

ANALYSIS OF TRANSLATION ERRORS IN CNN INDONESIA NEWS TEXTS INTO ARABIC THROUGH PERPLEXITY.AI APPLICATION

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Abstract: Perplexity.ai is very helpful in the world of translation. This study aims to analyze the translation errors produced by Perplexity.ai from morphological, syntactic, and semantic aspects. This research is a descriptive qualitative method. The data analysis technique of this research uses a content analysis technique. This study examines the translation errors of CNN Indonesia's news entitled "House of Senior Hamas Commander in West Bank Leveled by Israeli Military" into Arabic through Perplexity.ai application from morphological, syntactic, and semantic aspects. This study shows that the translation from Indonesian into Arabic using Perplexity.ai application is not fully accurate, because there are still many errors in various aspects of the language. Errors in the semantic aspect are the most common, syntactic errors are the least common, and morphological errors are the least common.

Keywords: translation errors; arabic news; perplexity.ai

INTRODUCTION

Over time, science and technology have developed rapidly, including in the field of translation. Translation initially relied on manual labor, but nowadays has relied on technology or machine translation in the process of translating both books and scientific or non-scientific articles. The benefits of the machine have a huge impact on the development of knowledge obtained from foreign language sources, including Arabic. Currently, there have been many Arabic books translated into Indonesian, such as translations of the Qur'an, prophetic hadiths, classical and contemporary books, and various other scientific and non-scientific articles. Therefore, translation in the world of science has a very urgent role and is equal to other sciences¹.

Machine translation has emerged since the 20th century, the term refers to a contemporary method of translation in which the process is assisted by a machine, namely a computer. Machine translation is a translation process that brings together computer science and translation science. In other words, the process is carried out automatically by utilizing computers and software. In the translation process, the machine automatically processes the text from the source language and translates it into

¹ Umami Choirun Nisa', Imroatus Shalihah, Nur Qomari, "Analisis Metode Penerjemahan Dalam Teks Terjemahan Novel Al-Liṣ Wa al-Kilāb Karya Najib Mahfuz," *Diwan: Jurnal Bahasa Dan Sastra Arab* 9, no. 1 (n.d.): 88.

the target language desired by the translator. With this process, the translator does not need a long time to get the translation result from a source language text².

Currently, the most widely recognized translation engine is Google Translate. However, along with the development of technology, there are several other types of translation machines such as Deep Translator, translation with Microsoft, translation with Twitter applications, translation with GPT Chat applications, translation with Perplexity applications, and others. The emergence of some of these translation machine software is due to the shortcomings found in the previous devices. However, some of these machine translation tools have their advantages and disadvantages. Although in the translation process, some types of machine translation software can be taken in a short time, the quality and accuracy of the results need to be examined further by the translator, this is where the role of a translator is important. Because after all, some of these tools are just machines that are designed and have limits beyond their capabilities³.

Like translation machines in general, Perplexity.ai is software that uses a computer and requires an internet network to access it. In essence, Perplexity.ai is software that competes with Chat GPT, where Perplexity.ai is a search engine and chatbot that uses AI (Artificial Intelligence) power by utilizing advanced technology, namely natural language processing to provide accurate and comprehensive answers on various topics. Perplexity.ai is also supported by a large language model so that using any language Perplexity.ai can answer. Although its main function is as an automatic search tool, Perplexity.ai can also be used as a translation machine for various languages⁴.

Several previous studies have studied translation using machine translation, including research written by Kamal Yusuf with the title “Bringing ChatGPT into Arabic Language Learning”⁵. This research explains that the emergence of ChatGPT in Arabic language learning is considered to help and facilitate Arabic language learning. Then there was research written by Kamal Yusuf with the title “The Role of Mobile Applications in Learning Arabic-Indonesia Translation”⁶. The research explains that students show positive attitudes towards the use of mobile applications in translation learning and that mobile applications used in translation can be useful and effective.

² Wahyu Untara and Teguh Setiawan, “PROBLEMA MESIN PENERJEMAH BERBASIS AI DALAM PROSES PENERJEMAHAN BUKU INGGRIS-INDONESIA DAN SOLUSINYA,” *Adabiyāt: Jurnal Bahasa dan Sastra* 4, no. 1 (June 15, 2020): 93, <https://doi.org/10.14421/ajbs.2020.04105>.

