS, PA,	"Aku yang memelihara dia sakit, perempuan itu yang dipanggil-panggil!" (Sarcasm)	"I was the one taking care of him when he was sick, but she's the one being called for!"
ZS	"Tenang saja, dunia tidak akan kiamat hanya karena kamu gagal." (Sarcasm)	"Relax, the world isn't going to end just because you failed!"

The following is the analysis:

a. Datum ZS/GS/PA

SL: "**Aku yang memelihara dia sakit**, perempuan itu yang dipanggil-panggil!"

TL : "**I was the one taking care of him when he was sick**, but she's the one being called for!"

The data above translated using Modulation translation technique. It is because the target text changes the structure and uses the relative clause form to further emphasize that the act of care occurs in a state of illness. This change reflects Modulation because of the shift in point of view in the way the information is conveyed.

b. Datum ZS

SL : "Tenang saja, **dunia tidak akan kiamat hanya karena kamu gagal.**"

TL : "Relax, **the world isn't going to end just because you failed!**"

The data above translated using Modulation translation technique. It is because there is a change in the way of delivery that is more in line with the habits of the target language

2. Literal Translation

Literal translation is a word-for-word translation that closely follows the structure and meaning of the source language without significant changes in grammar, idioms, or natural flow. The following are two example selected from students translators to be shown:

Table 4. Translation Technique of Literal Translation

Name of Students	Source Language	Target Language
PA, AP, CM, LP	" <i>Jika pemerintah mengadakan proyek percontohan rumah tangga yang baik dan benar, maka pasti yang dipilih adalah orangtuaku</i> " (Irony)	"If the government were to hold a good and proper household pilot project, then my parents would definitely be chosen"
SW, SH, AP, LP, KD, RP, CM, PA, GS	" <i>Semua orang tahu bahwa cinta pertama adalah cinta yang paling abadi.</i> " (Irony)	"Everyone knows that first love is the most eternal love"

The following is the analysis:

a. Datum PA/AP/CM/LP

SL : "**Jika pemerintah mengadakan proyek percontohan rumah tangga yang baik dan benar, maka pasti yang dipilih adalah orangtuaku**" (Irony)

TL : "**If the government were to hold a good and proper household pilot project, then my parents would definitely be chosen**"

The data above translated using Literal Translation technique. Because it maintains a sentence structure and word choice that is very similar to the source language without making significant changes in order or meaning.

b. Datum SW/SH/AP/LP/KD/RP/CM/PA/GS

SL : "Semua orang tahu bahwa cinta pertama adalah cinta yang paling abadi." (Irony)

TL : "Everyone knows that first love is the most eternal love"

The data above translated using Literal Translation technique. Because it is done word-for-word without changing sentence structure or adjusting expressions to make them more natural in the target language.

3. Adaptation

Adaptation is a translation technique that replaces a cultural element from the source language with one that is more familiar or appropriate in the target language. The following are two example selected from students translators to be shown:

Table 5. Translation Technique of Adaptation

Name of Students	Source Language	Target Language
ZS, KD	"Sepertinya Romo punya daya tahan tubuh luar biasa. Meski sudah sakit-sakitan bertahun-tahun, dia tetap bertahan." (Sarcasm)	"Looks like Father has an extraordinary immune system he's been sick for years yet he still hangs on"
AP, KP, ZS, CM, SH, PA	"Aku spontan memegang leherku ketika Mas Tegar mengucapkan kata 'dibeleh'." (Irony)	"I spontaneously held me neck when Mas Tegar said the word 'slaughtered'
SH, ZS, KD, CM, PA	"Kalau lagi mikir, paling enak sambil ngeses." (Sarcasm)	"If you're thinking, it's most fun while smoking"

The following is the analysis:

a. Datum ZS/KD

SL : "Sepertinya **Romo** punya daya tahan tubuh luar biasa. Meski sudah sakit-sakitan bertahun-tahun, dia tetap bertahan." (Sarcasm)

