

Accuracy of the Translations of English Noun Phrases into Indonesian Using Google Translate

Widya Nainggolan¹, Bloner Sinurat², Bertaria Sohnata Hutauruk³

^{1,2,3}English Education Department, Universitas HKBP Nommensen Medan, Indonesia
widyaolan97@gmail.com¹, bloner.sinurat@uhn.ac.id², rianahutauruk@yahoo.com³

Abstract: *This research aims at finding out of the accuracy level of Google Translate from English into Indonesian. This research was a descriptive qualitative research. The main source of the data was the output translation of Google Translate. The sample noun phrases of this research were putted from Rysava's (2012:5-8, 14, 17, 25-26, 34-37, 39, 41-42). There were twenty five samples of noun phrases. The researchers took three translators as the population of target readers because it was assumed that the possible users of Google Translate were translators. After analyzing the data, the researchers found out from the 25 data of noun phrases, 11 data as accurate translation, 13 data as less accurate translation, and 1 data as inaccurate translation. Or in percentage, 1,31 as accurate translation, 1.04 as less accurate translation, and 0.04 as inaccurate translation. A translation can be regarded as accurate if the percentage is 1.31 until 2.00. On the contrary, it is regarded as less accurate translation if the percentage is 0.71 until 1.30, and inaccurate if the percentage is 0.01 until 0.70. In short, the researchers concluded that the accuracy of the translations of English noun phrases into Indonesian using Google Translate is less accurate.*

Keywords: *Accuracy, google translate, noun phrase, translation*

I. INTRODUCTION

Human as a social creature need the communication each other to build the relationship and socialization. The people can do the communication if one each other are understand what they talking about and what the point of conversation as a goal. According to Ramelan (2003:1), "Man speaks a language as a means of communication which other people, as tool to express his ideas and wishes. Without language it is hard to imagine how people can cooperate and get along with another." Language is a tool that make the people can do the communication as a conversation and written. Language is one of the most important things in communication among the nations in all over the world (Hutauruk, 2015). The people can do the communication if each other understand the language use. So many languages in this world, with the language, they can form the communication, conversation, and relationship. Like we are as an Indonesian, we use the Indonesia language as a tool to can talk each other. From Sabang to Merauke has so many mother tongue, we are do not understand all of this language. As the anticipation, we use the National Language, so that we can talk to the people from Sabang until Merauke.

A language is a system of conventional vocal signs by means of which human beings communicate (Algeo, 2005:2). In this world, have a lot of countries which have their own national Language. All of the people need to do the conversation, communication, and collaboration from one country to the other country. It is also the necessary for each government

to build and develop their country, such as in education, business, global market / trade, technology, etc. International Language is English Language. The people from each country can do the communication with English Language. English Language is a tool to make the communication in this world. In Indonesia, English Language is a Foreign Language. The government of Indonesia applied the English Language in the school as a subject study since Proclamation.

“Language, like mind and intelligence, is a phenomenon that “we find intuitive but hard to define” (Floridi, 2013: 601), and a century of a progress in Linguistics has only heightened our awareness of the protean nature of language while exacerbating the fuzziness of its definition. Most of all the people of Indonesia do not understand of English Language, meanwhile English Language is an International Language. It means the people of Indonesia must able to achieve the International Global in Education, Trade, Technology, Communication, and etc. Translate application is one of tool that make the people easy to know the meaning of words or sentence of English Language. Previously, they used the dictionary to search the meaning of words. But know in modern era, they can use translate application from their mobile phone.

So many translate application can found in mobile phone, they are BK translate application, Dict Box, Dict.cc, Dictionary Linguee, Microsoft Translator, NaverPapago, Reverso Dictionary, and Google Translate. Google Translate is one of the applications which many people use. Students, the businessman/ businesswoman, teacher, traveler, and any profession in Indonesia need Google Translate to know the meaning of word and sentence from English Language as a Foreign Language. But more oftentimes they have a problem to understand all of the translation from an application. Google Translate is not always can make us understand all of the translation word by word or sentence by sentence. It is because the Google Translate just direct translate word per word without make the good sentence based on Indonesian grammar. The researchers found the error in translation that not accurate. Not just the researchers, the other researchers also found the error translation from English language into Indonesia language using Google Translate, such as Nababan (2012), Frijuniarsi (2018), and Sinurat. Google Translate have the error translation from English Language into Indonesia Language in phrases level. Error is a systematic deviation from the accepted system of target language (Hutauruk, 2015). This is as a phenomenon. For it, need to know how the accuracy of translation in phrases level. The researchers tried to make this research and make the accuracy as the result. Translate English into Indonesia is not always easy, because there are the differences between English Language and Indonesia Language, such as Syntax, Verb Tenses, Plural Form, and Passive vs Active.

The researchers believe that this research can be beneficial to the reader as a Google Translate user, because knowing of translation is important and know that not always translate application can make us understand clearly the meaning from translation of English Language into Indonesia Language. Besides that, Google Translate is one of our necessary in daily life, because English Language is our Foreign Language, and added, English Language is an International Language.

