The Accuracy of the Translation of English Verb Phrase into Indonesian Using Google Translate

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Abstract: *As we know, translation has been popular in the past since it is very important in human's life for communication. But the translation can be meaningless if the product is not accurate. Google translate is one media that has been used widely by people. Therefore, this research is aimed to check the accuracy of the Translation of English Verb Phrase into Indonesian Using Google Translate. This research used qualitative method to research the accuracy of the translation of English verb phrase into Indonesian using Google Translate. The main source of the data was the product of Google Translate. The source of the data was subtitle Movie of Alice in Wonderland. There were several techniques to collect the data, they were: 1). Downloading the subtitle Movie Alice in Wonderland and, 2). Making the data table for source text and target text. To analyze the data, the techniques were organizing, categorizing, identifying and classifying, analyzing, and making the conclusion. There were three translation categories, they were: Accurate, Less Accurate, and Inaccurate translation. The finding of this research showed from 60 data, there were 40 accurate translation, 11 less accurate translation, and 9 inaccurate translation. The researchers concluded that the accuracy of the translation of English verb phrase into Indonesian using Google Translate was accurate translation.*
Keywords: *Accuracy, google translate, translation, verb phrase*

I. INTRODUCTION

According to House (2015:2), translation is as the result of linguistic-textual operation in which a text in one language is re-contextualized in another language. Besides that, Nainggolan et al (2020) stated that translation is to be capable of understanding in the intention of the writer in the source language (SL) on one hand, and how it is ough to be properly transferred into the target language (TL) on one hand (Herman and Rajagukguk, 2020).

Based on the quotation above, it can be stated that when a translator translates source language into the target language, she/he should be able to transfer the meaning as close the author intention. Today, there are many emerging of translator based technologies that can facilitate us in translating words, phrase, clause, and sentence. One of the most popular technology righ now is Google Translate.

Google Translate was launched in 2006. Google Translate provides so many languages from different country. Google Translate will help us translate words, phrase, clause, sentence,

and text into another language automatically, from source language (SL) into the target language (TL) so that it helps reader as they are trying to understand the message of translation. But, Google Translate is not always translating correctly. For example: verb phrase.

According to Silalahi (2016: 54), verb phrase is the main verb which has more than one auxuliary verbs or helping verbs that accompany verb in constructing the grammatical sentence and giving the meaning. Besides that, Broekhuis *et al* (2010) stated that verb phrase is part of clause and sentence which describes more information about subject.

Many people right now are using Google Translate as their tool. But, the result is not always correct. For example, in source text, I doubt *they will notice* if we never arrive. In target text, Aku ragu kalau mereka *menyadari* kita tidak pernah datang. In the target language. The modal verb *will* is not translated or omission. The verb *menyadari* is inaccurate because the translation made by Google Translate is wrong and inconsistent. The translation is not conveyed clearly. Accordingly, the researchers want to conduct a research, especially in verb phrases.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Translation
1. Definition of Translation

According to Catford (1965) as cited in Herman (2016:84), translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL). Beside that "translation is a phenomenon that has a huge effect on everyday life. The first of these two senses relates to translation as a *process*, the second as *product*. The first sense focuses on the role of the translator in taking the original or *source text* (ST) and turning it into a text in another language (the *target text*, TT). The second sense centers on the concrete translation the *product* produced by the translator (Hatim and Munday, 2004 as cited in Herman, 2017:73; Herman, 2018). Bell cited in Newmark (2010:25) said that the word "translation" has three distinguishable meaning, namely:

a) Translating: the process (To translate; the activity rather than the tangible object)
b) A translation: the work of process of translating
c) Translation: the abtract concept which encompasses both the process of translating and the work of that process