TL : "Looks like **Father** has an extraordinary immune system he's been sick for years yet he still hangs on"

The data above translated using Adaptation technique translation. It because in Javanese culture, "Romo" is used to address the priest, who in English is addressed as "Father". Therefore, translating "Romo" into "Father" is a form of adaptation that considers equality of function and meaning in a religious context.

b. Datum AP/KP/ZS/CM/SH/PA

SL : "Aku spontan memegang leherku ketika Mas Tegar mengucapkan kata '**dibeleh**'." (Irony)

TL : "I spontaneously held me neck when Mas Tegar said the word '**slaughtered**'"

The data above translated using Adaptation technique translation. In Javanese means "dibeleh", which in English is translated as "slaughtered". This translation uses the Adaptation technique because of the cultural and contextual adjustments between the source language and the target language.

c. Datum SH/ZS/KD/CM/PA

SL : "Kalau lagi mikir, paling enak sambil **ngeses**." (Sarcasm)

TL : "If you're thinking, it's most fun while **smoking**"

The data above translated using Adaptation technique translation. In Javanese culture, "ngeses" is used to refer to the activity of smoking. Similarly, in English, "smoking" is commonly used to refer to the same activity. Thus, the translation maintains equivalence in meaning and usage between the source and target languages.

4. Transposition

Transposition is a translation technique that involves changing the grammatical category of a word or phrase without altering its meaning. The following is example selected from students translators to be shown:

Table 6. Translation Technique of Transposition

Name of Students	Source Language	Target Language
PA/CM/ZS	"Ngantuk, kurang tidur nih." (Sarcasm)	"I'm sleepy, I haven't enough sleep"

The following is the analysis:

a. Datum PA/CM/ZS

SL : "**Ngantuk**, kurang tidur nih." (Sarcasm)

TL : "**I'm sleepy**, I haven't enough sleep"

The data above translated using Transposition translation technique. Because there are changes in word categories and sentence structures from the source language to the target language to adjust to English grammar.

5. Amplification

Amplification is a translation technique that involves introducing details not explicitly stated in the source text, such as adding information or explanatory paraphrasing, to make the target text clearer and more understandable. The following is example selected from students translators to be shown:

Table 7. Translation Technique of Amplification

Name of Students	Source Language	Target Language
AP/RP	" Jangan kamu pikir aku ini engga berani sama kamu! Cuma karena kamu punya pabrik bisa seenaknya ngerebut cewek-ku!" (Sarcasm)	"Don't think that I'm not brave enough to face you! Just because you have a factory, you can take my girl as you please!"

The following is the analysis:

a. Datum AP/RP

SL : **Jangan kamu pikir aku ini engga berani sama kamu!** Cuma karena kamu punya pabrik bisa seenaknya ngerebut cewek-ku!" (Sarcasm)

TL : "Don't think that I'm not brave enough **to face you!** Just because you have a factory, you can take my girl as you please!"

The data above translated using Amplification technique translation, because there are additional elements that clarify the meaning in the target language.

6. Established Equivalent

Established Equivalent translation technique involves using a term or expression recognized by dictionaries or common usage as an equivalent in the target language. The following is example selected from students translators to be shown:

Table 8. Translation Technique of Established Equivalent

Name of Students	Source Language	Target Language
GS/LP/AP	"Mas Tegar selalu menjadi anak kebanggaan keluarga. Lihatlah, betapa bijaknya dia dalam segala hal." (Irony)	"Mr. Tegar always been the pride of the family. See how wise he is in all things"

The following is the analysis:

a. Datum GS/LP/AP

SL : "Mas Tegar selalu menjadi **anak kebanggaan keluarga**. Lihatlah, betapa bijaknya dia dalam segala hal." (Irony)

TL : "Mr. Tegar always been **the pride of the family**. See how wise he is in all things"

The data above translated using Establish Equivalent translation technique, because it uses the equivalent of established words or expressions in the target language to ensure fluency and readability of the text in English without changing the core meaning.

