

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of The Study

Language is essential in human life since people would be unable to operate without it. Language is necessary in today's world to communicate with people from different nations. In order to prepare Indonesia for globalization, English is the first foreign language taught in Indonesia from junior high school to university level. Cross-language communication in the form of translation happens in modern life and is predicted to grow in importance. There is a strong propensity for universalization in all facets of human life in the age of globalization. Many issues must be addressed so that our country is not left behind by new global developments that can adapt to the countries of the globe.

Many individuals engage in translation activities when studying English in general. Translation is the process of transmitting a message from one language into another so that readers who understand the TL may understand it (target language). Translation is the process of transferring meaning from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL), according to Newmark (2018:121), and any technique of transferring meaning from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL) contains the challenging problem of translation. This conclusion was reached due to the possibility that a shoddy translation technique might result in the target language misinterpreting the meaning of the message in the source in the source language. In general, the goal of translation is to imitate diverse genres of writing, such as literary, scientific, and philosophical literature.

Translation is a difficult procedure since it involves the transfer of thoughts and ideas from one language to another. Understanding the cultures of both languages, as well as the content being translated and the target audience, is critical for producing a competent translation. A translator must be fluent in both languages as well as their culture in order to prevent literal translation, misunderstandings, and blunders. Individuals may now share any point of view on the globe thanks to the availability of translation services. People may trade information, knowledge, ideas, and a wide range of other things. However, some people have difficulty comprehending and interpreting the SL (source language). There are significant variations between the source and target languages, including as structure, culture, and style. As a result, translation is highly important for persons who do not understand SL well and require assistance in translating it into the TL.

Because many of the technicians still utilized the native language of the writer who wanted to be understood, translation became something familiar to those who knew the language. This sparked the notion of translating the text to better comprehend it. Adults today employ instantaneous language to make their time more efficient. There are various translation apps that may assist us in translating words, phrases, clauses, and sentences. Google Translate is one of the most widely used technologies nowadays. Google Translate is a software application that was launched in 2006. It gives a large number of languages from various countries that will let us automatically translate words, phrases, clauses, sentences, and text from the SL (source language) to the TL (target language). This translation engine comes in handy when translating from a foreign language

into Indonesian. As a consequence, it helps readers understand the meaning of the translation. Translation not only change a text from source language to target language, when transferring the message to target language it is not a trivial matter to produce a good translation. So before we pass the message, we have to understand the message accurately.

Accuracy must be taken into consider when translating, and the user or reader must be able to understand the final result. If the outcomes of the translation do not change the intended meaning or message, the translation is considered correct. Google Translate does not always translate correctly, such as when translating a verb phrase. Although a phrase is a combination of two or more words, understanding the components of a verb phrase may seem and sound complicated.

As a consequence, a verb phrase is defined as a group of words that can serve as a verb in a sentence. Silalahi (2018: 54), noted verb phrase is a major verb that comprises multiple auxiliary verbs or helping verbs that help create the grammatical sentence and provide meaning. Many individuals today use Google Translate to help them translate languages. The results of language translation are not always predictable, yet.

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 text, the modal verb will notice is not translated. The word ‘menyadari’ is incorrect. Verb phrases that translation by google translate is less

accurate. The word will notice in source text must be translated akan menyadari in the target language.

Google Translate does not always provide us to understand every translation word for word or sentence for sentence. It's far from accurate since Google Translate only translates words for words without creating proper sentences based on Indonesian syntax. The researchers identified the inaccurate translation error. Not just the researchers, but other researchers as well Nababan (2012), Frijuniarsi (2018), and Sinurat found the errors in Google Translate's conversion of the English language into Indonesian. In terms of stage, Google Translate makes errors when translating from English to Indonesian. A scientific deviation from the target language's standard operating procedure is mistakes. (Hutauruk, 2019). As a phenomena, this is. For it, one must comprehend the degree of translation correctness. The researchers made great effort to conduct this research and produce accurate results.

It is not always simple to translate from English to Indonesian since there are differences in the two languages' syntax, verb tenses, plural forms, and passive vs. active tenses. The researchers concur that this study may be helpful to readers who use Google Translate because understanding translation is crucial and that using the tool infrequently won't always help us understand what is being translated from English into Indonesian. Because English is our second language outside of our country and because it is a universal language, Google Translate is one of our essential tools in daily life. Again, it might be said that translating is difficult since, in the researcher's experience using Google Translate, the researcher found that not always the target text accurately conveyed the meaning

of the source text. Researchers are interested in how well Google Translate can translate verb phrases. A study named "The Accuracy English Verb Phrase Translation into Indonesian by Using Google Translate" is what the researcher wishes to carry out.

