An Analysis of Google Translation and Human Translation when translating Idiomatic Expressions from Sinhala into Tamil Translation

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ABSTRACT

Translation is a social phenomenon. Translating a text from one language into another language is not an easy task, especially in idiomatic expressions. This study aims to analyse the idiomatic expressions with Google Translation and Human Translation. Google translation is a free service of Google; it is one of the tools which were used by many of them. This study adopted the descriptive qualitative method to analyse the data. This paper focuses on 20 sentences with idiomatic expressions, which were randomly selected by the researcher and translated through Google Translator and Human Translation (researcher's knowledge). Every sentence was analysed in a detailed manner. Moreover, the final result of the study displayed that twenty out of only four sentences were correctly translated by Google Translate. It was identified that Google translates mostly uses the direct translation method, word for word translation and transliteration method. This paper identified the discussed the mistranslation of idiomatic expressions when using the Google translation.

Keywords: Google translation, Human translation, idiomatic expressions, Sinhala Language, Tamil language

1. Introduction

The translation is one of the important aspects to exchange the news, information, culture, thoughts, and literature among the worldwide people. The translation is a crucial aspect and it changes the synthetically, semantically, and culturally source language text into the target language text. The translation is a social factor. It directly or indirectly influences society. Many scholars think 'translation is a social phenomenon because throughout the translation we can understand another society. The translation is similar to the window because throughout the window we can see the world. As the same, translation is also used to understand another society and culture. Now a day, many people rely on machine translation. Machine translation is not a good platform for all types of translation. Wrong translation will affect another society. Perfect translation also one of the contribution for social development.

The translation is considered a difficult task. Every language has its unique aspects. Proverbs, idioms and collocations cause problems in translation because these aspects differ from one language to another language. Idiomatic expressions are embedded in the language. These expressions are culturally bounded. Idiomatic expressions have expressed the culture, history, religion, tradition, customs, and cultural background of the language; Idiomatic expressions are sometimes unable to translate from one language to another language without proper knowledge of the cultural knowledge of the language. Idiomatic expressions are also considered a part of the language. It is very difficult to handle. Shehzad (2005) stated that, 'Idiomatic expressions act as a lubricant that makes the language flows smoothly '.

According to Baker (1992:63-65), ' Idiomatic expressions are frozen patterns of the language which allow little or no variation in form and, in the case of idioms, they often carry meanings which cannot be deduced from their components Unlike idioms, however, fixed expressions and proverbs often have fairly transparent meanings. The meaning of a proverb can easily be deduced from the meanings of the words which constitute it". Therefore translating the idiomatic expressions is the real challenge for the translator. To overcome this challenge, the translator should extract the figurative meaning of the idiomatic expression and also he/ she should find the parallel expression usage in the target language.

Machine translation (MT) is simply defined as 'Translating a text from one language (source language) into another language (target language) using the computer. Machine translation is a computer application; it is analyzing and transfers the human language source text into the target language without any human assistance or guidance. Machine translation may need some pre-editing and post-editing in the final draft. In the contemporary world, "Google translation" is a very popular service and it is provided by Google. Google translation is extremely used all over the world. Google translation is the easiest and quicker service. Google translation is programmed to support many languages. Now a day's people are using Google Translate all the time. But using Google Translate is not a good solution for all the times especially in literary translation (poetry), legal translation and idiomatic expressions. The main objective of this paper is to analyze the Sinhala idiomatic expressions which were translated into the Tamil language through Google and Human Translation. In Human translation, techniques and strategies play a major role. Good command knowledge of the Source and target language would enhance the human translation. Sinhala and Tamil

languages are the official and national languages of Sri Lanka. Both languages are nourished with cultural aspects. Each language is embedded with its idiomatic expressions. Finding similar expressions in two languages is very rare. So when translating the idiomatic expressions, the translator should be vigilant about the meaning.