7. Reduction

Reduction translation technique involves removing elements of information from the source text in the target text, resulting in a more concise expression without altering the core meaning. The following is example selected from students translators to be shown:

Table 9. Translation Technique of Reduction

Name of Students	Source Language	Target Language
LP/CM/SW/KD/AP/ RP/GS/SH	"Ibu yang cemburu pada usia senja" (Irony)	"Jealous mother in old age"

The following is the analysis:

a. Datum LP/CM/SW/KD/AP/ RP/GS/SH

SL : "**Ibu yang cemburu** pada usia senja" (Irony)

TL : "**Jealous mother** in old age"

The data above translated using Reduction translation, because there is a simplification of the structure and removal of words that are not needed in English, but still maintain the core meaning of the source text.

3. Analysis of Chat-GPT Translation Techniques

The analysis of translation techniques used by the translators was discussed first. Then, it followed by the discussion of the dominant type of the translation technique.

The following are the results of the findings:

1. Modulation

Modulation is a technique of translation process to changing the viewpoint or perspective in the translation. The following are two example selected from Chat-GPT translators to be shown:

Table 10. Translation Technique of Modulation

Datum	Source Language	Target Language
A	"Kalau tak bisa membantu, lebih baik diam saja, daripada malah bikin runyam!" (Sarcasm)	"If you can't help, it's better to stay quiet rather than make things worse!"
B	"Hei... kurang ajar kamu ya!"	"Hey... how

	Saya kasih gaji anak buah saya dengan layak!" (Sarcasm)	dare you! I pay my employees properly!"
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The following is the discussion:

a. Datum A

SL : "Kalau tak bisa membantu, lebih baik diam saja, daripada malah **bikin runyam!**" (Sarcasm)

TL : "If you can't help, it's better to stay quiet rather than **make things worse!**"

The data above translated by Modulation translation technique. Because there is a change in perspective from "bikin runyam" to "make things worse" which aims to make the target text more natural and in accordance with the mindset of English speakers.

b. Datum B

SL : "Hei... **kurang ajar kamu ya!** Saya kasih gaji anak buah saya dengan layak!" (Sarcasm)

TL : "Hey... **how dare you!** I pay my employees properly!"

The data above translated by Modulation translation technique. Because the phrase "kurang ajar kamu ya!" is translated into English as "how dare you!" to better match the same tone as in Indonesian, it adapts the expression more naturally in the target language.

2. Literal Translation

Literal translation is a word-for-word translation that closely follows the structure and meaning of the source language without significant changes in grammar, idioms, or natural flow. The following are two example selected from Chat-GPT translators to be shown:

Table 11. Translation Technique of Literal Translation

Datum	Source Language	Target Language
A	"Kalau lagi mikir, <i>paling enak sambil ngeses.</i> "	"Thinking is best done while farting."
B	"Aku spontan memegang leherku ketika <i>Mas Tegar mengucapkan kata 'dibeleh'.</i> " (Irony)	"I spontaneously held my neck when Mas Tegar said the word 'dibeleh'."

The following is the discussion:

a. Datum A

SL : "Kalau lagi mikir, paling enak sambil **ngeses.**"

TL : "Thinking is best done while **farting.**"

The data above translated by Literal Translation technique. Because the word "ngeses" can have a broader meaning than "farting". This leads to a loss of cultural meaning, this technique translates word-for-word without much change in meaning.

b. Datum B

SL : "Aku spontan memegang leherku ketika Mas Tegar mengucapkan kata '**dibeleh**'." (Irony)

TL : "I spontaneously held my neck when Mas Tegar said the word '**dibeleh**'."

The data above translated by Literal Translation technique. Because the word "dibeleh" is not translated and remains in Indonesian, this is because the translator chose to translate without looking for a more natural equivalent in English.