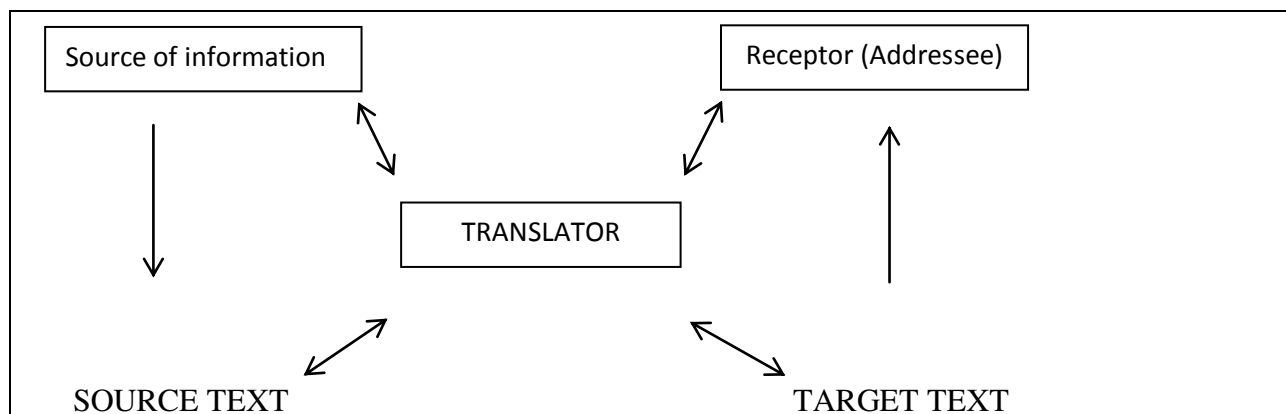
II. THEORETICAL REVIEW

A. Translation

1. Definition of Translation

Translation is changing of the text material of the source language (SL) to the target language (TL) which in the target language the text has the equivalence in the source language (Herman, 2014:32). In other words, the translator is to be capable of understanding the intention of the writer in the source language (SL) on one hand, and how it is ought to be properly transferred into the target language (TL) on one hand (Sinurat, 2014). Translators are faced with text as unit of meaning in the form of sets of words or sentences (Hatim and Munday 2004:6). Translation is the way to change one word or sentence from one language to another language which has meaning from first language or second language to the foreign language, or the opposite, from foreign language to the first or second language. Translation is the process of transferring a written text from source language (SL) to target language (TL). In this definition they do not explicitly express that the object being transferred is meaning or message. This means that language which is used is unit of meaning in discourse which can be understood by the participants of the communication (Machali, 2007) in Ramelan (2003).

Moreover, McGuire in Suryawinata (2003:15) states “that translation is the representation of a source language (SL) into the target language (TL) on condition that the surface meaning of the two will be equivalent and the structure of the SL will be preserved as closely as possible without distorting the TL structure.” It implies that there should be equivalence between SL and TL in the meaning, and the form will be suited with the target language without distorting the TL structure. We communicate to transfer information from one person to another. Translation helps people communicate if they speak different languages. Thus, translation is a two-facet phenomenon: on the one hand, it is the process of transferring information; on the other hand, it is the result of this process. By the result is meant a new text created in translating.



The source text is the text to be translated. The target text is the end-product, the translated text (Proshina, 2008: 10).

2. Classification Criteria of Translation

There are some criteria for classifying translation:

- 1) The first one is based on *who does the translation*. These days translation may be done by a human translator or by computer.

- 2) *Form of speech*: According to this criterion, translation as a written form, sight translation (Or translation-at-sight, on-sight translation) as the oral translation of written text, and interpreting as oral translation of oral discourse are differentiated. This criterion also involves subtitling, that is visual translation involving the superimposition of written text on to the screen, and dubbing, or the replacement of the original speech by a voice track which attempts to follow as closely as possible the timing, phrasing and lip movements of the original dialogue.
- 3) *Source text perception*: A translator can see or hear the text.
- 4) *Time lapse between the source text perception and translation*: Consecutive and simultaneous interpreting.
- 5) *Number of languages in translation situation*: One-way or two-way translation.
- 6) *Direction of translation*: Direct translation. That is translation into the mother-tongue, and inverse translation, or translation into a foreign language.
- 7) *Methods of interpreting*: Not-taking interpretation, phrase-by-phrase interpretation.
- 8) *Functional style and genre of the text*: Literary works and informative texts.

According to Jakobson in Suryawinata (2003:33), there are three types of translation:

a) Intralingual Translation

Is an interpretation of verbal signs by means of other signs of the same language.

Example:

1. Lift – elevator
2. Lorry – truck
3. Tin – can
4. Telly – television
5. Tube – subway

b) Interlingual Translation, or translation proper

Is an interpretation of verbal signs by means of some other languages.

Example:

6. Policeman: “There has been an accident ahead, Mada... I am afraid you will have to turn left at St. Mary’s lane here, the road is blocked.
Owid: “Oh, OK. Thanks
Nino: “What did he say?”
Owid: “We’ve got to turn left.”

In this example, instead of repeating everything the policeman said, Owid only gives the main idea and summarizes his speech.

c) Inter-semiotic Translation or transmutation

Is an interpretation of verbal signs by means of signs of nonverbal sign system.

Example:

7. Speech → slide in video
8. Poetry → Theater, novel, music, etc.

3. The Differences of English Language and Indonesian Language

There are the differences between English Language and Indonesian Language based on rule each Language. That consists of Syntax, Verb Tenses, Plural Form, and Active vs Passive.

1. Syntax

Syntax is formation of words in a sentence.