2. Literature Review

Many theories defined translation. The translation is not only an act it is considered an art. Catford (1956) stated as translation is a process which replaces the textual material of the source text with the target text with equivalent textual material. Munday (2001:5) define translation means changing the origin of the source text into another target language. In general, Translation is not an easy task. The person who involves in the translation may face many problems especially in translating Idioms. Translating idiomatic expressions from one language into another language is one of the challenging tasks for the translator. Larson (1984:143) stated that idioms should be translated with great care and caution. When translating idiomatic expressions first of all the translator must understand/comprehend the meaning of the idiom and then need to find the natural equivalent / parallel way to render the meaning of the idiom to the target language. Translating literally or word for word methods will be a disaster. It will mislead the meaning of the expression. Newmark (1988:125) also mentioned that "these (idiomatic expressions) are never translated in a word for word method". Larson (1984:20) mentioned that translating an idiom in the literal method will be the resulting nonsense in the target language. Baker (1992: 68) stated that idiomatic and fixed expression problems occur mainly in two areas: 1) the ability to identify and interpret/render an idiom correctly; 2) the obstacles that occur when rendering the various aspects of meaning that an idiom or a fixed expression into the target language. Baker (1992: 68) mentioned the difficulties in translating the idiom as follows:

1. When an idiomatic expression has no equivalent in the target language. Especially, which contain culture-specific items.

2. Target language may have a similar counterpart in the idiomatic expression, but the context is sometimes different and it uses different connotations in different expressions.

3. Idiomatic expressions may have the same idiomatic and literal meaning in the source text and also be similar to the target language idiom which corresponds to the source language idiom both in form and in meaning, and then the play on idiom cannot be successfully rendered in the target text.

4. Convention of using idioms in written language discourse, the contexts in which they can be used, and their frequency of use may be different in the source and target language. (Baker, 1992:71-75)

The Translation of idiomatic expressions: strategies.

Translating an idiom from one language into another language depends on many factors. Mostly similar meaning idiomatic expressions in two languages are very rare. At that time translation strategies would be helpful for the translator to deal with idiomatic phrases. Baker (1992: 76) discussed the translation strategies for translating idioms.

1. **Using an idiom of similar meaning and form** –This strategy expresses that when a translator is using an idiom which reproduces the same meaning as that of the source language idiom to the target language and this strategy consists of similar lexical items.

2. **Using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form**. – This strategy means when finding an idiomatic expression in the target language that has a similar meaning to the source language idiomatic expression and this strategy consists of different lexical items.

3. **Borrowing the source language idiom**- This is a common strategy which uses lone words for translating the Cultural specific items or words to another language. If it is possible, the idioms can be borrowed from one language to another.

4. **Translation by paraphrase** – This is a very common strategy in translating idiomatic expressions. When the target language does not have an appropriate equivalent idiom in the target language or when it is seen to have inappropriate to use idiomatic language in the target language. Paraphrasing means wring the essence of meaning. So when a translator does not have equivalent idiomatic expressions in the target language, he may write the essence of the meaning of the idiom.

5. **Translation by the omission of the play on idiom** – This strategy means translating only the literal meaning of an idiom in a context which allows for a concrete reading of otherwise playful use of language.

6. **Translating by the omission of the entire idiom**- In this strategy, Sometimes the translator deletes or omits the idiom when the absence of idiom in the target language idiom. Therefore idiom may be omitted in the target text because it has no close or related match in the target language and its meaning cannot be easily paraphrased, or for stylistic reasons. Nevertheless, a translator always tries to use paraphrase the meaning and idea of the idiom accurately in the target language.

One of the techniques and strategies using the human rather than Google translation is a free translation tool which translates the documents in seconds. It is called automated machine translation. To perform this translation, the computers were systemized and stored with billions of vocabularies and language sets of rules.

Eugene Nida discusses about the problems of loss in translation, particularly when a translator is faced with terms or concepts in the source language but does not exist in the target language. The loss is the disappearing of the certain features in the target language which is also present in the source language. According to Nida , translation loss can be two types.

1.   **Inevitable loss**- It happens due to the divergent systems of two languages regardless of the skill and competence of the translator who cannot produce equivalent and resorts to compensatory strategies.

2.   **Avertable loss** –It happens due to the translator's failure to find the appropriate equivalents.