3. Amplification

Amplification is a translation technique that involves introducing details not explicitly stated in the source text, such as adding information or explanatory paraphrasing, to

make the target text clearer and more understandable. The following is example selected from Chat-GPT translators to be shown:

Table 12. Translation Technique of Amplification

Datum	Source Language	Target Language
A	"Wah, luar biasa! Sekarang semua orang mendadak jadi ahli sejarah! " (Sarcasm)	"Wow, amazing! Suddenly, everyone is a history expert!"

The following is the discussion:

a. Datum A

SL : "**Wah**, luar biasa! Sekarang semua orang mendadak jadi ahli sejarah!" (Sarcasm)

TL : "**Wow**, amazing! Suddenly, everyone is a history expert!"

The data above translated by Amplification translation technique. Because it adds expressions such as "Wow" and rearranges sentences to fit the English language to help retain the meaning, emotion, and sarcastic tone of the source text into the target language, it can be used in the target language.

4. Borrowing

Borrowing is a translation technique where a word or phrase from the source language is taken directly into the target language without translation. The following is example selected from Chat-GPT translators to be shown:

Table 13. Translation Technique of Borrowing

Datum	Source Language	Target Language
A	" <i>Aku akan mewarisi kejayaan keluarga ini.</i> " (Irony)	"I will inherit the glory of this family."

The following is the discussion:

a. Datum A

SL : "Aku akan mewarisi **kejayaan** keluarga ini." (Irony)

TL : "I will inherit the **glory** of this family."

The data above translated by Borrowing translation technique. Because this translation uses the word "glory" which is already known in Indonesian and has the same meaning in English. This keeps the translation in line with the intended meaning in the source language without losing its semantic nuances.

5. Adaptation

Adaptation is a translation technique that replaces a cultural element from the source language with one that is more familiar or appropriate in the target language. The following is example selected from Chat-GPT translators to be shown:

Table 14. Translation Technique of Adaptation

Datum	Source Language	Target Language
A	" <i>Ya sudah, aku mati kutu</i> " (Irony)	"Alright, I'm completely helpless."

The following is the discussion:

a. Datum A

SL : "Ya sudah, aku mati kutu" (Irony)

TL : "Alright, I'm **completely helpless**."

The data above translated by Adaptation translation technique. The selection of "I'm completely helpless" as a translation is more in line with the original intent without losing the meaning that was intended to be conveyed.

6. Transposition

Transposition is a translation technique that involves changing the grammatical category of a word or phrase without altering its meaning. The following is example selected from Chat-GPT translators to be shown:

Table 15. Translation Technique of Transposition

Datum	Source Language	Target Language
A	"Hari itu ia tak serta-merta melaksanakan tugasnya menjadi mandor, seperti sediakala." (Irony)	"That day, he did not immediately carry out his duty as a foreman, as usual."

The following is the analysis:

SL : "Hari itu ia tak serta-merta **melaksanakan tugasnya menjadi mandor**, seperti sediakala." (Irony)

TL : "That day, he did not immediately **carry out his duty as a foreman**, as usual."

The data above translated by Transposition translation technique. Because in Indonesian, the phrase "melaksanakan tugasnya menjadi mandor" has a more flexible structure. In English, this structure is changed to "carry out his duty as a foreman", which is more natural in English. These changes include shifting the position of adverbs, using verb phrases, and rearranging phrases to maintain fluency and readability in the target language.

4. Research Results

The use translation techniques were found in the students writing of Translation Sheet and Chat-GPT translator in translated sarcasm and irony sentences. The results of this research can be seen from the explanation below :

A. The translation techniques implemented by students on grade eleven at SMA Swasta Parulian 1 Medan in translating sarcasm and irony in the Gadis Kretek novel

The translation techniques used by the 11th grade students of SMA Swasta Parulian 1 Medan in translating sarcasm and irony in the novel Gadis Kretek show that literal translation is more often used by the students. This shows that students understand the translation into English better if it is translated word by word. The results can be seen in the table below:

Table 16. The Research Results by Students

No	Translation Techniques	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Literal Translation	82	50,93%
2.	Modulation	34	21,12%
3.	Adaptation	9	5,59%
4.	Transposition	9	5,59%
5.	Amplification	7	4,35%
6.	Established Equivalent	12	7,45%
7.	Calque	7	4,35%
8.	Reduction	1	0,62%
TOTAL		161	100

B. The translation techniques implemented by Chat-GPT in translating sarcasm and irony in the Gadis Kretek novel

The most frequently used translation technique applied by Chat-GPT in translating sarcasm and irony in Gadis Kretek is Modulation technique. Through modulation technique, the translation can look more natural and use the target language structure, which makes the machine translation easier to understand in the target language. this can be seen in the table below:

Table 17. The Research Results by Chat-GPT

No	Translation Techniques	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Modulation	26	52,00 %
2.	Literal Translation	15	30,00 %
3.	Adaptation	4	8,00 %
4.	Borrowing	2	4,00 %
5.	Transposition	2	4,00 %
6.	Amplification	1	2,00 %
Total		50	100%

C. The basic differences between Chat-GPT and students in translating sarcasm and irony

Based on the data presented in the two tables above, the basic differences between the translation techniques used by students and Chat-GPT in translating texts containing sarcasm and irony is obvious. Students predominantly use Literal Translation technique with the highest frequency (82 times or 50.93%), while Chat-GPT mostly uses Modulation technique (26 times or 52.00%). This reflects that students tend to translate directly word by word according to the source language structure, which is easier to do especially if the understanding of the context is still limited. This literal technique is also influenced by students' habit of thinking in Indonesian sentence structure which tends to follow the subject-predicate-object pattern rigidly.

On the other hand, Chat-GPT shows a tendency to use the Modulation technique due to its ability to find more contextual and flexible equivalents. Machine-generated translations tend to sound more natural as the system has been trained using a wide range of language text sources from the internet. As such, Chat-GPT is able to make adjustments in meaning, changes in point of view, and sentence nuances to convey the original message more effectively. Translation that is not rigidly bound to the source sentence structure makes Chat-GPT's translations easier for readers to understand, especially in the context of language styles such as irony and sarcasm.

Another fundamental difference is in the cultural aspect. Students show the ability to translate local or cultural elements, such as local language terms, by using the Modulation technique, which shows an understanding of the source and target cultural contexts. In contrast, Chat-GPT had difficulty translating highly cultural or local elements due to limited data in understanding the diversity of local languages and contextual cultural meanings that are not widely documented on the internet. In addition, students may also use intuition and personal experience in understanding cultural context, while machines lack human experience and tend to rely solely on literal data. This is a major challenge for machine translators in producing truly accurate translations in complex cultural contexts.

5. Discussion

Based on the table 16 above, it can be seen the frequency of translation techniques used by students from the data analysis that are 161 cases containing 8 translation techniques. They

are Literal Translation, Modulation, Adaptation, Transposition, Amplification, Established Equivalent, Reduction. The total number of Literal Translation are 82 data which reach 50,93%, Modulation with 34 data which reach 21,12%, Adaptation with 9 data which reach 5,59%, Transposition with 9 data which reach 5,59%, Amplification with 7 data which reach 4,35%, Established Equivalent with 12 data which reach 7,45%, Calque with data 7 which reach 4,35%, Reduction with 1 data which reach 0,62%.

From the explanation, it can be concluded that the most dominant type of translation technique by student translators is Literal Translation with 82 cases. The high use of Literal Translation technique is caused by several factors. First, the understandability of the structure. Indonesian and English both use subject-predicate-object (SVO) sentence structure. This similar structure allows the translator to transfer word by word relatively easily without having to drastically change the sentence structure. Second, Clarity of Meaning. By using literal translation, the translator can maintain the original meaning of the source text directly. This is especially important in the context of formal or informative texts where accuracy of information is a priority. Third, Lexical and Contextual Similarity. In many cases, Indonesian vocabulary and phrases have direct equivalents in English. Thus, literal translation allows accurate translation without loss of meaning, as long as the context and grammar of the two languages are compatible.