Table 2.1 Examples of Syntax

English	Indonesian
9. What are you eating?	Kamumakanapa?
10. Are you eating?	Kamumaumakan?
(Start from 5W1H + V + S)	(Start from Subject)

Table 2.2 Example of Adjective Phrase

English	Indonesian
11. Red car	Mobil merah
Ajd. + N	N + Adj.

English and Indonesian Language has an opposite rules. In English, adjective come before noun, while in Indonesia, Noun is first. Red car / mobilmerah.

2. Verb Tenses

Verb Tenses in Indonesian is relative easy to learn because the role of grammar is too simple. The verb in Indonesian is same in present tense, past tense and future tense. But in English has 16 Tenses. The verb in present or past and future tense are different.

Table 2.3 Examples of Verb Tenses

English	Indonesian
12. I am study (Present)	Saya sedang belajar (Present)
13. I studied yesterday (Past)	Saya kemarin belajar (Past)
14. I will study tomorrow (Future)	Saya besok belajar (Future)

3. Plural Form

Plural Form in Indonesian is easy to learn, just add repeating or plural determiner. In English can make confuse, first divided to two categories: regular and irregular that just add -s or -es (regular), and need the changed (irregular).

Table 2.4 Examples Of Plural Form

English	Indonesian
Books → Regular + -s	Buku-buku → repeating
Potates → Regular + -es	Banyak kentang → plural determiner
Child – Children → irregular	Anak-anak → repeating
Knife – Knives → irregular	Banyak/ beberapa sendok → plural determiner

English	Indonesian
Onlooker – onlookers → Regular + -es	Para penonton → plural determiner
Woman – women → irregular	Para wanita → plural determiner

4. Passive vs Active

Passive vs active is used in Indonesian and English Language. But passive sentence is often used in Indonesian, while in English often used active sentence, especially when focus to the object.

Table 2.5 Examples of Passive vs Active

English	Indonesian
15. My brother ate the last slice of cake. (active)	The last slice of cake was eaten by my brother. (passive)

4. Indonesian Basic Sentences

The core structure of Indonesian sentences is written variety actually very simple, which is only a subject and predicate (S-P) (KemenDikBud, 2015: 18-19). The core structure can be expanded to some basic sentence types.

Example:

16. Anakituseringmelamun. (Subject + Predicate)
17. Soekarnodan Mohammad Hattamempersatukanbangsaini. (Subject + Predicate + Object)
18. Ajaran Mahatma GandhiditakutipenjajahInggris. (Subject + Predicate + Object)
19. Raja JawamenghadiahiVOCPesisir Utara Pula Jawa. (Subject + Predicate + Object + Pelengkap)
20. Jamuitusangatbaikuntukkesehatan. (Subject + Predicate + Complement)
21. Zulkarnainmembersihkantintaitudengansabun.(Subject + Predicate + Object + Complement)

Based on some of the examples above, it appears that the core structure of Indonesian sentences is subject + predicate which can be added to objects, complements, and / or the description S + P + ({O} + {Comp.} + {K}). In everyday use, there is also the use of sentences as follows.

22. Sangatbanyaktumbuhan yang bisadijadikanobat-obatan. (Predicate + Subject)
23. Ada mahasiswa yang mendatangisaya. (Predicate + Subject)

Even though there is a P-S sentence like the example above, the core structure of the Indonesian sentence is still S-P, not otherwise because sentence (22,23) can be returned to the original structure, the S-P structure as shown below.

24. Tumbuhan yang bisadijadikanobat-obatansangatbanyak. (Subject + Predicate)
25. Mahasiswa yang mendatangisayaada. (Subject + Predicate)

The core structure of the sentence can be extended to some basic sentence types. The meant of the basic sentence is a sentence consisting of one clause, complete the elements, and most commonly the sequence pattern. Structure basic sentences in Indonesian can be grouped into the following types.

1. Subject – Predicate (S – P)

2. Subject – Predicate – Object (S – P – O)
3. Subject – Predicate – Complement (S – P – Comp.)
4. Subject – Predicate – Object – Complement (S – P – O – Comp.)
5. Subject – Predicate – Object – Adverbial (S – P – O – Adv.)
6. Subject – Predicate – Adverbial (S – P – Adv.)

B. The Quality of Translation

The quality of the translation must have three aspects, namely the accuracy aspect, acceptability aspect, and readability aspect (Nababan, 2012:44). These three aspects are described below.

1. Accuracy

(a) Definition of Accuracy

Accuracy is defined by Rahmidi (2004) as the suitable and detailed explanation of the source message and the transmission of that message as exactly as possible. A translation according to Rahmidi, will be considered inaccurate if it inadvertently omits some piece of information, adds some information which is not available in the source text, and makes mistakes in analyzing the meaning of the text.

Khoemeijani (2005) believes that accuracy refers to the extent to which the writer translates a text accurately and precisely. He believes that there are two possible ways in which one can determine the degree of accuracy of the translation:

1. To identify and underline the key (or content) words of the original text and their equivalents in the target language text and compare them to establish how close the two sets of vocabulary items are. The point here is the selection of the best possible equivalents for the source language keywords. If the translator has been successful to do so, it can be concluded that they have managed to convey the same message as the source text and thus the translation is acceptable in terms of accuracy criterion.
2. To back translate the translated text to the source language and then to carry out a contrastive analysis and examine how close the reconstructed text is to the original text. If the reconstructed text is reasonably close to the original one, it may be concluded that the translation is acceptable in terms of accuracy. A much unexpected result for reconstructed text is to be completely identical to the original text, which makes the translation entirely acceptable.

