# THE ANALYSIS OF THE TRANSLATION QUALITY OF THE NOMINAL GROUP FROM ENGLISH INTO INDONESIAN USING THE TRANSLATION MODEL OF THE NOMINAL GROUP

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## ABSTRACT

The present reseach aimed to assess the translation of the nominal group from English into Indonesian using the translation model of the nominal group. The assessment included the accurate translation, the acceptable translation, and the readable translation. The translation model of the nominal group was constructed from various theories about nominal group using the systemic linguistics approach and translation. The translation model had been discussed through focus group discussion (FGD) with linguists and translation expert. After discussion, this model is appropriate as a guide for translating groups of nouns from English to Indonesian. After discussion, this model is appropriate as a translation guide for translating nominal groups from English to Indonesian. There were 822 data of nominal group. The data were taken from the book text of *Organizational Behavior* written by Stephen Robbins (2015). The final result showed that the findings that most of the English nominal group had been successfully translated into the Indonesian nominal groups, and the total score the nominal group translation was about 95.58 %.

## INTRODUCTION

A translation work is a work that can help the wider community to understand various written works in the form of literary works, for example novels, or in the form of text books, scientific works, research results, speech texts, and writings of popular scientific works. The presence of these translated works can be of benefit to the wider community if the translated works meet three categories, namely accuracy, acceptability, and readability. Of the three

categories, only two categories can be accessed by readers, namely acceptability and readability.

Translation activities are basically transferring the meaning of words, phrases, or groups of nouns, clauses, and texts from the source language to the target language. In this study, the nominal groups with a systemic functional linguistic approach was the target of the study. One of the reasons why we used the functional systemic linguistic approach (LSF) is because the noun group in the LSF theory each element of the nominal group has a role according to its function to explain its thing. The nominal group element consists of one core noun which is then expanded by a number of words that function as classifier, epithet, numerative, and deictic. Classifier is a word that describes a noun in the aspect of sorting or categorizing a noun, epithet is an element of a noun group that describes or describes the quality of a noun, numerative is an element of a noun group that explains the number or order of levels of a noun, and deictic is an element of a noun whether the noun has been identified or not. The core noun can also be expanded in meaning by groups of words in the form of phrases or clauses that function as qualifiers or affirmations (Santosa, 2003: 100; Wiratno, 2018: 174-180).

To translate noun groups accurately, the translator needs to translate the noun groups from English to Indonesian carefully and thoroughly so that there is no mistake in determining the thing (core noun), and the important elements in the nominal group, namely the classifier and epithet, are not left behind for translation. Another important aspect of translating nominal groups is the qualifier element. Qualifiers are linked to the thing as core nouns using conjunctions, and these conjunctions are important to translate,

The main purpose of the reseach was to assess the translation quality of the nominal group using the translation model of the nominal group.

**LITERATURE REVIEWS**
Traditionally, clauses and sentences were distinguished. The differences are based on the fact that the clause is part of the sentence. However, in theory in Systemic functional linguistics (SFL), clauses can stand alone as sentences. A clause that contains more than one clause is called a complex clause, and if a single clause is independent, the clause is called a simplex clause. So that in SFL, clauses and sentences are considered the same because they both occupy the same level of grammar (Wiratno, 2018: 53-54).

The elements contained in the clause are Subject, Finite, Predicator, complement and adjunct. Identifying a subject is an easy job if the subject consists of a single word, but if the subject in the clause is a group of nouns requires precision in determining the noun group as the subject. Subjects that contain noun groups are usually found in certain genres such as scientific articles or descriptions of a theory in a textbook (Thomson, 2004: 63-64).

The nominal group is one of the studies of systemic functional linguistics (SFL). The nominal group is a part of a clause which has the status of a

subject or complement. In the experiential element, the nominal group consists of the element of thing which is the main element in the nominal group, then the element of the thing is explained by a number of words that have a certain role or function, such as a word that functions to categorize thing called a classifier, and a word that functions too describe or expand the quality of a noun (thing) is called an epithet, then a word that indicates the number or level of a noun (thing) is called a numerative, and finally deictic, a word that indicates whether the noun or thing has been identified or not. In front of a noun (thing), there are a number of collections of words, both in the form of phrases and clauses, called qualifiers that have the function of adding to the explanation of the noun (thing). Whereas logically, the nominal group has a Head element or a core noun. These core nouns are described by a number of words called pre-modifiers that come in front of the noun, and they are also described by a phrase or clause called the post-modifier, which comes after the noun (head). A number of words in the pre-modifier group that describe the main noun (Head) are given the Greek alphabet symbol: ι(yappa) for the article sign a or the, numerative is marked as € (et), adjective, or present participle or past participle explaining Nouns are marked with δ (queta) or β (beta), and the noun as head is marked with α (alpha), while post-modifiers are either prepositional phrases, present participles, past participles and even clauses which function to add information to the thing are marked with β (beta) (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014; 382-389; Wiratno, 2018: 71; Santosa, 2003; Manliang, 2015; Manliang 2014; Sutjaja, I. G. M. 1988; Vinh, T, Quynh, L. & Thao, L. (2015).