Based on the table 17, it can be seen the frequency of translation techniques used by Chat-GPT from the data analysis that are 50 cases containing 6 translation techniques. They are Modulation, Literal Translation, Adaptation, Borrowing, Transposition, Amplification. The total number of Modulation are 26 data which reach 52,00%, Literal Translation with 15 data which reach 30,00%, Adaptation with 4 data which reach 8,00%, Borrowing with 2 data which reach 4,00%, Transposition with 2 data which reach 4,00%, Amplification with 1 data which reach 2,00%.

From the explanation, it can be concluded that the most dominant type of translation technique by Chat-GPT translators is Modulation with 26 cases. The high usage of Modulation technique by Chat-GPT is caused by three factors. First, Flexibility in Conveying Meaning. The modulation technique allows the adjustment of structures and expressions so that the original message can be conveyed in a more natural way in the target language. By prioritizing meaning and context, Chat-GPT can avoid the rigidity or unnaturalness that often occurs in literal translations, resulting in text that is easier to understand and conforms to a natural language style. Second, Adaptability to Language Variations. Given the diversity of languages and grammars, modulation techniques provide flexibility in handling structural differences between the source and target languages. Chat-GPT, which is trained with a highly diverse language dataset, tends to use this technique to adjust for grammatical and stylistic differences so that the resulting translation is more accurate and natural. Third, Optimization of Readability and Fluency. One of the main goals of translation is to ensure that the target text not only retains the meaning of the source text, but is also readable and communicative. The use of modulation allows for changes in sentence structure and proper word choice, which contributes to the readability and fluency of the translated text. This shows that Chat-GPT prioritizes translation that is not rigidly literal, but more dynamic and responsive to the language context.

Previous research by Chia et al. (2024) entitled *"Initial Exploration into Sarcasm and Irony through Machine Translation"* highlighted Chat-GPT's capability to translate sarcasm and irony effectively, emphasizing its contextual understanding and potential as an alternative translation tool. However, their study focused solely on exploring machine translation without comparing it to human translation or analyzing specific translation techniques. In contrast, this study not only utilizes Chat-GPT but also compares its results with students' translations while analyzing the techniques used by both. Findings show that students predominantly used Literal Translation (82 cases), likely due to structural similarities between Indonesian and English and limited knowledge of translation strategies. Meanwhile, Chat-GPT favored the Modulation technique (26 cases), demonstrating its ability to produce more natural and contextually

appropriate translations. This study extends Chia et al.'s findings by offering a comparative perspective and deeper insight into translation methods, particularly in the educational context.

Previous research by Sipayung (2023) entitled *"The Impact of Machine's Translation and Students on Accuracy of Wheel of Life"* revealed that most students relied heavily on machine translation without post-editing, resulting in low translation accuracy, with an average score of 2.4. This finding highlighted the need for further research on machine translation, particularly to improve the accuracy of technical terms from the source to the target language. The study shared a similar focus with this research in using both machine translators and students as the subjects of analysis. However, this study differs significantly in its focus and depth of analysis. Rather than examining general translation accuracy, it specifically explores how sarcasm and irony are translated by students and Chat-GPT, which remains an under-researched area due to its cultural and figurative complexity. Moreover, this study goes beyond surface-level evaluation by analyzing the dominant translation techniques used Literal Translation by students and Modulation by Chat-GPT thus offering deeper insight into how meaning is conveyed and transformed across languages.

The study by Y. Gao et al. (2023), entitled *"Unleashing the Power of ChatGPT for Translation: An Empirical Study"*, found that Chat-GPT demonstrated weak performance when translating from less commonly used source languages. This limitation was attributed to insufficient exposure to low-resource languages in its training data. The study shares a similarity with the present research in that both explore the capabilities of Chat-GPT as a machine translation tool. However, this study differs by specifically examining how Chat-GPT handles the complex and culturally nuanced elements of sarcasm and irony areas that were not addressed in Gao et al.'s work. While Gao et al. focused on language resource limitations, this study compares Chat-GPT with student translators, analyzes the techniques applied (Modulation by Chat-GPT and Literal Translation by students), and sheds light on how each handles figurative and context-dependent language. This contributes uniquely to the growing body of research on machine translation from a semantic and pragmatic perspective.