In order to assess the quality of a translation and to determine the degree of its accuracy, adequacy, and preciseness it is necessary to compare it analytically with the original text. No comprehensive criticism of a translation can be possible without a detailed comparison of it with the original text, as one-sided judgments exclusively based on the smoothness, naturalness, and fluency of form in the target language cannot show the accuracy of the message transferred from the original text (Manafi, 2005).

(b) Indicators of Inaccuracy

Here some issues related to the Accuracy of Translation according to Specia and Shah (2014) in Ramelan (2003):

- a. Terminology: Normative terminology infringed. This issue is not directly covered by current approaches to quality estimation. However, as a proxy to it, both monolingual (target) and

bilingual terminology lists could be used for simple checks, such as whether all content words (or nouns) in the translation belong to the terminology list.

- b. **Mistranslation:** Incorrect word translation chosen (overly literal, false friend, should not have been translated, entity, date/time/number, unit conversion).
- c. **Omission:** Translation for source word is missing.
- d. **Addition:** Word what is not in the source segment is added to the translation. Existing features approximate this issue as in the case of “omission”.
- e. **Un-translated:** A source word is left not translated in the translation. This issue is currently covered by out-of-vocabulary features based on language model of the target language.

According to some theories above, accuracy acts as the main role in equivalency of meaning. If the translated text delivered different ideas than the original text, the text would be considered as less or not accurate.

Table 2.6 Scale for Scoring Accuracy (Nababan, 2012)

Scale	Definition	Indication
3	Accurate	The meaning of words, phrases, clauses, or sentences in the source text is conveyed accurately in the target text. There are no distortions in meaning.
2	Less Accurate	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 or deletion that distracts the meaning).
1	Inaccurate	The meaning of words, phrases, clauses, or sentences in the source text is not conveyed accurately in the target text.

The accuracy aspect is the term used to evaluate the results of the translation, to see whether the source text is equivalent with the target text. Then the concept of comparability will be reviewed in the similarity of messages contained in the two texts. The examples of accurate, less accurate, and inaccurate translation that use Google Translate in below (Amar, 2013:88-90):

Table 2.7 Accurate Translation Level

Number	Source Text	Target Text
26	And the roaring sea at his feet	Dan lautmenderu di kakinya
27	But with the flashing skies about his head	Tetapidenganlangitberkedipsekitarkepalanya
28	The man is	PriaituShakespeare

Number	Source Text	Target Text
	Shakespeare	
29	That below him	Bahwa di bawahnya

Table 2.8 Less Accurate Translation Level

Number	Source Text	Target Text
30	If any man brings to mind	Jikaada orang yang membawakepikiran
31	Atop some craggy eminence, whirlwinds, tempest	Atasbeberapakeunggulanterjal, anginpuyuh, badai
32	Only we might add	Hanyakitabisamenambahkan
33	At the very base of his rocky throne	Di dasarsangatberbatunyatahta
34	Murmur the multitudes	Mengumamkanbanyak orang
35	Who explain, defend, condemn, excuse, worship, slander, translate, and traduce him	Yang menjelaskan, membela, mengutuk, maaf, ibadah, fitnah, menerjemahkan, danmengumpat-nya
36	And all of whom he cannot hear	Dan semua yang diatidakbisadengar

Table 2.9 Inaccurate Translation Level

Number	Source Text	Target Text
37	That tremendous image	Bahwagambar yang luarbiasa
38	Of one seated high atop	Dari salahsatududuktinggiatas

2. Readability

(a) Definition of Readability

Readability refers to the easy degree of a text to be understood (Sakri in Nababan 1999:62). The same definition is stated by Richard et al in Nababan (1999:62) that readability is how easily written materials can be read and understood. In translation context, the readability is not only related to the readability of the target language text. This is appropriate with the reality of every translation process, which always involves two languages at once.

Here are some issues related to the readability of translation according to Nababan (2012:64):

- a. Diction. The choice and use of words, style, or manner of speaking and writing. Diction is used to emphasize the manner of writing on the text.
- b. Sentence Forms. Sentence forms which are related to the facto of readability are ambiguous sentences, length of sentence, complex sentence. Ambiguous sentence is a sentence which has two meanings.

Table 2.10 Scale of Scoring Readability (Nababan, 2012)

Scale	Definition	Indicator
3	Readable	The translation is very easy to understand.
2	Less Readable	The translation is quite easy to understand; the readers need to read some parts more than once in order to understand the translation.
1	Unreadable	The translation is difficult to understand.

The readability aspect covers the context of translation in the source text and target text. Thus, the results of the translation should be easy to read and understand.

3. Acceptability

(a) Definition of Acceptability

According to Williams (2007), acceptability is the quality of translation which is related to the applicable norms of target language. The implementation acceptability shows that the translator follows the norms of target culture. A translation is acceptable when the readers feel like reading an original text which is written in target language. It means that the target text sounds natural.

Here are some issues related to acceptability of translation based on Roturier (2006) in Nababan (2012):

- a. Relevancy. The relevance a text has for its receiver and how textual characteristics are accepted, tolerated or rejected by the target language user.
- b. Naturalness. Whether the words, phrases, clauses, and sentences of the source text are appropriate or inappropriate with the target language principles.