³ Muhammad Nuruzzaman Syam et al., “The Analysis of Google Translate Translation Error From Indonesian To Arabic And Tips For Using It,” *Ijaz Arabi: Journal Of Arabic Learning* 6, no. 1 (2023): 248.

⁴ Entrustech Inc, “Perplexity AI: What You Need to Know and How to Use It,” *Medium* (blog), June 28, 2023, <https://medium.com/entrustech/perplexity-ai-what-you-need-to-know-and-how-to-use-it-82ee6ce1fb4d?text=Perplexity%20AI%20is%20an%20AI,date%20information%20on%20various%20topics>.

⁵ Kamal Yusuf, “Bringing ChatGPT into Arabic Language Learning,” *ICONITIES (International Conference on Islamic Civilization and Humanities)*, 2023, 471–78.

⁶ Kamal Yusuf, “The Role of Mobile Applications in Learning Arabic-Indonesia Translation,” *Journal of Physics: Conference Series*, 2021.

Then there was research written by Ilmi with the title "Morphological Errors on Arabic-Indonesian Translation Text Using Google Translate"⁷. This research explains that there are 3 translation methods used by Google Translate, namely the per-word method, the literal method, and the free translation method. There are 8 morphological errors in the Google Translate translation. The research is written by Sari with the title "An Error Analysis on Student's Translator Text"⁸. This research explains that students' translation results contain many errors in terms of vocabulary selection, use of prepositions, and incomplete sentences. Then there was research written by Untara and Setiawan with the title "AI-Based Machine Translation Problems in the English-Indonesian Book Translation Process and Their Solutions"⁹. This research explains that the main problem of translation from Google Translate lies in the linguistic aspect.

Then research was written by Syam et al with the title "The Analysis of Google Translate Translation Error From Indonesian To Arabic And Tips For Using It"¹⁰. This research explains that there are several forms of errors in the results of translating Google Translate Indonesia into Arabic, such as errors in nakirah-ma'rifat, mudzakkarmuannast, use of meaningful letters, use of dhomir, mufrad, mustanna, jama', 'irab, use fi'il, inaccuracy in translating subjects, predicates, conjunctions, and others. So it is necessary to analyze and rearrange the correct language structure after the translation results are obtained to get good and correct translation results. Then the research was written by Farahsani et al with the title "Translation Analysis of Mechanical Engineering Terms in Schaum's Outlines of Theory and Problems of Heat Transfer"¹¹. This research explains that there are three translation methods used, namely: the literal translation method, the faithful translation method, and the semantic translation method. It was explained that the ideology applied by the translator was the ideology of foreignization.

The various studies mentioned above have similarities and differences with this research. The similarity lies in the theoretical topic studied by researchers which discusses error analysis in the results of a translation. The difference lies in the objects chosen by several researchers, two studies used Google Translate translation results as

⁷ Ipti Karul Ilmi, "MORPHOLOGICAL ERRORS ON ARAB-INDONESIA TRANSLATION TEXT USING GOOGLE TRANSLATE/ KESALAHAN MORFOLOGIS PADA TEKS TERJEMAHAN MESIN PENERJEMAH GOOGLE TRANSLATE," *Ijaz Arabi Journal of Arabic Learning* 2, no. 2 (May 19, 2019), <https://doi.org/10.18860/ijazarabi.v2i2.6278>.

⁸ Dina Merris Maya Sari, "An Error Analysis on Student's Translation Text," *Eralingua: Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa Asing Dan Sastra* 3, no. 2 (August 26, 2019), <https://doi.org/10.26858/eralingua.v3i2.8658>.

⁹ Untara and Setiawan, "PROBLEMA MESIN PENERJEMAH BERBASIS AI DALAM PROSES PENERJEMAHAN BUKU INGGRIS-INDONESIA DAN SOLUSINYA."

¹⁰ Syam et al., "The Analysis of Google Translate Translation Error From Indonesian To Arabic And Tips For Using It."

¹¹ Yashinta Farahsani et al., "TRANSLATION ANALYSIS OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING TERMS IN SCHAUM'S OUTLINES OF THEORY AND PROBLEMS OF HEAT TRANSFER," *LiNGUA: Jurnal Ilmu Bahasa Dan Sastra* 17, no. 2 (January 8, 2023): 143–54, <https://doi.org/10.18860/ling.v17i2.17323>.

the object, one study used student translation results as the object, and the other two studies used AI machines as the research object. This research focuses on analyzing errors resulting from the translation of an AI machine (Perplexity.ai) on Indonesian news texts into Arabic obtained from the CNN Indonesia news media. Therefore, this research aims to analyze errors in the form of morphological errors, syntactic errors, and semantic errors obtained from the results of translating Indonesian into Arabic using the Perplexity.ai AI engine.