## **1.2 Scope of The Study**

There are actually many translation applications available, but the study has only focused on using and analyzing Google translate. In the translation by using google translate, the researcher its just focus on of the verb phrase. The researcher focus on to analyzing the data on subtitle "*The Boss Baby*" movie which is translated into Indonesia

## **1.3 The Problem of The Study**

The problem of the study of the researcher are : How the Accuracy of the translation of English verb phrase into Indonesian the subtitle of the movie "Boss Baby" by using google translate ?

## **1.4 The Objective of The Study**

Based on the background the objective of the study were : To figure out how accurate google translate translating verb phrases in a sentence from the movie of "The Boss Baby"

## **1.5 Significantes of the Study**

The finding of this research were expected to be useful for the following :

### **a. Theoritically**

1. This study can give information for the researcher about the translation using google translate.
2. This result of the study can give the researcher as reference about The accuracy of the translated text's verb phrase when using Google Translate.

### **b. Practically**

1. To develop the other researchers knowledge for next research related to the translation study.
2. For the readers, the study can enrich the knowledge translation and can be easy in translating the text

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

#### **2.1 Theoretical Framework**

##### **2.1.1 Translation**

###### **2.1.1.1 The Defenition of Translation**

The meaning of translation is frequently addressed by many linguist specialists and has been expressed in a variety of ways. The act of transferring meaning and information from the source language to target language, or the process of moving ideas from the SL to TL, is defenition of translation. Newmark (2017:5) defines translation as "the rendering of the meaning of a text into another language in the way in which the author intended the text". Translate the meaning of a text into another language if necessary (what the author meant). Meanwhile, according to (Bell,2018:5) that defines translation as "Translation is the expression in another language (or target language) of what has been articulated in another, source language, retaining semantics, and stylistics equivalences". Translation is a type of disclosure language in another language, with an emphasis on semantics and equivalence.

Newmark (2017:5) expands on the notion of translation by emphasizing that translation is more than simply redirecting the message from the language source into the target language; it must also grasp the target language and the meaning the researcher want to transmit so that there is no mistake. Brislin (2014:18), defines translation as the transferring of speculation and ideas from source language to target language, irrespective of wheather the language are

written or oral, whether the language have established ortographies or lack standardization, or whether one or both language are based on sign, as in sign languages of the deaf. He provides broad covering in translation in his definition. In translation, he includes the transmission of concepts and ideas to deaf sign languages or unusual languages.

According to Catford (2018:35), translation is sometimes described in terms of meaning: a translation is said to have the same meaning as the original, or a translation should not sound like a translation. Every translator must also consider the fact that each language has its own unique way of representing meaning. It is also critical for translators to understand that not all linguistic elements have corresponding equivalentents in another language.

The process of transferring meaning and information from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL) is known as translation (Sinaga, et.al, 2020:2; Thao, et.al, 2020). They aimed to emphasize the need of replacing target language textual information with source language textual material in a comparable manner. Because translation is ultimately a change in form, the source language's form will be substituted with the destination language's form in this scenario (Larson, 2018:3).While translating, the form will change but the meaning will remain the same.The message that is presented must be constant. Because meaning is the most essential part of translation, the meaning of the source material must be correctly grasped or assessed before being recoded into the target language before a translator begins translating a language. These ideas should be communicated in the new target language. In principle, there may be no pointless statistics, that means adjustments, or factual distortions in the original texts.



For example:

- A : I love you (SL)  
: Saya mencintai kamu (TL)
- B : Calm down (SL)  
: Tenang (TL)

#### **2.1.1.2 Types of Translation**

There are numerous categories for translation types that have been put forth by numerous experts. These various kinds are driven by their point of view regarding translation. According to Jakobson (2017:233), there are three different types of translation: interlingual translation, intralingual translation, and intersemiotic translation.

Translation of verbal symptoms and signs that can be understood by various signals of the same language is offered by intra-lingual translation. Examples of this kind of translation include simplifying a distinct work in the same language or paraphrasing a poem in that same language. It is also known as solitary translation because it best develops in a single language.

Inter-lingual interpretation relates to particular languages, whether or not they are bilingual or multinational. In this kind of translation, the content of one speech is converted into another. That kind of translation concludes more frequently than others. A few instances of this type include the translation of books, novels, and the rendering and subtitling of movies into unusual languages.