Based on the explanation above, it can be assumed that acceptability used to see the translation result at the level of naturalness and relevancy in the target language. The translator is required to use the flexible grammatical and diction to gain the acceptable translation. Weird words and sentence sounded foreign would be considered as less or unacceptable translation.

Table 2.11 Scale of Scoring Acceptability (Nababan, 2012)

Scale	Definition	Indicator
3	Acceptable	The translation sounds natural; the words, phrases, clauses, and sentences of the source text are appropriate with the target language's principles.
2	Less Acceptable	The translation sounds natural; but there are still problems with the dictions or grammar.

Scale	Definition	Indicator
1	Unacceptable	The translation sounds unnatural; the words, phrases, clauses, and sentences used are inappropriate with the target language's principles.

The acceptability of the translation results is the referring aspect on the equivalent rules, norms and culture of the source language on the target language, both the micro and the macro level. Therefore, a good translation should not be contradictory with the rules, norms and culture of the target language.

Based on the three aspects, the conclusion of quality assessment a translated text can use following criteria:

- a. Accuracy: deviate / not deviate
- b. Acceptability: reasonable / rigid
- c. Language readability: standard / non-standard

C. Noun Phrases

A noun phrase is either a pronoun or any group of words that can be replaced by a pronoun. For example, 'they', 'cars', and 'the cars' are noun phrases, but 'car' is just a noun, as you can see in these sentences (in which the noun phrases are all in bold), (Bress: 2005).

A noun phrase is a phrase in which a noun functions as the head of the phrase plus any determiners, modifiers, and complements. The five grammatical forms that appear within the internal structure of English Noun Phrases are:

1. Determiners
2. Adjective Phrases
3. Noun Phrases
4. Prepositional Phrases
5. Verb Phrases

The following sections define each of the seven grammatical forms that form the internal structure of noun phrases as well as provide examples to illustrate use.

(a) Determiners

Determiners are the first grammatical form that appears within noun phrases in the English Language. Determiners include articles, demonstrative determiners, interrogative determiners, possessive determiners, quantifiers, and numerals. Determiners perform the grammatical function of determinative in English noun phrases. Determinatives provide information such as familiarity, location, quantity, and number. For example, the following italicized determiners function as determinatives within noun phrases:

39. *the* mug
40. *an* aardvark
41. *a* cat
42. *two* mice
43. *this* jacket
44. *which* witch

45. *both of the* clowns

46. *fifth* place

Determiners precede the main noun and all other modifiers and complements in English noun phrases.

(b) Adjective Phrases

Adjective phrases are the second grammatical form that appears within noun phrases in the English language. Adjectives are traditionally defined as “words that describe nouns”. Adjective phrases are defined as phrases that are formed by an adjective functioning as the head of the phrase plus any modifiers or complements. Adjective phrases perform the grammatical function of noun phrase modifier in English noun phrases. For example, the following italicized adjective phrases function as noun phrase modifiers within noun phrases

47. *angry* birds

48. a *blue* caterpillar

49. the *naked* bee

50. someone *special*

51. nobody *very smart*

52. attorney *general*

53. *rather unpleasant* consequences

54. *terribly unruly* school children

Adjective phrases may precede or follow the main noun in English noun phrases depending on the specific noun or pronoun functioning as the noun phrase head.

(c) Noun Phrases

Noun phrases are the third grammatical form that appears within noun phrases in the English language. Nouns are traditionally defined as “words that name people, places, things, and ideas.” Noun phrases also perform the grammatical functions of noun phrase modifier and determinative in English noun phrases. For example, the following italicized noun phrases function as noun phrase modifiers within noun phrases:

55. *hotel* room (noun phrase modifier)

56. *cat* food (noun phrase modifier)

57. *toddler* daughter (noun phrase modifier)

58. *puppy* chow (noun phrase modifier)

59. *bathroom sink* faucet (noun phrase modifier)

60. *dining room* table leg (noun phrase modifier)

61. *dog's* bowl (determinative)

62. *Poppy's* diaper (determinative)

Noun phrases always directly precede the main noun but follow determiners and attributive adjective phrases in English noun phrases.

(d) Prepositional Phrases

Prepositional phrase is the fourth grammatical form that appears within noun phrases in the English language. Prepositions are traditionally defined as “words that relate nouns, adjectives, and verbs to other words.” Prepositional phrases are defined as phrases formed by a preposition directly followed by a prepositional complement. Prepositional phrases perform the

grammatical functions of both noun phrases modifier and noun phrase complement in English noun phrases. For example, the following italicized prepositional phrases function as noun phrase modifiers or noun phrase complements within noun phrases:

63. the puppy *with the blue collar* (modifier)
64. the blanket *from my grandmother* (modifier)
65. twelve books *on the shelf* (modifier)
66. a box *in the closet* (modifier)
67. fear *of milk* (complement)
68. passion *for animal rights* (complement)
69. love *of the game* (complement)
70. president elect *of the United States* (complement)

Prepositional phrases always follow the main noun in English noun phrases.

