

**600.468:Machine Translation**  
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For my assignment I have translated a short moral story in Hindi into English using Google Translate.

Following are the analysis of the sentences in the story:

1. Sentence 1:

- a. एक बार बुद्ध एक गांव में अपने किसान भक्त के यहां गए।
- b. Buddha once a farmer in the village went to the man.
- c. Once, Buddha went to a village to the house of a devotee who was a farmer.
- d. The problems with this translation are:
  - i. Order of words is wrong. The sentence should've been translated in the exact order as in the original sentence.
  - ii. The meaning of the words were mistranslated. For example "किसान भक्त" means a devotee who's a farmer but the translation makes it sound like Buddha was once a farmer.

2. Sentence 2:

- a. शाम को किसान ने उनके प्रवचन का आयोजन किया।
- b. The farmer held the evening of his discourse.
- c. The farmer organised a sermon/discourse by him(Buddha) in the evening.
- d. The problems with this translation are:
  - i. Some of the words like आयोजन (organised) were not translated.
  - ii. The ordering of the words doesn't work because the meaning of the sentence is changed because the verb phrase ordering is wrong.

3. Sentence 3:

- a. बुद्ध का प्रवचन सुनने के लिए गांव के सभी लोग उपस्थित थे, लेकिन वह भक्त ही कहीं दिखाई नहीं दे रहा था।
- b. Buddha's teachings were present to hear all of the village, but he was nowhere to be seen devotee.
- c. All the people of the village were present to hear Buddha's sermon/teachings, but that devotee wasn't to be seen anywhere.
- d. The problems with this translation are:
  - i. The ordering of word is wrong which changes the meaning of the sentence. The translation says "Buddha's teachings were present to hear all of the village" whereas the sentence actually refers to all the people coming to hear Buddha's teachings. Also the devotee was nowhere to be seen was mistranslated as he was nowhere to be seen devotee.

- ii. Some words were mistranslated like: “गांव के सभी लोग” meaning all the people of the village or all the villagers and not all of the village. This is specifically because the word “लोग”(people) was not translated.

4. Sentence 4:

- a. गांव के लोगों में कानाफूसी होने लगी कि कैसा भक्त है कि प्रवचन का आयोजन करके स्वयं गायब हो गया।
- b. Villagers began to whisper that is what the man himself by organizing the discourse disappeared.
- c. The people of the the village/The villagers began to whisper that what kind of devotee is he who organised the sermon and didn't show up/and didn't make an appearance.
- d. The problems with this translation are:
  - i. The word “भक्त”(devotee) is not translated
  - ii. The meaning of the phrase “गायब हो गया” is translated correctly as “disappeared” if taken separately but in context of this sentence it means that he did not show up or make an appearance.
  - iii. The meaning of “कैसा ” is what but when used with an object the meaning changes to what type of or what kind of. Since “भक्त” is the object here it should have translated to what kind of devotee but it wasn't.

5. Sentence 5:

- a. प्रवचन खत्म होने के बाद सब लोग घर चले गए।
- b. After the sermon, everyone went home.
- c. After the sermon ended, everyone went home.
- d. The problems with this translation are:
  - i. The translation is mostly correct but the word “खत्म”(ended) was not translated.

6. Sentence 6:

- a. रात में किसान घर लौटा।
- b. Farmers return home at night.
- c. The farmer returned home at night.
- d. The problems with this translation are:
  - i. “किसान” is an irregular plural word like fish or deer in english. So the singular and plural form of the word is the same. Here the sentence refers to the farmer whom Buddha is visiting but the Machines translates it to the plural form.
  - ii. The verb tense is wrong. It shows “return” in the sense of the present but the actual translation is for the past.

7. Sentence 7:

- a. बुद्ध ने पूछा, कहां चले गए थे?

- b. Buddha said, went where?
- c. Buddha asked where did you go?
- d. The problems with this translation are:
  - i. Improper word meaning: The word “पूछा” means asked but here it is translated as said.
  - ii. Improper phrase translation: “कहाँ चले गए थे” should have been translated to “where did you go” or even “where you went”(though not very grammatical).

8. Sentence 8:

- a. गांव के सभी लोग तुम्हें पूछ रहे थे।
- b. All the people of the village were to ask you.
- c. All the people of the village were asking about you.
- d. The problems with this translations are:
  - i. Though the literal translation of the sentence is right, taking into consideration the meaning of the original sentence, the alternate meaning of “तुम्हें पूछ रहे थे” should have been taken accordingly.