Translation loss can be attributed to failure by the translator to give an element meaning such as expressiveness where the impact, sprite and vividness of the text are lost. If the translator is not competent in the target language, some words and phrases may be omitted hence loss occurs. To fix this problem translator should be versatile and innovative in dealing with languages.

3. Methodology

This study adopted the descriptive qualitative method to analyze the data. To achieve the main objective of this study, 20 idiomatical expressions were randomly selected by the researcher and it was translated into Google translation and was compared and analyzed qualitatively with the reference to the researchers' knowledge in the native language (Tamil) and background linguistic knowledge. Now a day, Due to the vast improvement in the Technology field, many computer-assisted translation tools (CAT tools) are invented very rapidly. Computer-assisted translation is a process, which was using software to aid human translators to transfer the meaning of written text from one language into another language. In this research, the researcher selected the Google translation to utilize in translating the Sinhala language proverbs into the Tamil language. Nevertheless, mislead translation was presented, analyzed and discussed with the equivalent idiomatic translation in the target language.

4. Result and Discussion

In the table below, the Source language indicates Sinhala language and the Target language is the Tamil language which was translated by Google translation**.**

Table 1.Google translation

| Sinhala idiomatical expressions	Google translation
අද සිට ගුරුවරුන් **අකුරට වැඩ.**	ஆசிரியர்கள் இன்று முதல் எழுத்துப்ஏர்வமாக வேலை செய்கின்றார்கள்.
අම්මා නංගිට කියන දෙයක් අටුවා ටීකා නැතුව කියපං කියා කීවාය	அம்மா தன் தங்கையிடம் என்ன செல்கிறாள் என்று கமெண்ட் செய்துவிட்டு, கருத்து இல்லாமல் செல்லச்சொன்னாள்.
ලොකුඅයගේ අතිනුත් **අත්වැරදි සිදුවෙනවා.**	லோகுவாயாவின் கைகளாலும் தவறுகள் நடக்கின்றன.
තාත්තා කඩේට ගොස් **අත්පිට මුදලට** බඩු අරං අවේ .	அப்பா கடைக்குச் சென்று மளிகைப்பொருட்களை எடுத்து வருவார்.
අනිත් ආයගේ ප්‍රශ්නවලට **අත දාන්න එපා.**	மற்றவர்களின் பிரச்சினைகளை தொடாதே.
නංගීගේ විභාගය **අත ළඟ.**	சகோதரியின் தேர்வு நெருங்கிவிட்டது.
සමන් හා විමල් පොඩිකලෙ සිට **අඹ යාළුවෝ.**	சமனும் விமலும் பொடிகளே மாம்பழ நண்பர்கள்.
නංගි තමන්ගේ පොත ගෙදර **අස්සක් මුල්ලක් හැර** හෙව්වා.	என் சகோதரி தன் புத்தகத்தை வீட்டின் ஒவ்வொரு மூலையிலும் தேடினாள்.
නතාෂා **ආවාට ගියාට** පාඩම් කරනවා	நடாஷா வந்து படிக்கிறாள்.
ඊයේ ආපු ප්‍රයිවට් බස් **ඔබ ගමනක්** ආවේ.	நேற்று ஒரு தனியார் பேருந்து வந்தது.
හේමාල්ට සිංහල ප්‍රශ්න පත්‍රය **කජු කන්නා වගේ ලේසියි.**	சிங்கள வினாத்தாள் ஹேமாலுக்கு முந்திரி சாப்பிடுவது போல் எளிதானது.
දැන් කාලේ දේශපාලකයෝ ආණ්ඩුවට **කඩේ යනවා.**	தற்காலத்தில்அரசியல்வாதிகள்அரசாங்கத்திற்கு கடைக்குச் செல்கிறார்கள்.
අපේ මල්ලි අම්මා වැඩක් කීවාම **කර අරිනවා.**	நம்ம தம்பி ஏதாவது சொன்னால் வாயைத்திறப்பான்.
ගෙදර නංගි තමයි **කොච්චි කරල.**	வீட்டில் உள்ள சகோதரிகள் தான் பயிற்சி எடுப்பவர்கள்.
ඒගොල්ලන්ගේ මිතුරුකම් **කෝපි කාලේ කතා.**	அவர்களின் நட்பு காபி டைம் கதைகள்.
දේශපාලකයෝ හරියට **ගස් ගෙඩ්බො වගේ.**	அரசியல்வாதிகள் மரத்தவளைகளைப் போன்றவர்கள்.
ගුරුන්ටත් **අකුරු වරදිනවා** නෑ .	ஆசிரியர்கள் கூட எழுத்துப்பிழை தவறுவதில்லை.
නන්දා හැමදාම සිරිපාලව **ගොනාට අන්දනවා.**	நந்தா எப்போதும் சிறிபாலாவை கொடுமைப்படுத்துவார்.
දැන් කාලේ බඩුවල මිලට මට **තරු විසිවුණා.**	தற்காலத்தில் பொருட்களின் விலை என்னை நட்சத்திரமாக்கியுள்ளது.
ඒ ළමයා යන යන තැන **ලෙඩක් දා ගන්නවා**	அந்தக் குழந்தை எங்கு சென்றாலும் நோய்வாய்ப்படும்.
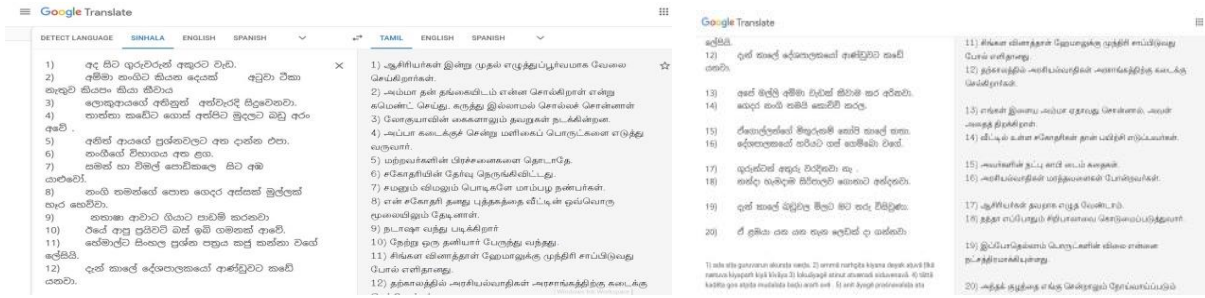
Fig. 1: Google translation