(e) Verb Phrases

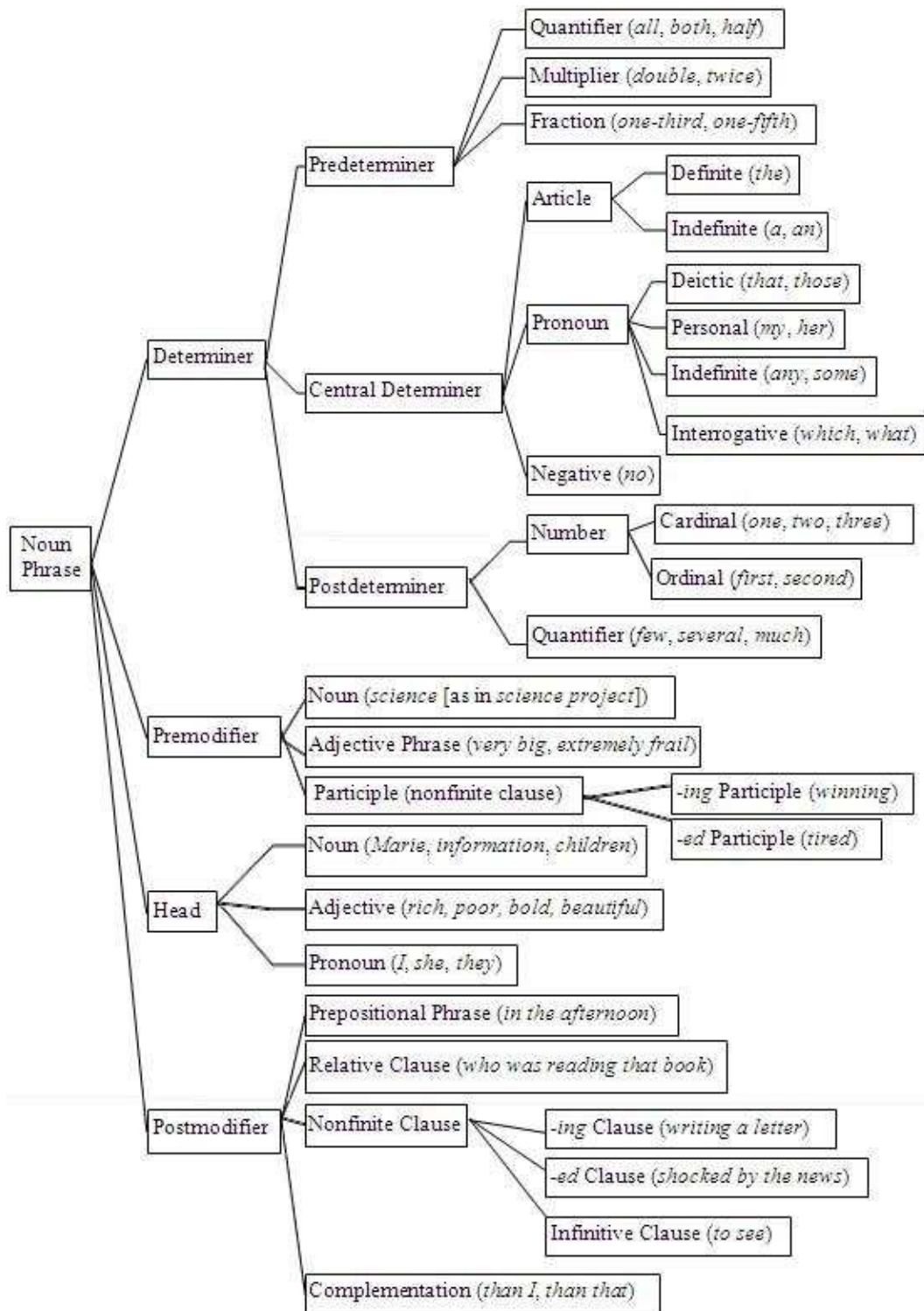
Verb phrases in the form of infinitives, present participles, and past participles are the fifth grammatical form that appears within noun phrases in the English language. Verbs are traditionally defined as “action or state of being words”. Verb phrases are defined as phrases that are formed by a verb plus any auxiliary verbs, particles, modifiers, or complements. Verb phrases perform the grammatical function of noun phrases modifier in English noun phrases. For example, the following italicized verb phrases function as noun phrase modifiers within noun phrases:

71. the vegetables *to freeze* (infinitive)
72. a recommended book *to buy* (infinitive)
73. the child *shrieking loudly* (present participle)
74. that *howling* dog (present participle)
75. a *failing* grade (present participle)
76. the skeleton *stolen from the biology lab* (past participle)
77. *broken* bones (past participle)
78. vegetables *grilled on an open flame* (past participle)

Verb phrases may precede or follow the main noun in English noun phrases.

D. The Components of English Noun Phrase

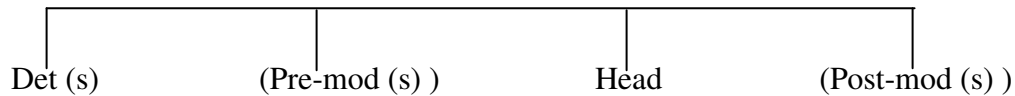
After knowing some definition of the noun phrases that is any group of words, which consist of head and modifier. Head here consists of noun itself, pronoun, and sometime adjective. Whereas modifiers consist of two modifiers, they are pre-modifier and post-modifier. Pre-modifier includes noun, adjective, adjective phrase, participle –ed and –ing. Post-modifier includes prepositional phrase, relative clause non-finite clause (-ing clause, -ed clause and infinitive clause) and complementation. Noun phrases are traditionally thought of as consisting minimally of a head noun, together with any number of noun phrases modifier, they are determiners, quantifiers and quantifiers phrases, adjective and adjectives phrases, noun and noun phrases, ad position and ad position phrases (Brown & Miller, 1999:260). There are not only pre-modifier and post-modifier but also there is determiner in forming noun phrase. For the specific explanation, we can see in the diagram below:



(Bress, 2005)

1. Arrangement of Head and Modifier

A noun headword in noun phrase can be accompanied by the determiners (the, a, an, some, etc) and other modifier. Modifiers which precede the headword are called pre-modifiers, and those which follow the head are called post-modifiers (Leech & Svartvik: 1983). It can be described as follows



(a) Pre-Modifier + Head (M+H)

The Modifier + Head pattern is the most common in English noun phrase. It consists of a noun or a pronoun as the head and one or more modifiers before the head. A pre-determiner in English can be an adjective, a noun, a verb in the -ing form, or a verb in the -ed form.