2. Meaning and Form

Translation is the process of transferring the meaning and information from the source language (SL) into the target language (TL) (Sinaga et al, 2020:2; Thao et al, 2020). She intended to say that translation is about finding the equivalent replacement of target language from textual material of source language. Here the form of source language will be replaced with the form of target language, since translation, basically, is a change of form (Larson, 1998:3). So, in translating, there will be form changes while the meaning is still the same. The meaning, which is being transferred, must be held constant. That is why before translating, the meaning of source material needs to be understood or analyzed correctly before recoded into the target language, since meaning is the greatest importance in translation. These meanings should be transferred, encoded, and recoded into the new target language. Theoretically, there will be no

any extraneous information, change of meanings or distortion of facts of the source texts. For example:

        A   : I was feeling blue since we *have graduated* (Form in source language)
               : Saya merasa sedih sejak *wisuda* (Meaning in target language)

        B   : Just relax (Form in source language)
               : santai (Meaning in target language)

B. The Accuracy
1. Definition of Accuracy

Accuracy is as the suitable and detailed explanation of the source message and the transmission of that message as exactly as possible (Rahimi cited in Nugroho, 2017:19). Hence, Farahani cited in Nadhianti (2015: 21) explained accuracy refers to the extent to which the writer translates a text accurately and precisely. He believed that there are two possible ways in which one can determine the degree of accuracy of the translation.

2. Assessment Method of Translation Accuracy

The accuracy of the translation can not be cosidered good or not directly. The aspect should exist to it. To know whther the translation is accurate or not, it needs to examine the accuracy of translation. This table below is from (Nababan 2010:50) and adapted from Moorkens et al (2018: 59) which the researchers placed the accuracy based on the standard correctness.

Table 1. Assessment Method of Translation Accuracy

Translation Category	Score	Indication
Accurate	3	Accurate here is the content of words, phrase, clauses, and senetnces in the source language is correctly transfered into the target language. The translation is clear to the evaluator and no rewriting is needed. Mostly message from source language and transferred into the target language correctly. There are no distortions in meaning. The meaning is clear and easy to understand, consistent, and terminology. Parameters for deciding accurate is meaning (the mening is equivalence), and no error or mistakes.
Less Accurate	2	The meaning of words, phrases, clauses, or sentences in the source text is mostly conveyed accurately in the target text. However, there are still distortions in meaning (ambiguity, and deletion that distracts the meaning.

Translation Category	Score	Indication
Inaccurate	1	The meaning of words, phrases, clauses, or sentences in the source text is not conveyed accurately in the target text, mistranslation, unjustified addition, wrong and inconsistent, non translation

C. Phrase
1. Definiton

According Silalahi (2016: 47), phrase is a group of word which does not express a complete event and does not have its own subject and predicate but have meaning. According to Morley (2000: 62), phrase is regarded as a grouping of one or more words which focus around a headword element which together perform the grammatical role which in circumstance could be expressed by saying a single word. Besides that, DeCapupa (2008) defined that phrase is as group of word that does not contain a verb and its subject and is used as a single part of speech.

2. Kinds of Phrase

Phrases are the class of word which functions as the headeword. For example, a noun or nominal phrase has a nominal headword, a verbal phrase has a verbal headword, and so on (Jong-Bok and Sells, 2008:22-26). They also assumed that phrases divided into several kinds. Namely:

2.1 Noun Phrase

Noun phrase is a phrase that contains and is centered on noun. The possible constituents of noun phrase are determiner, pre-modifier, head, and post-modifier. The central element of noun phrase is called head. The head may have words before it called post-modifier. Pre-modifier of nouns are always realized as adjective phrases.

2.2 Verb Phrase

The constituent that a verb phrase must contain verb which verb phrases are centered on verb. There are two kinds of verb in English, lexical and auxiliary. Lexical verbs are the ones that belong to general vocabulary of the language. For example, run, study, shatter, depend, pretend, e,tc. Auxuliary verbs is set of verbs. The auxuliary verb are, be, have, and do (which can be also as lexical) and modal.
The verb phrase with auxuliary are, be, and have

Auxuliary or helping verbs accompany main verbs. By grammatical meaning, auxuliaries tell us something about verb phrase. For example:
I *have always liked* cat
Joel *is teaching* now
Erny *does not go* to school
Elia *did not like* his homework
John *was teaching* when the bell rang

2.3 Adjective Phrase

The main word in adjective phrase is adjective, which adjective as a headword. Adjective phrase is used to express the state of affair of a noun.