A vocal sign's reading by any other signal or non-verbal sign system is referred to as inter-semiotic translation. There is a communication transmission from symbol and signal forms into words or other shapes. This type of translation occurs frequently in our daily activities, such as perusing the newspaper, watching the traffic light, and trying to identify a picture.

### **2.1.1.3 Machine of Translation**

Translation serves as a gateway for people of other languages, but it can be difficult, especially when working with words from other cultures like fantasy. Activities involving translation entail conveying ideas from the source language correctly and with the same meaning as well as simply shifting words from the source language to the target language. However, many individuals who perform translation duties use instruments as a result of this.

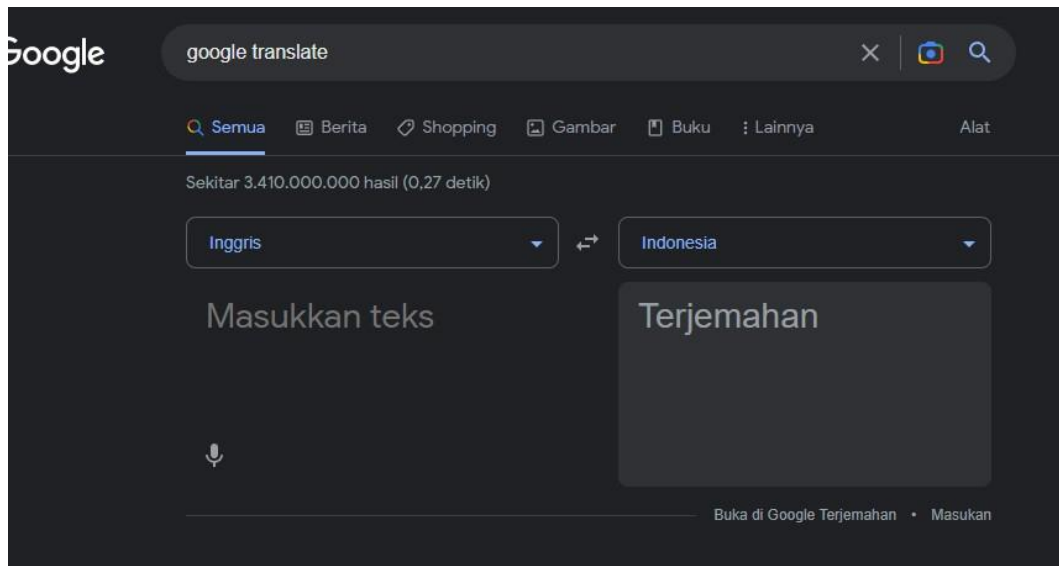
People shouldn't entirely depend on a machine's translator's translation output, but they can still use it to expedite the translation process. The growth of machine translation is also making it easier and faster for people to translate. In order to finish the job quickly without sacrificing the quality of the translation, a machine translator can help interpreters translate more quickly. Google Translate is the translation tool used in this study.

#### **2.1.1.3.1 Google Translate**

Google translate is one of the most widely used machine translation tools, used by users all over the world wide to convert texts into more than 90 different languages. Along with words, it can translate sentences, blocks of text, and web sites. When translating a text, Google Translate searches through a variety of

films to identify the most appropriate translation trends between texts that have been translated by people. This pattern recognition is referred to as statistical machine translation.

Google Translate has both benefits and drawbacks. In fact, many people can actually save more money with this application because they no longer need to purchase a dictaphone, and it also enables users to learn pronunciation. People can benefit from much more than using a lexicon. Google Translate is not flawless either. The software on it leads Google to translate the term without taking the sentence's word structure into account, so the translated version of the sentence has a very different meaning than the original. To put it another way, since Google Translate modifies language, it is very likely that mistakes will appear even when interpreting text.



**Picture 2.1 Google Translate**

### **2.1.1.3.2 The Characteristics of Google Translate**

Using Google English translation is easy based on the explanation given above because everyone who uses needs to do is input the URL of the desired web page, choose the target language from the selection, and hit the enter key.

The author has classified some of the features of Google's English edition as follows:

1. Easy to use if you have an internet link while you get the URL of the website.
2. More quick than using a dictionary.
3. Has the ability to instantly translate any website into 51 different languages from around the world.
4. Because there is a key to listen in the Google interpret box, we can not only interpret the text but also understand how to speak the words.