9. Sentence 9:

- a. किसान ने कहा, दरअसल प्रवचन की सारी व्यवस्था हो गई थी, पर तभी अचानक मेरा बैल बीमार हो गया।
- b. Farmer said, the entire system was actually discourse, but then suddenly I got sick bull.
- c. The farmer said, actually all the preparations for the sermon had been made, but then suddenly my bull got sick.
- d. The problems with this translation are:
  - i. Some of the words were not translated like “मेरा” which means my was not translated in the second half of the sentence.
  - ii. The ordering of words in the phrase “मेरा बैल बीमार हो गया” changes the meaning of the sentence.
  - iii. The wrong word meaning of words were taken like “व्यवस्था” means system(like a government system) or provisions or preparations. Though here the meaning to be preparations the machine took the translation as system which does not make sentence here.

10. Sentence 10:

- a. पहले तो मैंने घरेलू उपचार करके उसे ठीक करने की कोशिश की, लेकिन जब उसकी तबीयत ज्यादा खराब होने लगी तो मुझे उसे लेकर पशु चिकित्सक के पास जाना पड़ा।
- b. At first I tried to correct it by home remedies, but her health continued to deteriorate so much about what I had to go to the vet.
- c. First I tried home remedies to fix it, but when his health got worse/deteriorated I had to take him to the vet.
- d. The problems with this sentence are:

- i. The pronoun for the bull is taken as she instead of he.
- ii. The literal phrase translation of the second half of the sentence is right but to get the right meaning some words need to be removed in the translated

11. Sentence 11:

- a. अगर नहीं ले जाता तो वह नहीं बचता।
- b. If it does not, then he left.
- c. If I hadn't taken him, then he would not have lived/survived.
- d. The problems with this sentence are:
  - i. The phrase meanings are incorrect like "अगर नहीं ले जाता तो" means if (I) hadn't taken (him)
  - ii. The word "नहीं" (not) is not translated so the meaning of the phrase is lost.
  - iii. The word "बचता" though it means left, here it means that survived but this translation was not considered.

12. Sentence 12:

- a. आपका प्रवचन तो मैं बाद में भी सुन लूंगा।
- b. Your discourse then I will hear later.
- c. I could have heard your sermon later.
- d. The problems with this sentence are:
  - i. The order of word translation is wrong changing the meaning of the sentence.

13. Sentence 13:

- a. अगले दिन सुबह जब गांव वाले पुनः बुद्ध के पास आए तो उन्होंने किसान की शिकायत करते हुए कहा, यह तो आपका भक्त होने का दिखावा करता है।
- b. In the morning the villagers again came to the Buddha, he complained of the farmers said, is that it pretends to be your man.
- c. The next morning when the villagers again came to the Buddha, they complained about the farmer, saying that he just pretends to be his devotee.
- d. The problems with this sentence are:
  - i. The plural pronoun "उन्होंने" is taken in the wrong sense. While "उन्होंने" means "he" when giving respect it also means "they" when considering plural.
  - ii. Again the word for farmer is taken in the plural sense.
  - iii. The word "भक्त" is not translated changing the phrase meaning.

14. Sentence 14:

- a. प्रवचन का आयोजन कर स्वयं ही गायब हो जाता है।
- b. Organizing discourse itself disappears.
- c. He organized the sermon and himself didn't show up.
- d. The problems with this translation are:

- i. The subject of the verb is not sensed making the phrase incomplete.
- ii. The literal translation of the word “गायब” is taken though here an implied meaning was expected.
- iii. The gender of the verb is taken incorrectly causing himself to translate to itself.

15. Sentence 15:

- a. बुद्ध ने उन्हें पूरी घटना सुनाई और फिर समझाया, उसने प्रवचन सुनने की जगह कर्म को महत्व देकर यह सिद्ध कर दिया कि मेरी शिक्षा को उसने बिल्कुल ठीक ढंग से समझा है।
- b. Buddha told him the whole thing and then explained, instead of listening to the sermon, he proved that it works by giving importance to my teaching, he is absolutely properly understood.
- c. Buddha told them the whole thing/told them the entire incident and then explained, by giving importance to work(karma) instead of coming to listen/of listening to the the sermon he has proved that he has absolutely understood the meaning of my teaching/he has proved that he has understood the meaning of my teaching correctly.
- d. The problems with this translation are:
  - i. The wrong sense of the pronoun “उन्हें” is taken. So instead of considering it as a plural pronoun its singular version is taken.
  - ii. The words in the second phrase are translated in the wrong order changing the meaning of the sentence.
  - iii. Though the approximate translation of the first phrase can be considered of the meaning of “घटना”(event/incident) is lost in translation.