(i) Determiner + Noun

The first modifier + head here is determiner + noun. Determiner consists of Pre determiner, Central determiner, and Post determiner.

Pre determiner includes quantifier (all, both, half), multiplier (double, twice), fraction (one-third, one-fifth). Central determiner includes article which consists of deictic (that, those), possessive (my, her), indefinite (any, some), interrogative (which, what), and negative (no). Post determiner includes cardinal numbers (one, two, three), ordinal numbers (first, second), and quantifier (few, several, much).

(http://www.teachingenglish.org.uk/think/vocabulary/noun_phrase.shtml.)

D	N
79. An	apple
80. the	boy
81. that	noise

(ii) Adjective + Noun

Adjectives typically denote some quality or property attributed to nouns; most commonly, there are used to narrow down, or specify, the reference of nouns (Leech & Hoogenraad, 1982:47). For example:

Adj.	N
82. Black	shoes
83. young	man
84. good	music

F. Aarts and, Aarts (1982:109) stated that we shall confine our self to adjective whose positional behavior shows some regularity. They give the sequences of adjective used in noun phrase as below:

85. Adjective denoting nationality, i.e.: England, Indonesian, Korean, etc.,

86. Adjective denoting substance, i.e.: wooden,

87. Adjective denoting color, i.e.: red, green, blue, etc.,

- 88. Adjective denoting age, i.e.: old, young,
- 89. Adjective denoting shape, i.e.: circle, triangle, etc.,
- 90. Adjective denoting size, i.e.: big, small, tiny, etc., and
- 91. Adjective denoting expensive, fine, secret, etc.

(iii) Noun + Noun

Noun themselves may act as noun phrase pre-modifiers (Brown & Miller, 1999:260).

N	N
92. Gold	ring
93. London	park

There are two kinds of the structure of this sort; those are the possessive construction, and noun-adjunct construction. This pattern consists of a noun headword which is preceded by a noun in an English noun phrase.

Possessive Construction	
M	H
94. Jhon's	House

Noun-adjunct Construction	
M	H
95. Power	failure

(iv) Verb –ing/–ed + Noun

There is often doubt as to whether, for example, a modifier is a phrase or compound word and whether a word ending in –ed or –ing is a verb or an adjective derived from a verb (Leech & Hoogenraad, 1982:62). For example:

Verb –ing/–ed	N
96. Cleaning	Service
97. Interesting	Movie
98. Guttled	Plant

(b) Head + Modifier (H + M)

Head + modifier in the noun phrase pattern means that modifier here has a role as a post-modifier. The post-modifier of a noun phrase may be prepositional phrase, relative clause, and report other types of modifier, including adverb, adjective, noun phrase in apposition, and other types of clause (Leech & Hoogenraad, 1982:62). In the structure of a noun phrase, the function of modifier may be realized by means of an adjective or adjective phrase, an adverb, a prepositional phrase, an infinitive clause, an –ed participle clause, a relative clause, an appositive clause and a clause introduced by temporal conjunction.

(i) Noun + Adjective (Adjective Phrase)

According to Leech and Hoogenraad (1982:60) besides preceding the noun headword in a noun phrase, an adjective or adjective phrase can also follow or modify the noun headword. For example:

99. Something (burned (in the kitchen))
N Adjective Phrase

(ii) Noun + Adverb

An adverb may modify a noun headword. However it is relatively rare as the noun modifier when it appears in this role, it will come immediately after the noun which is head (Francis, 1958) in Leech (1983). For Example:

100. The girl downstairs
D N Adverb

(iii) Noun + Prepositional Phrase (PP)

Another modifies occurring after a noun headword in an English noun phrases the Prepositional Phrase (P-group). For example:

101. The best day (of my life)
D Adj. N PP

(iv) Noun + Infinitive Clause

Infinitive clauses can modify the noun headword in an English noun phrase. The infinitive in this clause is usually preceded by 'to' (to-group). For example:

102. A tool to cut the iron
D N Inf. Clause

(v) Noun + -ing Participle Clause

It is a type of noun finite clause equivalent to relative clause that function as modifier. As this participle clause does not have tense. It can be interpreted according to context, as part of present tense. For example:

103. Dates validating Curtis previous book
N -ing Participle Clause

(vi) Noun + -ed Participle Clause

The -ed participle clause (v-ed group) the other type of non-finite clause can follow or modify a noun headword. In this case the participle clause correspondence in meaning to passive relative clause, but the participle contains none of the distinction that can be made by tense and aspect (Leech, 1983). For example:

104. Attention waited to the case
N -ed participle clause

(vii) Noun + Relative Clause

A noun headword in an English noun phrase can also be modified by a relative clause, which modified the preceding noun or pronoun. The noun being modified is called the antecedent (Frank, 1972) in Leech (1983). For example:

105. The girl who sitting next to me
N Relative Clause

B. Subject of the research

The subject of this research was Rysava's (2012) article with the title "Noun Phrase in English". The reason that the researchers chose this article was the researcher would analyze the data of noun phrases in his article. The researchers chose this article because as far as she looked for some articles, there was none that attach the special of noun phrase.