## **2.1.2 Accuracy**

### **2.1.2.1 Defenition of Accuracy**

Accuracy is defined as providing a true and full representation of the original message and delivering that information as precisely as feasible (Rahimi cited in Nugroho, 2017:19). A translation is considered poor, according to Rahmidi, if it omits content by accident, adds information that is not present in the source text, or makes errors in understanding the text's meaning. As a result, Farahani defined accuracy because the quantity to which a writer reads a text effectively and precisely, as defined in Nadhianti (2017: 21), she felt that there were two ways to assess the degree of correctness of the translation :

1. Highlight and contrast significant (or content) phrases in the source text with their equivalents in the target text. The goal is to find the best equivalents for the keywords in the source language. If the translator was successful, they may claim that they were able to portray the same message as the original text, and so the translation meets the accuracy criterion.
2. Perform a contrastive analysis after back translating the translated text to the source language to determine how near the reconstructed text is to the original text. The translation may be considered accurate if the reconstructed text is sufficiently close to the original. Because the reconstructed text is identical to the original text, the translation is absolutely suitable.

#### **2.1.2.2 Assessment Method of Translation Accuracy**

The translation's correctness cannot be simply classified as excellent or poor. It should have the appearance. The correctness of a translation must be examined in order to determine whether or not it is accurate. Moorkens et al (2018: 59) generated this table, which is based on (Nababan 2012:50), where the researcher calculated the accuracy based on the standard correctness.

**Table 2.1 Assessment Method of Translation Accuracy**

<b>Translation Category</b>	<b>Scale</b>	<b>Indication</b>
Accurate	3	The meaning its not distortion, the message is delivered well to the target language, and no additional or omission
Less Accurate	2	Have a distortion meaning distrub in the whole text, the word its not translating at all to the target language, and there are some additions or omission to the information
Inaccurate	1	The meaning of translation is inaccurate meaning, the meaning is not delivered well, and the additions or ommision are distrubing the information

### **2.1.3 Phrases**

#### **2.1.3.1 Defenition of Phrases**

Phrases are groups of words that don't fully convey an occurrence and lack a subject and predicate but still have meaning, according to Silalahi (2018: 47). Morley (2017: 62) defines a phrase as a collection of one or more words that center on a headword element and together carry out the grammar function that, in some cases, could be conveyed by a single word. In addition, DeCapupa (2019:32) defined the phrase as a collection of words that are used as a singular component of speech but do not contain a verb and their subject.

#### **2.1.3.2 Kinds of Phrases**

The type of word that serves as the headword is a phrase. For example, a verbal phrase has a verbal headword, a noun or nominal phrase has a nominal headword, and so on. (Jong-Bok and Sells, 2018:22-26). They also believed that there were many types of phrases, the following :

**a. Noun Phrase**

A noun phrase is a phrase with a noun at its center. Pre-modifier, head, post-modifier, and determiner are all potential noun phrase elements. The head is a noun phrase's main constituent. Before the head, there may be words called post-modifier. Adjective phrases are usually used to represent premodifiers of nouns. A noun phrase is a phrase that contains and centers on a noun. For example :

SL : My water bottle is new

TL : Botol air saya baru

**b. Adjective Phrase**

Adjective phrase is a phrase that acts as an adjective by describing a noun. Example :

SL : The kids like popcorn, were bouncing all over their trampoline

TL : Anak – anak itu seperti popcorn, melompat lompat diatas trampoline mereka

**c. Adverb Phrase**

Verbs or adjectives are frequently modified by adverbial phrases. Adverb is the key word here. For instance, you almost definitely will sleep soundly. Example :

SL : Every waitress should clean tables quickly

TL : Setiap pelayan harus membersihkan setiap meja dengan cepat

#### **d. Prepositional Phrase**

Prepositional phrases generally consist of a noun phrase as the object or complement and a head preposition as the second part. Head/Preposition + Object/Compliment makes up the structure. Example :

SL : With you is the happiest moment for me

TL : Bersamamu adalah moment yang paling membahagiakan bagiku)

### **2.1.4 Verb Phrase**

#### **2.1.4.1 The meaning of Verb Phrase**

Verb Phrase is one of the main elements of the clause. Verb, around which verb phrases are concentrated, is a necessary component of a verb phrase. The lexical and auxiliary verbs are the two types of verbs used in English. Lexical verbs are those that fall under the language's broad vocabulary. Run, study, shatter, depend, pretend, etc. are a few examples. There are a number of auxiliary verbs. The auxiliary verbs are, be, have, and do are both modal and lexical. The phrasal verb with the auxiliary forms are, be, and have Main verbs are accompanied by auxiliary or assisting verbs. Auxularies reveal anything about the verb phrase through their grammatical meaning. For example :

SL : Joel is teaching now

TL : Joel sedang mengajar sekarang



The principal verb can exist alone or be followed by one or more auxiliary verbs, according to Douglas (2020:42). The action, location, or method that the main verbs indicate is also defined by the accessories. The crucial component of a clause is the verb, which refers to a particular condition or action and has the property of providing information about the context of the statement.