## TRANSLATION

Translation is an activity of re-expressing the meaning or message of the source language into the target language carried out by someone who is bilingual and must understand the culture of the source language and target language. Translation activities are very noble activities if the translation work is of high quality (the translation is accurate, the translation is acceptable and the translation has a good readability) because it can help many people to understand texts from various scientific disciplines, literary works, magazines, instructions or manuals written in a foreign language.

To produce a quality translation, a translator must be professional and have competence in the translation field. According to Mackenzie (Malmkjaer, 2004: 44-45) translator competencies are as follows:

1. Competent in communication and bilingual. Competent in linguistics (linguistics) and have knowledge of translation, bilingualism, encyclopedia, and the field of translation.
2. Having competence in the field of translation and supported by other competencies; knowledge and use of documentation sources, new technology, and have extensive knowledge, and behave as professional translators who adhere to the translator's code of ethics.
3. Having the ability to use resources related to psychomotor, cognitive and behavioral, especially psychomotor skills for reading and writing and

cognitive skills (curiosity, persistence, certainty, critical, and self-confidence).
4. Competence in transferring languages is a very important ability for a translator. The ability to complete the process of transferring the source language to the target language, and other abilities to support language transfer are (1) the ability to analyze and synthesize linguistic knowledge so that it can grasp the meaning of a text, (2) the ability to "express in words, "And maintaining the meaning of the source language and target language, (3) competent in re-expressing creativity regularly in the target language, (4) having the ability to choose the right translation method.
5. Having strategic competences including individual procedures, verbal and non-verbal competencies that are used to solve a problem found during the translation process.

Translation is defined as two phases of the communication process, the source language text is received by a translator, then translated into the target language, then the translation results are forwarded to the reader. The definition only refers to the language aspect (Reib & Vermer, 2014; Nord, C. (2006).

From the explanation above, it can be strengthened by Baker (1992, 10-13) that translation activities will be easy to do if every word from the source language always has its equivalent in the target language, but the fact is that this is not the case, all languages do not always have the word which has the exact same view. With this fact, the activity of switching the source language to the target language is not an easy job Baker (1992, 10-13). One of the aspects in the translation process is equivalence. Naida in Wenfen, 2010) conveyed formal and functional equivalence, Baker (1992:11) conveyed typology of equivalent (equivalency in word level, combination of equivalence between words and phrases, equivalence on the grammatical level, equivalence at the level of the text, and pragmatic equivalent), Koller (Munday, 2001: 47-48) explained that there are five types of equivalences: denotative equivalence, connotative equivalence, text normative equivalence, pragmatic equivalence, formal equivalence, Bell (1993: 13) explained that the equivalence is the important aspect of transferring from one language to another language, Yinhua (2011: 169) said that equivalence is the very important aspect in the process of transferring the source language to the target language,

Yinhua (2011: 2011) explained how important the equivalence in the process of translation; (1) Newmark (1988) defines translation is a deliberate transfer of meaning from the source language to the target language, (2) Nida (1991) defines that translation is to reproduce a text to the target language that is the equivalence as close as possible naturally to the target language.

**METHODS**
The reseach is descriptive because the reseach was done by collecting, grouping, analyzing and interpreting the data reseach. The data were 822 data of the nominal groups taken from the texts book "Organizational Behavior"

writen by Robbin (2015). The technique of collecting data used the purposive samplings. The source data were taken from the texts book of *Organizational Behavior* and from focus group dscussion with the informan related with the translation quality. The technique of collecting data was done by document analysis, and focus group discussion (FGD). The procedure of the data analysis naturally follow the flow of domain, taxonomy, componential analysis and cultural theme, and the reseach analysis adapted the model of the data analysis of Spradley (1977) quoted by Santosa (2017).

The teams involved in the focus group discussion (FGD) were (1) M.R. Nababan, a professor in translation in charge of assessing the aspects of the translation (2) R. Santosa, a professor in systemic functional linguistics in charge of assessing the aspects of the nominal groups, (3) T. Wiratno, a professor in linguistics in charge of assessing the aspects of the linguistics.

## THE RESULTS And DISCUSSION
### *The Result*
There are 822 data for noun groups and their translations. Then the translation data is assessed from three aspects, namely accuracy, acceptability, and disability. The assessment is carried out by the appointed team then the results were discussed with the teams of FGD, the assessment was carried out with a guide to translating the nominal group as in the table below.

| Box 1: English Nominal Group (BOX 11) | Box 2: Element of the English of the nominal group | Box 3: Element of Indonesian nominal group | Box 4:Translation |
|---|---|---|---|
| Companies known as good places to work—such as Starbuck, Adobe System, Cisco, Whole Foods, Google, American Express, Amgen and Marriot – | Deictic Thing +Qualifier(past participle) | Thing +Qualaifier (adjective clause) | Perusahan-perusahaan yang dikenal sebagai tempat baik untuk bekerja seperti Starbucks, Adobe System, Cisco, Whole Foods, Google, American Express, Amgen and Marriot |

### Explanation
Box 1 is the place for the source language of the nominal group, Box 2 is the place for the elements of the nominal group of the source language, Box 3 is the place for the elements of the nominal groups of the target language, Box 4 is the place for the translation of the target language of nominal group.