C. Object of the research

The object of this research was translation results of noun phrase from English into Indonesian using Google Translate.

D. Techniques of Data Collection

The steps of data collection were:

1. Searching the journal or article about noun phrase as the data.
2. Taking the article from Rysava (2012).
3. Reading all of the text of the journal.
4. Finding the example of noun phrases.
5. Analyzing the example of noun phrases.
6. Translating them into Indonesian using Google Translate application.
7. Analyzing the result of the translation with use Nababan (2012) references.
8. Applying the accurateness and ratings.
9. Drawing the conclusion.

E. Techniques of Data Analysis

After the researcher devices and collects all the data of the example of noun phrases which input from Rysava's article with the title "Noun Phrase in English: Its Form, Function, and Distribution in Text", she analyzed the data based on the theories which is stated in chapter two. The data will be analyzed by the following procedure:

1. Reading some articles on Internet.
2. Finding out the Rysava's article.
3. Reading all of the text of the article.
4. Taking the example of noun phrase from Rysava's article with the title "Noun Phrase in English: Its Form, Function, and Distribution in Text".
5. Translating them into Indonesian with use the Google Translate application.
6. Analyzing the degree of accuracy to make inferences which are used to determine the quality of translation based on occurrence of each criterion by use the scale of scoring of Nababan references. Since there are only two categorizations in accuracy research, the researcher divided the number into three. A translation can be regarded as accurate if the result accurate of the translation is most dominant, or the translation can be regarded as less accurate if the result less accurate of the translation is most dominant, and the translation can be regarded as inaccurate translation if the result of inaccurate translation is most dominant.

F. Procedure of Research Validation

This research applied credibility and dependability to obtain trust worthiness of the data. First, credibility was used to ensure the correctness of the data. In achieving credibility, this

research used triangulation technique. Moleong (2001:128) states, triangulation is a technique for checking the trustworthiness of data by using something outside the data to verify the data or to compare them. There are four types of triangulation: by source, by method, by expert, and by theory. This research used the source and theory triangulation. The main sources were the product texts of Google Translate. Moreover, there were some theories that support the credibility of this research. In the criteria of dependability, it concerned about reliability of the data of the research. The data findings of this research were triangulated by three raters who were have a good ability in translations, the researcher as the first rater, Sir Bloner Sinurat as the second rater (as her first consultant), and Mam Berta Hutauruk as the third rater (as her second consultant).

IV. DATA ANALYSIS, RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Research Finding

Data 1, 2 and 3 show that the accuracy level of Google Translate in English into Indonesian in noun phrases, from 25 data of noun phrases, the researcher found 11 data of noun phrases as an accurate translation, 13 data of noun phrases as a less accurate translation, and 1 data of noun phrases as an inaccurate translation. From the 25 data noun phrases above, the most result is less accurate. Its mean that the rates of accuracy of translation of English noun phrases into Indonesian using Google Translate form Rysava's (2012) article is less accurate.

4.2 Discussion

Google Translate as well as other machine translator, operate on statistics rather than rules. That is, they look for patterns in hundreds of millions of documents that have already been translated by human translators. Language itself is based on rules, and as a result, a statistics-based translator like Google Translate will struggle with complex grammatical concepts. As we know that Indonesian and English have different grammatical rules, that is why there are some sentences that this machine cannot transferred well or even it might be translated wrongly.

From the analysis above, the accurate translations by using Google Translate can give the positive point that the Google Translate application very helps the people to translate the foreign language (source language) to their own language (target language). So, it is makes easy to people to can understand the other language, and suggest to use. The less accurate translations by using Google Translate can give the less positive point that the Google Translate application can help the people to translate the foreign language (source language) to their own language (target language) but still have the problem to understand that, because the result of the translation have the different meaning or ambiguity meaning, that make the Google Translate user less not understand or misunderstanding. The inaccurate translations by using Google Translate can give the negative point that the Google Translate applications give the error result translations, that is make the Google Translate user not understand the meaning of the target language.

There are some translation errors on Google Translate when the researcher translated noun phrases. That is caused by: culture, mindset, point of view, and how to express opinions between the source language (English) and the target language (Indonesian) are different. For that we need to pay attention to the results of the translation and match it with our language (target language), so that it can produce perfect translations. Finally, it can be concluded that the

accuracy of Google Translate in translating noun phrases is less good. There are half mistakes in the translation process. Especially, if we translate it through the calque techniques, where, translation is done word for word.

V. CONCLUSION

According to the analysis in accuracy aspect, it can be concluded that from 25 data of noun phrases, the most result is less accurate. It means that the accuracy of Google Translate in translating noun phrases is less good. There are half of mistakes in the translation process. Especially, when we translate the noun phrases through the calque technique, where, the translation is done word per word. The error translation with use Google Translate application is because the application is made by human, and an application is just the machine which just did the project by human creator program. Last but not least, the researchers would like to state that all users of google translate, they have to be careful in the translation results, especially to the accuracy, acceptability, and readability of the translation results.

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