16. Sentence 16:

- a. उसे अब मेरे प्रवचन की आवश्यकता नहीं है।
- b. He does not need my discourse.
- c. Now he no longer requires my sermon.
- d. The problems with this sentence are:
  - i. Words like “अब”(now) have not been translated.
  - ii. The general meaning of the machine translated sentence is not completely wrong but the actual translation carries more weight. “आवश्यकता” means necessity so translating it to requires looks better than need.

17. Sentence 17:

- a. मैं यही तो समझाता हूँ कि अपने विवेक और बुद्धि से सोचो कि कौन सा काम पहले किया जाना जरूरी है।
- b. That would explain his conscience and wisdom that I think what work needed to be done first.
- c. That’s what I keep explaining that use your knowledge and wisdom to think it is important to do which work first/to think which work needs to be done first.

- d. The problems with this translation are:
  - i. The phrase “मैं यही तो समझाता हूँ” is incorrectly translated leaving out “मैं” (I) “यही तो” (that’s what)
  - ii. The literal translation of “विवेक” is knowledge but the machine translates it to conscience.
  - iii. Phrases are incorrectly translated like the machine translated “to think” as “that I think”.

18. Sentence 18:

- a. यदि किसान बीमार बैल को छोड़ कर मेरा प्रवचन सुनने को प्राथमिकता देता तो दवा के बगैर बैल के प्राण निकल जाते।
- b. Bullock sick leave farmers prefer to hear my sermon without medication bulls are ghost.
- c. If the farmer had left the sick bull and given more/first importance to listen to my sermon the bull might have died without medication.
- d. The problems with this translation are:
  - i. The order of word translations within the phrases are incorrect changing the meaning of the sentence. For example the first phrase as translated by the machine makes no sense.
  - ii. The phrase “बैल के प्राण निकल जाते” literally translates to “life would have left the bull” but it can be taken as “the bull might have died” but the machine translates it to “bulls are ghost”. :D

19. Sentence 19:

- a. उसके बाद तो मेरा प्रवचन देना ही व्यर्थ हो जाता।
- b. Then my preaching is meaningless.
- c. After that it my preaching is meaningless.
- d. The problems with this translation are:
  - i. The general meaning of the translation is right though “उसके बाद” actually translates to after that which was ignored by the machine translation.

20. Sentence 20:

- a. मेरे प्रवचन का सार यही है कि सब कुछ त्यागकर प्राणी मात्र की रक्षा करो।
- b. The essence of my sermon mere creature forsake everything to protect it.
- c. The essence of my sermon is that (you should) forsake everything to protect animals/creatures.
- d. The problems with this translation are:
  - i. The second phrase is incorrectly translated changing the meaning of the phrase.
  - ii. The sentence also implies “you should” though it’s not explicitly mentioned in the sentence.

21. Sentence 21:

- a. इस घटना के माध्यम से गांव वालों ने भी उनके प्रवचन का भाव समझ लिया।
- b. Through this event, the villagers understood the sense of his discourse.
- c. Through this event, the villagers also understood the essence/meaning of his sermon.
- d. The problems with this sentence are:
  - i. The machine has translated the sentence almost correctly.
  - ii. Though the real meaning of “भाव” is sense here it means meaning or essence.

The first main disparity that I found was that while English sentences end with “.”, the sentences in Hindi end with “।”. Google Translate translates the “।” to “.” for some web sources but not all. The verbs in hindi are gender specific which when translated by Google Translate often change meanings. Like “वह खेलता है” means he plays and “वह खेलती है” means she plays but the machine does not always recognise this. Though this was noticed only in sentence 11 in this example, in some of the other translations this type of error made it difficult to understand the passage. Writing verbs in plural sense in Hindi may sometimes mean respect and not plural. For example: “उन्होंने” may mean he or they depending on respect so in our story both Buddha and the villagers are referred in the plural sense the former out of respect and the latter because they are plural.

Irregular plural nouns were not identified by Google translate where it always translated it to farmers instead of farmer. This was not often identified by the machine translation.

The reordering of sentences and phrases after translation were not always right and more often than not changed the meaning of the entire sentence.

Out of the many meanings of certain words the best option were not always chosen.

Also words that are implied in a sentence were not predicted by Google translate. For example: If the sentence is: He said, “It was a tough exam but (I) got through it.” here I is implied but it is not predicted by Google translate.

Though the machine translation may work(maybe 70% of the time) if we consider one phrase at a time, it did not do so well if we see the translation of the sentence or even the whole paragraph. Almost none of the sentences from the original paragraph retained their meaning in the machine translation.

To conclude the machine translation of this short story in Hindi completely changed the meaning of the entire story and would not have made any sense to someone who read only the machine translation and so was not very efficient.