METHOD

This research uses a descriptive qualitative approach method. In collecting data, researchers use documentation methods by collecting data from various sources such as books, articles, and other references related to the research topic. The primary data source in this research is the result of the Perplexity.ai AI machine translation of Indonesian news on the CNN Indonesia news media with the title "Senior Hamas Commander's House in the West Bank Flattened by Israeli Military" which was translated into Arabic¹². And several articles that examine the analysis of translation errors. Meanwhile, secondary data for this research was taken from several books literature, journal articles, and other references which complement the research data.

The analysis technique for this research uses content analysis techniques through several stages, namely: 1) description, the researcher describes the data obtained from several sources; 2) reduction, the researcher reduces the data that has been collected and then focuses on the problem being studied, the data selected is data that is considered appropriate, important, interesting and new; 3) selection, the researcher explains the research focus in detail. Then the researcher analyzes in depth the data that has been obtained and links it to theory so that new knowledge can be obtained¹³.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The data in this research was obtained from the translation of news from CNN Indonesia media entitled "Senior Hamas Commander's House in West Bank Flattened by Israeli Military" which was translated into Arabic using the Perplexity.ai application. Based on the results of these data findings, this research focuses on analyzing errors resulting from the Perplexity.ai translation in the form of morphological, syntactic, and semantic errors.

Morphological Errors

Morphology in linguistics studies is the internal structure of words. If words are generally considered to be the smallest units in syntax, generally in language, a word can

¹² "Rumah Komandan Senior Hamas di Tepi Barat Diratakan Militer Israel," Internasional, CNN Indonesia, Oktober 2023, <https://www.cnnindonesia.com/internasional/20231031181312-120-1018253/rumah-komandan-senior-hamas-di-tepi-barat-diratakan-militer-israel>.

¹³ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan: (Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, Dan R&D)* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2008).

be combined with other words through rules. In English, for example, the words dog, dogs, and dog-catcher have a close relationship. So it can be concluded that morphology is a branch of linguistics that studies the patterns of word formation in a language and tries to formulate rules that become the foundation of knowledge for language speakers¹⁴.

The study of morphology in Arabic is called Sharaf Science, which studies the structure of words in Arabic. According to Al-Ghalayaini, Sharaf Science is a science that discusses basic words in gaining an understanding of various forms of words in Arabic, these word forms are changes and developments from one basic word¹⁵.

The discrepancies or morphological errors obtained from translation results using the Perplexity.ai application are as follows:

No	SL (Source Language)	TL (Target Language)
1	<u>Rumah</u> Komandan Senior Hamas di Tepi Barat <u>Diratakan</u> Militer Israel	تم <u>تدمير</u> منزل كبير في الضفة الغربية <u>يعتبر</u> مقرًا لأحد كبار قادة حركة حماس من قبل الجيش الإسرائيلي
2	Arouri adalah wakil dari pemimpin <u>Hamas</u>	ويعتبر العروة نائب رئيس <u>المكتب السياسي</u> لحماس
3	Sebagai pemimpin <u>veteran</u> Hamas	كقائد <u>بارز</u> في حركة حماس
4	Arouri <u>dikenal</u>	أصبح اسم صالح العروة <u>معروفًا</u>

Table 1: Morphological Errors

There are several morphological errors in the translation results by the Perplexity.ai application, including the word تدمير in the title of the news. This word is the morphological form of masdar from the word دمّر-يدمّر which means destruction or destruction, whereas in SL what is requested is a translation of the word "diratakan", although in terms of meaning the choice of word is not much different from what is requested. However, the choice of the word تدمير is a more general word, whereas what

¹⁴ Eko Kuntoro, *Telaah Linguistik Untuk Guru Bahasa* (Jambi: Universitas Jambi, 2017), 26.

¹⁵ Mohammad Zaka Al Farisi Abdul Ruhmadi, "Analisis Kesalahan Morfologi Penerjemahan Arab-Indonesia pada ChatGPT," *Aphorisme Journal of Arabic Language, Literature, and Education* 4, no. 1 (2023): 61, <https://doi.org/10.37680/aphorisme.v4i1.3148>.

was requested was a more specific word, namely "diratakan". So a more precise choice of words can be used, such as the word *تسطّح* which is in the form of masdar morphology from the words *يتسطّح - تسطّح* which means to level.