Analysis of Google translation with Human translation.

1. Idiomatic Expression (I.E) අද සිට ගුරුවරුන් **අකුරට වැඩ**

Google Translation(G.T) ஆசிரியர்கள் இன்று முதல் எழுத்துப்பேர்வமாக வேலை செய்கின்றார்கள்.

Human Translation (H.T) இன்றிலிருந்து ஆசிரியர்கள் தங்களின் பணியை தொடருகின்றனர்.

Here අකුරට වැඩ means resume the duty as instructed. Google translation is similar to Human translation.

2. (I.E) අම්මා නංගිට කියන දෙයක් **'අටුවා ටීකා නැතුව'** කියපං කියා කිවාය.

(G.T) அம்மா அக்காவிடம் என்ன பேசுகிறாள் என்று கமெண்ட் செய்துவிட்டு கருத்து செல்ல வேண்டாம் என்று சொன்னாள்.

(H.T) அம்மா தங்கையை, செல்வதை சுருக்கமாக சொல்லும் படி கூறினாள்.

Here අටුවා ටීකා නැතුව means, *attuwa* is a book which was written to give more clarifications and details for a book. Google translation fails to render the correct meaning of the source language.

3. (I.E) ලොකුඤයගේ අතිනුත් **අත්වැරදි** සිදුවෙනවා.

(G.T) லோகுவாயாவின் கைகளாலும் தவறுகள் நடக்கின்றன.

(H.T) பெரியவர்களினாலும் சிறிய தவறுகள் இடம்பெறுகின்றன.