Peng et al. (2023), in their study entitled *"Towards Making the Most of ChatGPT for Machine Translation"*, found that Chat-GPT is effective for translating short texts and conversational content. Their research shares a similarity with this study in utilizing Chat-GPT as a translation tool, particularly in converting source language into the target language. The key difference lies in the research focus. While Peng et al. emphasized understanding and maximizing the technological potential of Chat-GPT in general translation tasks, this study specifically investigates how Chat-GPT and students handle complex linguistic elements like sarcasm and irony. It also provides a comparative analysis of the translation techniques used, with the goal of offering practical insights for users in selecting the most suitable translation method, especially in educational and nuanced language contexts.

The study by Mohsan (2024), entitled *"Estimating and Comparing Translation Skills: A Comparative Study of ChatGPT and Human Translation"*, concluded that Chat-GPT performs better when translating simple and direct texts, often producing more accurate translations than humans in such contexts. The study also highlighted Chat-GPT's practical advantages, including time efficiency and ease of use for students. Both studies share the common ground of comparing Chat-GPT with human translation. However, this study differs significantly in focus, as it explores the ability of Chat-GPT and students to translate complex figurative language specifically sarcasm and irony in the *Gadis Kretek* novel. Unlike Mohsan's focus on general text difficulty and efficiency, this study delves into how each translator handles cultural nuance and deeper meaning, offering insights into technique use (Modulation vs. Literal Translation) and the challenges posed by expressive literary language.

4. Conclusion

This chapter explained some conclusions and suggestions based on the study finding

and discussion in the previous chapter conclusion means answering the study of the problem. Based on the result of this study, it can be concluded that the analysis of students translation techniques and Chat-GPT in translating sarcasm and irony from Indonesian to English and was proved as follow:

1. There are eight techniques found from students translated in the translating sarcasm and irony. They are Literal Translation, Modulation, Adaptation, Transposition, Amplification, Established Equivalent, Reduction. The total number of Literal Translation are 82 data which reach 50,93%, Modulation with 34 data which reach 21,12%, Adaptation with 9 data which reach 5,59%, Transposition with 9 data which reach 5,59%, Amplification with 7 data which reach 4,35%, Established Equivalent with 12 data which reach 7,45%, Calque with data 7 which reach 4,35 %, Reduction with 1 data which reach 0,62%. Based on the above data, it can be concluded that the high usage rate of Literal translation technique is caused by three factors. First, due to the understanding of the structure of Indonesian and English, both use subject-predicate-object (SVO) sentence structure. Second, the clarity of meaning using Literal translation allows the translator to maintain the original meaning of the source text directly. Third, due to lexical and contextual similarities, literal translation allows accurate translation without loss of meaning as long as the context and grammar of the two languages are compatible.
2. There are six techniques found from students translated in the translating sarcasm and irony They are Modulation, Literal Translation, Adaptation, Borrowing, Transposition, Amplification. The total number of Modulation are 26 data which reach 52,00%, Literal Translation with 15 data which reach 30,00%, Adaptation with 4 data which reach 8,00%, Borrowing with 2 data which reach 4,00%, Transposition with 2 data which reach 4,00%, Amplification with 1 data which reach 2,00%. Based on the data above, it can be concluded that the high level of use of the Modulation technique is caused by three factors. First, the Modulation technique is more flexible in conveying meaning. Second, given the diversity of languages and language data available, modulation techniques can handle structural differences between the source and target languages. Third, the optimization of readability and fluency of language makes the modulation technique not only maintain the meaning of the source text but also prioritize the target text that is communicative and easy to understand.

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