Then in the sentence *منزل كبير*, the word *منزل* which is accompanied by the word *كبير* in the translation results is the result of the translation of the word "rumah". The inclusion of the word *كبير* which means "big" is considered wrong because what is requested from the SL is only the word "rumah", while *كبير* is a word that does not correlate with the word requested.

Then the existence of the SL in the sentence *يعتبر مقرًا* is essentially the result of perfecting the meaning of the SL and is not the result of translation of the SL sentence, but the existence of this sentence is a waste of words that are not needed and is a deviation from the meaning of the SL. Therefore, the translation of the headline entitled "Rumah Komandan Senior Hamas di Tepi Barat Diratakan Militer Israel" can be translated into a better and more precise sentence as *تمّ تسطّح المنزل في الضفة الغربية لأحد كبار قادة حركة حماس من قبل الجيش الإسرائيلي*.

In the *المكتب السياسي* clause, the existence of this clause is not the result of a translation of the SL which reads "Arouri adalah wakil dari pemimpin Hamas", where the translation of this sentence has been translated completely. The *المكتب السياسي* clause itself has the meaning "political bureau", which meaning is not found in the SL listed. Therefore, the existence of this clause is not needed, so the correct translation of the sentence requested by the SL which reads "Arouri adalah wakil dari pemimpin Hamas" is *ويعتبر العرورة نائب رئيسي لحماس*.

The word *بارز* which is an SL translation of the word "veteran" is an incorrect translation, because *بارز* which is the morphological form of isim fa'il means "a famous or striking person". Meanwhile, in the SL word that is requested is the word "veteran" which refers to the meaning "a person who has long experience or service". So the right word to translate the SL word should be the word *قديم* which means "old or someone who has been in a certain field for a long time". Therefore, the correct translation of the SL sentence "as a veteran leader of Hamas" is *كقائد قديم في حركة حماس*.

The sentence *أصبح...معروفا* which is a translation of the SL word "dikenal" it is not entirely a mistake, but the choice of this sentence is a waste of words, and there are words from a morphological form that are denser than the translation of the word "dikenal". Like the word *اشتهر* in passive form/major has the meaning "known". Therefore, the SL translation of the sentence "Arouri dikenal " is the sentence *اشتهر إسم صالح العرورة*.

Syntax Error

Syntax in English is called "syntax" which means the science of sentences. Syntax in Indonesian is a branch of linguistics that studies the structure of sentences and their parts or can also be called the science of sentence structure. Terminologically, syntax is the arrangement and relationship between words and words, or units that are larger than that in a language. In Arabic, the arrangement between words in sentences, or between sentences in clauses or discourse is called nahwu science. This relationship not only gives rise to grammatical meaning but also influences the final line of each word which is also called 'irab. According to Dawun, the science of nahwu (syntax) is the study of the relationships that link several words in one sentence and explain their function¹⁶.

Syntactic errors in discourse or text can be analyzed through syntactic-level relationships in the form of syntactic functions, syntactic categories, and syntactic roles. The syntax errors in the translation results of CNN Indonesia news by the Perplexity.ai application are as follows:

No	SL (Source Language)	TL (Target Language)
1	salah satu komandan pasukan Hamas yang <u>diasingkan</u> di wilayah Tepi Barat	أحد قادة حركة حماس المنفيين في الضفة الغربية
2	<u>Dia dan keluarganya</u> saat ini diperkirakan tinggal di Lebanon selatan.	ويقيم حالياً في جنوب لبنان هو وعائلته
3	dan Merad Abu Merad yang <u>terbunuh</u> dalam serangan	ومراد أبو مراد الذي قتل في هجوم

Table 2: Syntax Error

There are several syntactic errors in the Perplexity.ai translation results, including the word *المنفيين* which is a SL translation of the word "diasingkan". The syntactic error is in the form of the word which is in the form of a plural/plural word,

¹⁶ Sakholid Nasution, *Pengantar Linguistik Bahasa Arab*, 1 (Sidoarjo: CB. Lisan Arabi, 2017), 131–32.

while the word is the nature/na'at of a word which is in the form of a singular/mufrad, namely the word أحد. According to Arabic syntactic rules, every characteristic/na'at must follow the form of the word it refers to/man'ut. If the word with the characteristic/man'ut, namely أحد, is in the singular/mufrad, then the characteristic/na'at, namely the word المنفيين, must be in the singular/mufrad as well. Therefore, the word المنفيين should become المنفي. So the translation of the SL sentence "salah satu komandan pasukan Hamas yang diasingkan di wilayah Tepi Barat" is translated as أحد قادة حركة حماس المنفي في الضفة الغربية.