අත්වැරදි means mistakes which happened unintentionally. But here ලොකුඤයගේ is transliterated as லோகுவாயாவின் but the actual meaning is elderly people and also ' අත්වැරදි' means small mistakes, but Google directly translate the following word as '*கைகளாலும் தவறுகள்*'.

4. (I.E) තාත්තා කඩේට ගොස් **අත්පිට මුදලට** බඩු අරං අවේ.

(G.T) அப்பா கடைக்குச் சென்று பொருட்களை எடுத்து வருவார்

(H.T) அப்பா கடைக்குச் சென்று கையிலிருந்த பணத்திற்கு பொருட்கள் வாங்கிவந்தார்.

Here අත්පිට මුදලට means the available money which was in hand without any loans. අත්පිට is the word omitted in the Google translation.

5. (I.E) අනිත් ආයගේ ප්‍රශ්නවලට **අක දාන්න එපා.**

(G.T) மற்றவர்களின் பிரச்சினைகளை தொடாதே.

(H.T) மற்றவர்களின் பிரச்சினைகளில் தலையிட வேண்டாம்.

Here the literal meaning of අත දාන්න එපා is கை இட வேண்டாம்; in the Tamil language, but the idiomatic meaning is தலையிட வேண்டாம். Which means do not involves in others' problems. Here Google translation did a better job, but it slightly fails to render the idiomatic way in target language.

6. (I.E) නංගීගේ විභාගය **අත ළඟ.**

  (G.T) *சகோதரியின் தேர்வு நெருங்கிவிட்டது.*

  (H.T) *சகோதரியின் தேர்வு நெருங்கிவிட்டது.*

In this idiomatic expression, the Google translation and Human translation is all most same. අත ළඟ means 'nearby'. There is no translation loss occurred in this idiomatic expression.

7. (I.E) සමන් හා විමල් පොඩිකලෙ සිට **අඹ යාළුවෝ.**

  (G.T) *சமனும் விமலும் பொடிகளே மாம்பழ நண்பர்கள்.*

  (H.T) *சமனும் விமலும் பால்ய நண்பர்கள்.*

Here අඹ යාළුවෝ means the childhood / best friends in English. In Google translation අඹ යාළුවෝ is translated in word for word method as *மாம்பழ நண்பர்கள;* without considering about the context. This idiomatic expression is usually using in the Sinhalese day to day communication. Correct contextual meaning of the idiomatic expression is *'பால்ய நண்பர்கள்'* in Tamil language.

8. (I.E) නංගි නමන්ගේ පොත ගෙදර **අස්සක් මුල්ලක් හැර** හෙව්වා.

  (G.T) *வீட்டின் ஒவ்வொரு மூலையிலும் சகோதரி நமனின் புத்தகம் தேடப்பட்டது.*

  (H.T) *தங்கை தனது புத்தகத்தை வீட்டின் ஒவ்வொரு மூலை முடுக்கெல்லாம் தேடினாள்.*

Here අස්සක් මුල්ලක් හැර means 'search without any each and every corner of the house.' Google and Human translation is almost same when translating this idiomatic expression.

9. (I.E) නතාෂා **ආවාට ගීයාට** පාඩම් කරනවා

  (G.T) *நடாஷா வந்து படிக்கிறாள்*

  (Direct translation)   *நதாஷா வந்து போனதிற்கு படிக்கின்றாள்.*

  (H.T)   *நதாஷா ஏனோ தானோ என படிக்கின்றாள்.*

ආවාට ගීයාට is an idiomatic expression, which means doing something without any responsibilities. Here Google Translation is not comprehended the meaning of the idiomatic expression and ආවාට is translated as வந்து   and ගීයාට is omitted in the translation. Here rather than the Google translation, human translation did a better translation.

10. (I.E) ඊයේ ආපු පුයිවට බස් **ඔඩි ගමනක්** ආවේ

  (G.T) *நேற்று ஒரு தனியார் பேருந்து வந்தது.*

(H.T) நேற்று வந்த தனியார் பேருந்து ஆமை வேகத்தில் மெதுவாக வந்தது.