A verb phrase is a syntax structure made up of the predicative material in a sentence and serves to educate the reader about the sentence's main idea. Verb phrases are used with all verbs that appear as a premise. The most important word is a verb, which is created from just one verb. However, verb words can include many different permutations of the main verb and any secondary verbs, as well as extra specifier, complement, and adjunct words.

#### **2.1.4.2 Form of Verb Phrase**

The following are the phrase's main forms :

- a. Active Form,** A verb's active version indicates that the object or individual the subject refers to actually does something.
- b. Passive Form,** a verbal expression that indicates action is taken against the topic. (receives some action).

### 2.1.4.3 Kinds of Verb Phrase

According to Douglas (2018:149) There are six different types of word phrases, but the researcher only explains three of them. They are as follows:

- a. **Tense**, some verb tenses can be used to indicate the moment at which an action is being conveyed by the word. The tense can be used to denote past, present, and future time, according to Douglas (2018:156). Two different tenses exist :

1. **Simple Present**, is used to describe routine or daily action and refers to something that was true in the past, is true now, and will be true in the future. Simple present can be used to refer to a regular action, a condition that is occurring at the moment, or an action that is currently taking place. To make the basic present tense, follow these rules:

Subject + V1 s/es + N/Adv

Subjects + (am,is,are) + N/Adv

2. **Simple Past** is a form that is most frequently used to allude to the past and to denote a past deed. Betty (2019:2) defines the simple past tense as the one specific instance of the past that both started and concluded in the past. Simple past participle rules are as follows:

Subject + V2 + Adj/Adv

Subject + (was/were) + N/Adj/Adv

b. **Aspect** are extends the temporal implications conveyed by tense. In English, there are two aspects:

1. **The Perfect Aspect**, it describes actions or conditions that occurred earlier in time.

**Perfect aspect present time** is used to indicate that an action has already been completed within a brief period of time, that the action has already been completed but still has some bearing on the present, and that the action has already occurred more than once in the past. (ex: has been, has got). The present perfect grammar convention:

S + has/have + V3/been + O/C

**Perfect aspect past time**, it relates to previous actions that have been finished. The formula for past perfect is:

S + had + V3/been + O/C

2. **Progressive Aspect** it describe a state of affairs in the progress or continuing.

**Progressive Aspect Present Tense (present continuous)**

is a progress at the present time to state the action in progress, in a mean time and in a future. The rule is :

S + (am,is,are) + V-ing + O/C

**Progressive Aspect Past Tense (past continuous)** is a

progress at the past time to denote an action going on at some time in the past. The rule is :

S + was/were+ V-ing + O/C

3. **The Perfect Progressive**, verb phrase can be mark for both aspects (perfect and progressive)

**Present Perfect Progressive (present perfect continuous)** for an action that began in the past and still occurring in the present. Adverbs which show the time use (for and since). The rule is :

S + have/has + been + Ving + O/C

**Past Perfect Progressive (past perfect continuous)** is use for an action that began for a certain point in the past and continue up to the time. The rule is

S + had + been + Ving + O/C

- c. **Voice** is the that form of a verb which can express the time occurrence of the action. There are two kinds of voice :

1. **Active Voice** is when the subject of the verb represents the actor. The rule is

S + had + been + Ving + O/C

2. **Passive Voice** is a structure that allows making a statement without knowing who performed the action of the sentece, it the transformed from the active voice. The rule is

O + to be + V3 + by + S(pronoun)

## **2.2 Review of Related Studies**

There are a number of pertinent studies on Google Translate that have been carried out by researchers to support this research. The first study was completed by Farah Hana Amanah (2017) of the University of Malaya in Kuala Lumpur's faculty of languages and linguistics. She wrote an essay titled Google Translate Error and Human Translators' Correction of It. In order to determine how much Google Translate aids in human translation, particularly with Bahasa Melayu (BM) into English translation, this study looked into and evaluated the output of Google Translate, which requires human editing. Four texts— Notices and pamphlets—were employed in this investigation. The translations were reviewed by three female translators who modified Google Translate's output. Despite this, it can be said that Google Translate can produce a good translation output when the text uses simple sentence structures. As a result, Google Translate can help students or language practitioners understand the text in general, but human evaluation is still necessary, especially in maintaining the meaning of the original text..