The error is in the clause هو وعائلته because the clause is located in an incorrect sentence structure. The structure of sentences in Arabic rules is essentially composed of two kinds, namely the structure of verb sentences or the number of fi'liyah which is composed of a predicate and subject/fi'il and fa'il, and the structure of noun sentences or the number of ismiah which is composed of mubtada and news. The TL in the sentence هو وعائلته which is a translation of the sentence in the SL "dia dan keluarganya saat ini diperkirakan tinggal di Lebanon selatan", is composed of a verb sentence structure which consists of a predicate and a subject/fi'il and fa' il, but the existence of the clause هو وعائلته which is the subject of the sentence is located at the end of the verb structure which makes the existence of the clause inappropriate and does not have the correct syntactic position. It is best, to make the translation correct, the placement of the sentence هو وعائلته is placed at the beginning of the composition. The word هو which is already represented by the presence of the word ويقيم does not need to appear again and it is enough to just appear the word وعائلته. Therefore, the correct sentence structure to translate the sentence "dia dan keluarganya saat ini diperkirakan tinggal di Lebanon selatan" is ويقيم وعائلته حاليا في جنوب لبنان.

The clause الذي قتل which translates the SL word "yang terbunuh" is incorrect. Because the form of the clause is formed from the connecting word/isim maushul and the verb/fi'il which translates the clause "who was killed". In essence, the choice of clause diction is not wrong, but the form of the clause is considered inappropriate because it is a waste of words. So the correct word to translate the SL "yang terbunuh" is the word المقتول which is formed from the form of the word isim maf'ul and acts as an

attribute/na'at of the word مراد أبو مراد, which is considered to be shorter in translation. the “yang terbunuh” clause.

Semantic Errors

Semantics in linguistics is the science of language that studies meaning. Semantics is part of three levels of language which include phonology, morphology, and syntax ¹⁷.

Terminologically, semantics is a system and investigation of meaning and significance in a language in general. According to Umar, semantics (ilmu dalalah) is the study of meaning, or the science that studies meaning, or is a branch of linguistics that studies the theory of meaning. So it can be seen from several of these definitions that semantics is a part of linguistic studies that makes meaning the object of study ¹⁸.

Semantic errors in a discourse can be analyzed through lexical meaning and grammatical meaning found at the linguistic level, namely syntax, morphology, and lexicon. The semantic errors in the translation results of CNN Indonesia news by the Perplexity.ai application are as follows:

No	SL (Source Language)	TL (Target Language)
1	Tepi Barat	الضفة الغربية
2	Pasukan Israel	قوات الاحتلال الإسرائيلي
3	Dia dan keluarganya saat ini <u>diperkirakan</u> tinggal di Lebanon selatan	ويقيم حاليًا في جنوب لبنان هو وعائلته
4	telah <u>dijadwalkan</u> untuk dibongkar	تم <u>جدولة</u> هدم منزل
5	Dilansir Reuters	ذكرته وكالة رويترز
6	Tentara Israel baru meledakkan rumah itu <u>dini hari</u> Selasa (31/10).	وفي <u>الساعات الأولى من صباح</u> يوم الثلاثاء ٣١ أكتوبر ٢٠٢٣
7	ia punya peran	<u>لعب دورًا</u>

Table 3: Semantic Errors

¹⁷ Alek, *Linguistik Umum*, 1st ed. (Jakarta: Erlangga, 2018), 87.

¹⁸ Nasution, *Pengantar Linguistik Bahasa Arab*, 147–48.

There are several semantic errors obtained from the translation using the Perplexity.ai application, including the word الضفة which is a translation from the SL of the word "tepi". This translation is considered incorrect because الضفة means "edge (of the sea/river)" rather than the edge which is meant as part of the territory. The translation of the SL word "tepi" can use the words حدّ or شفة which means "edge (in general)". So the correct translation of the SL "tepi barat" is الحدّ الغربي.