Here ඉබ් ගමනක් is an idiomatic expression which was omitted in the Google translation. Loss of translation causes a vast problem when rendering the meaning in target language. ඉබ් ගමනක් means slow as a turtle, which means exceptionally slow or sluggish , not fast, very slow.

11. (I.E) හේමාල්ට සිංහල ප්‍රශ්න පත්‍රය **කජු කන්නා වගේ** ලේසියි.

(G.T) சிங்கள வினாத்தாள் ஹேமாலுக்கு முந்திரி சாப்பிடுவது போல் எளிதானது.

(H.T) ஹேமாலுக்கு சிங்கள வினாத்தாள் முந்திரிப்பழம் சாப்பிடுவது போல் எளிதானது.

Here Google translation and Human translation is almost same and there is no addition or omission happened.

12. (I.E) දැන් කාලේ දේශපාලකයෝ ආණ්ඩුවට **කඩේ යනවා**.

(G.T) தற்காலத்தில் அரசியல்வாதிகள்அரசாங்கத்திற்கு கடைக்குச் செல்கிறார்கள்.

(H.T) தற்கால அதற்கால அரசியல்வாதிகள் தங்களின் சுய நலத்திற்காக அரசாங்கத்திதை அதிரிக்கின்றனர்.ரசியல்வாதிகள் தங்களின் சுய நலத்திற்காக அரசாங்கத்திதை அதிரிக்கின்றனர்.

කඩේ යනවා means going to shop but the meaning may change according to the context. Here කඩේ යනවා is a term related to politics, so the meaning also changes according to the context. So the meaning of the idiomatic expression is 'supports or flavor someone for their personal benefits. Google Translate did word for word translation. It completely misleads the meaning of the source phrase. Finding the contextual meaning is one of the difficult tasks for Google translate. Here the idiomatic term should be translated with additional information then only target audents understand the sense of the sentence.

13. (I.E) අපේ මල්ලි අම්මා වැඩක් කීවාම **කර අරිනවා.**

(G.T) நம்ம தம்பி ஏதாவது சொன்னால் வாயைத்திறப்பான்.

(H.T) அம்மா ஏதாவது வேலை சொன்னால் எங்களின் தம்பி செய்வதில்லை.

Here කර අරිනවා means not accept any work or responsibilities. Google translates this idiomatic expression as 'வாயைத்திறப்பான்'. It completely wrong translation because வாயைத்திறப்பான் means 'opens mouth' . Google does not comprehend the idiomatic meaning of the phrase. The actual meaning is not doing any works.

14. (I.E) ගෙදර නංගි තමයි **කොච්චි කරල.**

(G.T) வீட்டில் உள்ள சகோதரிகள் தான் பயிற்சி எடுப்பவர்கள்.

(H.T) வீட்டில் தங்கை தான் கடுகு சிறிதானாலும் காரம் பெரிது போன்றவள்.

Finding a similar idiom in the target language is a complex task because it depends on the translators' in-depth knowledge of the target language. Here கடுகு சிறிதானாலும் காரம்

පెරිது is an idiomatic expression which was similar to the idiomatic expression කොච්චි කරල in the Sinhala language. In the above expression, Google translation is completely wrong. It does not comprehend the source phrase.

15. (I.E) ඒගොල්ලන්ගේ මිතුරුකම් **කෝපි කාලේ කතා**.

   (G.T) *அவர்களின் நட்பு காபி டைம் கதைகள்.*

   (H.T) *அவர்களின் நட்பு என்பது ஒரு பழைய காலத்து கதையாகும்.*

Here කෝපි කාලේ කතා means old-time stories. In Google translation, කෝපි කාලේ කතා is transliterated as '*காபி டைம் கதைகள்*'.It does not render the meaning of the source language meaning into the Target language. Here target language meaning is not clear and it misleads the main idea of the source text.