2.4 Adverb Phrase

Adverbs phrases are often used to modify verbs or adjectives. The headword is adverb. Example, soundly, sleep soundly, almost certainly.

2.5 Prepositional Phrase

Prepositional phrase consist of a head preposition and object or complement, which is typically noun phrase. The structure is: Head/Preposition + Object/Compliment.

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this research, the researchers used qualitative. According to Ary *et al* (2010: 29), qualitative research seeks to understand a phenomenon by focusing on the total picture rather than breaking it down into variables and description of understanding rather than a numerical analysis data. Besides that, Creswell (2014:4) stated that qualitative research is a research for exploring and understand the meaning individuals or groups a scribe to social or human problem. That is to say, it aims to help us to understand the social world in which we live and why things are the way they are (Pasaribu et al, 2020:15). Referring to the previous argumentation, it can be indicated that qualitative research means for understanding the social phenomenon, based on the description rather than numerical data analysis.

A. Data Source

To obtain the data, data was subtitle Movie of Alice in Wonderland. The reason that the researchers chose this subtitle was the researchers would analyze the data of verb phrase in the subtitle Movie of Alice in Wonderland. The researchers chose the subtitle because as far as the researchers looked that there were none that attach the special of verb phrase.

B. Techniques of Data Collection

The researchers used several techniques to collect the data.

1. Downloading the data.
   Before analyzing the data, the researchers firstly downloaded the data from the internet.
2. Selecting the data.
   After downloading the data, the researchers selected the data which the data is verb phrase.
3. Making the data table.
   After the researchers finished selecting the data, the data will be made in the table.

C. Techniques of Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the researchers analyzed the data by applying these several techniques.

1. Organizing

    The researchers would write down the subtitle of the Movie as many 60 data. The researchers only collected the data as many as 60 data. The data was in the table.

2. Categorizing

    After the researchers collected the raw data, the next steps was to categorize the raw data.

3. Identifying and classifying

    The next steps were to identify and classify the data. After the data was categorized based on the category, the researchers would indentify and classify the data into relevant categories that provided.

4. Analyzing

    In this steps, the data would be analyzed one by one according to the categorization system. The data was translated sentence by sentence by using Google Translate. After translating the data, the researchers would analyze the data based on the category of the accuracy.

5. Drawing the conclusion

    In the last step, after the data finish being analyzed, the researchers would make the conclusion.

D. Research Validity

This research applied credibility to obtain the trustworthiness of the data. Credibility used to ensure the correctness of the data. To find out the credibility, this research used triangulation technique. According to Moleong in Bachri (2010: 54), triangulation is a technique for checking the trustworthiness of data by using something outside of the data to verify the data or to compare them. There are five types of triangulation, they are by source, time, theory, researchers, and method. The researchers used triangulation of source. The findings of this research were triangulated by other judgements called consultans.

IV. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Findings

Table 2 below shows that from 60 data, there were 40 data accurate translation, there were 11 data less accurate translation, and there were 9 inaccurate translation. From 60 data above, the most result was accurate translation. It means that the accuracy of the translation of English verb phrase into Indonesian using Google Translate was accurate translation.

Table 2. Total number of Translation Category by using Google Translate

No	Translation Category	Total
1.	Accurate	40

2.	Less Accurate	11
3.	Inaccurate	9
TOTAL		60

In order to give more detail explanation, after making the table, the finding was set into the chart as well.