The word قوات الاحتلال الإسرائيلي which is the translation from the SL of the words "pasukan Israel" is considered incorrect. Because the existence of the word الاحتلال which means "capture/expropriation/colonization" does not match the word required in the SL. The SL word requested is "pasukan Israel", not "Israeli colonial troops". Therefore, the results of the translation of this word do not require the presence of the word الاحتلال, so the correct translation to translate the word "pasukan Israel" is القوات الإسرائيلية.

In the SL word "diperkirakan" there is no word that translates the SL word from that word. As for the sentence ويقوم حاليا في جنوب لبنان هو وعائلته, in essence, it only has a translation of the sentence "dia dan keluarganya saat ini tinggal di Lebanon selatan". The word "diperkirakan" was not translated by a machine translator, so there are deficiencies in the translation produced by Perplexity.ai. To complete the missing SL translation, it is necessary to look for the meaning of the word "diperkirakan". This word can be translated with the word مقدّرًا which means "to guess/estimate/estimate". Therefore, the translation of SL "dia dan keluarganya saat ini tinggal di Lebanon selatan" can be translated into TL with the sentence ويقوم حاليا مقدّرًا في جنوب لبنان هو وعائلته.

The word جدولّة which translates to the SL word "jadwal" is not correct, because the word جدولّة has no meaning in the Arabic-Indonesian dictionary. The correct translation of the word "jadwal" is جدول, without the addition of ta' marbutah. Therefore, the correct translation of the sentence "telah dijadwalkan untuk dibongkar" is تمّ جدول هدم منزل.

The word وكالة which means "agency/power of attorney/representative/lawyer" actually does not require its existence in the TL. Because in the SL sentence, there is no

meaning to this word, the SL sentence only reads "dilansir Reuters". The existence of the word وكالة is essentially not needed in the TL. Therefore, the correct translation of the TL from the SL requested is ذكره رويترز.

In the sentence وفي الساعات الأولى من صباح which is a translation of the sentence "dini hari" it is considered inappropriate to choose the TL word from the translation. The word in the SL "dini hari" can be translated using more specific words, namely with the word سحر which means "sahur time/time before dawn" or can be interpreted as "early morning". The use of the word سحر is considered more specific than the word وفي صباح, which is considered more wasteful and non-specific in translating the word "dini hari". Therefore, the correct translation of the sentence from the SL "tentara Israel baru meledakkan rumah itu dini hari Selasa (31/10)" is translated with the sentence وفي السحر يوم الثلاثاء ٣١ أكتوبر ٢٠٢٣.

The word لعب دوراً which is the SL translation of the sentence "ia punya peran" is considered inappropriate in translating the SL sentence. Because the word لعب means "to play", and if translated literally, the result of the TL translation has the meaning "to play a role". Meanwhile, the SL from the sentence requested is "ia punya peran" if the SL sentence is translated using the TL sentence لعب دوراً, it will violate the meaning that the SL is trying to achieve. So, the sentence that is considered more appropriate in translating the SL can use the sentence له دور / لديه دور.

CONCLUSION

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that in general the results of the translation from Indonesian into Arabic via CNN Indonesia news with the title "Rumah Komandan Senior Hamas di Tepi Barat Diratakan Militer Israel" by the Perplexity.ai application can still be said to be not completely accurate. Because there are still many translation errors that occur from several linguistic aspects such as morphological, syntactic, and semantic aspects. Of the three aspects of errors that occurred in the Perplexity.ai translation, this time the syntactic aspect was the aspect with the fewest errors, and the semantic aspect was the aspect with the most errors. Meanwhile, there were not too many errors in the morphological aspect.

Technological advances have had a positive impact, especially on the world of translation. The existence of several AI engines, one of which is Perplexity.ai, has brought a lot of convenience to scientific progress, especially in the world of translation.

Even though Perplexity.ai can be used to translate a language, it cannot be used as the main guide in translating a language, especially in translating Arabic. Because after all, Perplexity.ai is a machine that has many limitations and shortcomings in various aspects of language such as morphological, syntactic, and semantic aspects. So, in translating a language, the translator must have broad insight and knowledge about that language. In minimizing errors that occur in translation results, several steps can be taken, namely: first, translation is carried out sentence by sentence with good and correct SL composition; second, analyzing errors resulting from the translation and correcting them by TL rules; third, the translator must perfect the choice of TL words according to the context and culture of the language.

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