16. (I.E) දේශපාලකයෝ හරියට **ගස් ගෙම්බො වගේ**

   (G.T) *அரசியல்வாதிகள் மரத்தவளைகளைப் போன்றவர்கள்.*

   (H.T) *அரசியல்வாதிகள் மரத்தவளைகளைப் போல் எந்நேரத்திலும் தங்களின் நலத்திற்காக பக்கம் மாறுபவர்கள்.*

When translating idiomatic expressions' the direct translation method is not appropriate, when the meaning is not clear in the target language. Here translating directly this term '*ගස් ගෙම්බො වගේ*' into Tamil as '*மரத்தவளைகளைப் போல*'. It is did not render the idiomatic meaning in the Tamil language. So translating the idiomatic expression with its inherent meaning will be readable in the target language. So Google Translate does not adopt any strategies.

17. (I.E) **ගුරුන්ටත් අකුරු වරදිනවා නෑ .**

   (G.T) *ஆசிரியர்கள் கூட எழுத்துப்பிழை தவறுவதில்லை.*

   (H.T) *யானைக்கும் அடி சறுக்கும்.*

Idioms should be translated with some strategies and techniques of translation. Using an idiom of similar meaning but a dissimilar form is one of the strategies used for idiomatic expressions translation. In Google Translate, the idiomatic expression '*ගුරුන්ටත් අකුරු වරදිනවා නෑ*' is directly translated as '*ஆசிரியர்கள் கூட எழுத்துப்பிழை தவறுவதில்லை*' but when facing the idiom, first of all, the translator needs to find the similar meaning idiom in the target language. Here the Tamil language has a similar idiom to the Sinhala language. At that time translator needs to replace the relevant idiom in the target language.

18. (I.E) නන්දා හැමදාම සිරිපාලව **ගොනාට අන්දනවා**.

   (G.T) *நந்தா எப்போதும் சிறிபாலாவை கொடுமைப்படுத்துவார்*

   (H.T) *நந்தா எப்போதும் சிறிபாலாவை ஏமாற்றுகின்றார்.*

The meaning of the Sinhala idiomatic expression is 'Cheating someone'. But in Google Translation is translated in the sense of bullying someone. It completely misleads the meaning of the source text.

19. (I.E) දැන් කාලේ බඩුවල මීලට මට **කරු විසිවුණා.**

   (G.T) தற்காலத்தில் பொருட்களின் விலை என்னை நட்சத்திரமாக்கியுள்ளது.

   (H.T) தற்காலத்தில் பொருட்களின் விலை என்னை ஆச்சரியப்படுத்துகின்றது.

In Google translation, the Sinhala idiomatic expression '**කරු විසිවුණා**' is translated as '*நட்சத்திரமாக்கியுள்ளது* - Has made the star'.It is fairly wrong translation. The actual meaning is 'Surprising'.

20. (I.E) ඒ ළමයා යන යන තැන **ලෙඩක් දා ගන්නවා**

   (G.T) அந்தக் குழந்தை எங்கு சென்றாலும் நோய்வாய்ப்படும்.

   (H.T) அந்த பிள்ளை எங்குச்சென்றாலும் பிரச்சினை ஏற்படுத்துகின்றது.

Here direct meaning of ලෙඩක් දා ගන්නවා is நோய்வாய்ப்படும். But the inherent meaning of the idiomatic expression is 'making some troubles.' So Google translation does not comprehend the actual meaning of the idiom.

Table 2. Final analysis of Google Translation.

Idiomatic Expressions	Google Translation
Correct Translation	04
Wrong Translation	16
Total	20

5. Conclusion

The findings of this study provide a special insight into Google translation and Human translation in idiomatic expression translation. It has been proven that Google translation is not a good solution for translating idiomatic expressions. There are only four sentences that are correct out of 20 sentences. It is proved that sometimes translation loss is inevitable in Google translation. Google translation mostly uses the direct translation method, word for word translation and transliteration method to translate the idiomatic expressions. Google translation does not inquire about the context of the text. The same word has a different meaning according to the context and where it is placed. When using Google Translate, students or translators should be very cautious. Human translation is always considered a faithful translation of the source author and source text. Although, Google translation is a very fast and easy to translate from one language to another, it is not a good option for translating literary pieces (poetry, prose), idiomatic expressions, legal translation etc.

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