Second, Melita Nadhianti of the English language and literature English education department of Yogyakarta State University did study in 2016. Her article is titled An investigation of the degree of correctness in English-Indonesian and Bahasa Indonesia-English translations of Google Translate. Her study examined the degree of accuracy of Google Translate's translations between English and Bahasa Indonesia as well as between Bahasa Indonesia and English. The output translation texts of Google Translate served as the primary source of the data. Discussion texts, exposition texts, and narrative texts made up the

research's sample texts. There were three texts for each text type. The main concern was on the sentences. Because it was required that translators would likely utilize Google Translate, the researcher chose three translators as the demographic of target readers. In this study, in addition to the researcher themselves, other tools were employed to perform the study. Data cards and a data sheet were used as the tools for calculating Google Translate's accuracy. In the research, there were only two categories, thus the researcher split the total into two. If more than 50% of the meanings in a text are accurate, it is considered to be accurate; if less than 50%, it is said to be inaccurate.

The third research project is titled An Analysis of Google Translate Accuracy and was done in 2018 by Milam Aiken and Shilpa Balan. They looked at 2,550 language pairs that Google Translate gave and the accuracy of the translations. The majority of these pairings, according to the results, offer excellent understanding, however translations between Western languages are typically the most accurate and those between Asian languages are frequently poor.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

#### **3.1 Research Design**

The researcher used qualitative research in this research. Ary, et al. (2018) claim that qualitative research aimed to comprehend a phenomena by concentrating on the whole picture rather than dissecting it into variables and description of comprehended rather than a numerical examination of data. Additionally, according to Creswell (2018:4), qualitative research aims to study and comprehend the significance that individuals or groups attribute to social or human problems. It seeks to aid in our understanding of the social environment in which we lived and the reasons behind why things are the way they are. (Pasaribu, et.al, 2020:15). In light of the foregoing justification, it may be concluded that qualitative research entails understanding social phenomena based on descriptions rather than analysis of numerical data.

#### **3.2 Source Data**

The subtitle of the movie of the boss baby is to obtain the data. The researcher selected this subtitle because, as far as the researcher observed, none were connected with the particular verb phrase. As a result, the researcher examined the verb phrase data from the Movie of the Boss Baby subtitle.

### 3.3 Techniques of Data Collection

The researcher used several techniques to collect the data

1. Before analyzing the data, the researcher first downloaded the data subtitle Movie of the Boss Baby from the internet.
2. After downloading the data, the researcher would select the data the subtitle of Movie The Boss Baby as many 30 data, which the data is verb phrase.
3. After the researcher finishes selecting the data, the data was made in the table by the researcher

**The example of table data verb phrases in subtitle movie of the boss baby**

No	Data Verb Phrases in the Subtitle Movie of the Boss Baby

### 3.4 Techniques of Data Analysis

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

1. After the researcher collected the raw data, the next step was to categorize the raw data.
2. The data would be analyzed one by one and translated sentence by sentence by using Google Translate.



**The example of table data translation by using Google Translate**

<b>No</b>	<b>Data from Source Text (English)</b>	<b>Target Text (Indonesian)</b>

3. After that the researcher analyzed the data based on the followed indicators category of the accuracy by Nababan (2012:50)
4. In the last steps, after the data finish being analyzed, the researcher would made table total number of translation category and made the conclusion.

**The example of table total number category by using Google Translate**

<b>No</b>	<b>Translation Category</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total</b>		

**3.5 Research Validity**

This research used credibility to determine how accurate the results were. The usage of credibility helps to guarantee the accuracy of facts. This examination uses a triangulation method to assess its believability. Triangulation, according to Moleong in Bachri (2019: 54), is a technique for ensuring the accuracy of data by using anything external to the data to verify or assess it. Triangulation may be classified into five different ways depending on the source, period, concept, researcher, and technique. Researchers employed triangulation that was provided. A Moorkens et al. hypothesis has been used to triangulate the results of this investigation(2018:59)