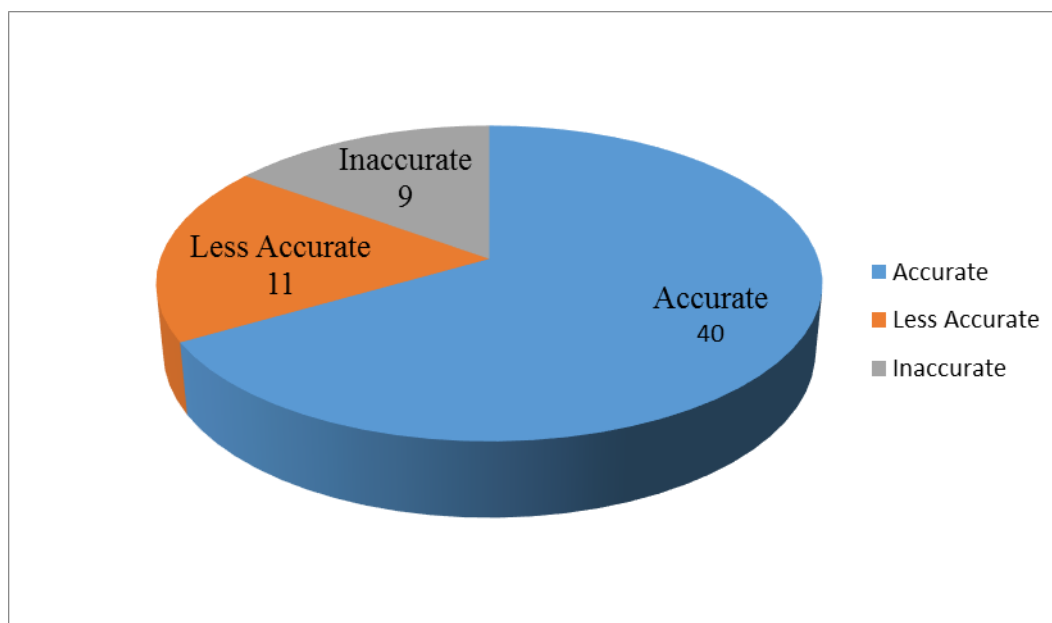**Figure 1.** *Accuracy of Translation by using Google Translate*

4.2 Discussion
      Based on the analysis above, the result was accurate translation. By using reference from Nababan and Moorken, the discussion was below.

1. Accurate Translation
ST   : Charles, *you have finally   lost* your sense.
TT   : Charles, *kau akhirnya kehilangan* akalmu.

      Based on the reference, text above was said accurate translation. Accurate here is the content of words, phrase, clauses, and senetnces in the source language is correctly transfered into the target language. The translation is clear to the evaluator and no rewriting is needed. Mostly message from source language and transferred into the target language correctly. There are no distortions in meaning. The meaning is clear and easy to understand, consistent, and terminology. Accurate is meaning (the meaning is equivalence), and no error or mistakes.

2. Less Accurate Translation

ST   : What if it *was agreed* that "proper" was wearing a coldfish on your head?
TT   : Bagaimana jika *menyetujui* bahwa "benar" mengenakan coldfish dikepalamu?

The text above was considered less accurate translation. The meaning of phrases was less accurate. In the target text, there was still distortions in meaning ambiguity, and omission.

3. Inaccurate Translation

ST   : You *have brought* the wrong, Alice.
TT   : Anda salah, alice.

The meaning is totally not conveyed accurately. The meaning of words, phrases, clauses, or sentences in the source text is not conveyed accurately in the target text, mistranslation, omission, wrong and inconsistent.

V. CONCLUSION

Based on the research finding and anlysis data, the conclusion are; from the 60 data of verb phrases found in subtitle Movie of Alice in Wonderland, there are three categories to define the accuracy of translation. The research findings showed each of three category occurs. To answer the research problem, the most dominant category appear is the answer of the research problem. From the finding and analysis data there are 40 data verb phrases are considered accurate translation. 11 data verb phrases are considered less accurate translation, and finally 9 data of verb phrases are considered inaccurate translation. So, the There are 40 data verb phrases are considered accurate translation. For all Google Translate users, now Google Translate could be used. But, there was still any error in translating verb phrases.

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