The order of translation is as follows:
1. Analyzing the sentence which contains nominal groups, then the nominal groups is removed from the sentence, and put into Box 1.
2. Analyzing the nominal group elements of the source language input to Box 2.
3. The nominal group elements of source language is adjusted to the elements of the nominal group of the target language, then input it into Box3.

4. Perform the translation of the source language of the nominal group according to the target language of nominal group elements.
5. The translation results are stored in Box 4.

The Analysis of the Accurate Translations of Nominal Group
There were 822 data of the nominal groups which were assessed for the categories of the accuracy, less accuracy and not accuracy.

**Tabel 1.** The accuracy of the nominal group translation

| The accuracy of the nominal group translation | The number | The precentage |
|---|---|---|
| a. Data of the accurate translation | 769 | 93.55% |
| b. Data of less accurate translation | 48 | 5.83% |
| c. Data of not accurate translation | 5 | 0,61% |
| Total | 822 | 100% |

From the above tabel, there were :769 data or 93.55% which catogorized the accurate translation. The result showed that 93.55% of the English nominal group have been translated accurately into the Indonesian nominal group, 48 dat a or 5,83% of the English nominal group have been translated less-accurately into the Indonesian nominal group, and 5 data or 0,61% of the English nominal group have not been translated accurately into the Indonesian nominal group.

The example 1: the translation of nominal group with the category of accurate translation.

Source Texts: Ample evidence shows that **employees who are more satisfied and treated fairly** are more willing to engage in the above-and-beyond citizenship behavior so vital in the contemporary business environment (Robbins, 2015: 8).

Target texts: Bukti kuat menunjukkan bahwa **pekerja yang lebih puas dan diperlakukan dengan adil** lebih bersedia untuk terlibat dalam perilaku kewargaan di atas rata-rata yang penting dalam lingkungan bisnis kontemporer

Explanation: The translation of the obove nomnal group is accuarate becuase there is no a distortion of meaning, and all words in the nominal group were translated accuartely into Indonesian.

The example 2: the translation of nominal group with the category of less accurate translation.

Source texts: The combination of effectiveness and efficiency at doing your core job tasks is **a reflection of your level of task performance**(Robbins, 2015: 58).

Target texts: Kombinasi dari efektivitas dan efisiensi dalam melakukan tugas-tugas utama anda adalah **refleksi level tugas anda**.

Explanation: The above translation of the English nominal group was not accurate because there was a word of performance which was not translated, the translation was not complete.

The Example 3: The translation of nominal group which was not accurate.
Source langauge: A study that looked at how cheerleading instructors spent **their breaks from teaching** found those who used the time to rest and relax were more effective after their breaks (Robbins, 2015: 134. The words which were written in bold are nominal group.
Target language: Sebuah studi yang mempelajari bagaimana instruktur pemandu menggunakan **jam mengajarnya untuk istirahat** mendapati bahwa mereka yang menggunakan waktunya untuk istirahat dan rilek lebih efektif sesudah istirahat. The words which were written in bold are nominal group

Explanation: The translation of the nominal group was not accurate, becuase there was a distortion of meanings.

**Tabel 2.** The Results of the Analysis of the Acceptability

| The cataegory: the acceptability of the translation of nominal group | The number | Percentage |
|---|---|---|
| a.      Data of acceptability | 790 | 96.11 |
| b.      Data of less acceptability | 32 | 3.89 |
| c.      Data of unaccepatability | 0 | 0 |
| Total score | 822 | 100% |

The above table showed the result of the assessment of the translation acceptability. From 822 data, there were 790 data or 96,11% of the nominal group translation were acceptable. The trasnlation were natural and the readers were familiar with the technical terms, 32 data or 3,89% of the nominal group translation were less acceptable, and no datum of the nominal group was unacceptable.

The example of the transltion of the nominal group which categories the acceptable translations of the nominal group.

Target texts: **Instruktur yang tetap melatih saat jam istirahat** hanya seefektif sebelumnya sesudah istirahatnya.

Explanation: The obove translation of the English nominal group is a natural translation, the grammar of the translation is well structured according the Indonesian grammar. The readers are also familiar with the lenguage expression.

The examlple of less accepatable translation
Target texts: Merupakan kabar baik bagi bisnis di masa depan bahwa para peneliti, media, serta pemimpin perusahaan tealh mengidentifikasi **potensi manajemen dan pengambilan keputusan yang digerakkan data.**

Explanation: the above translation of the nominal group is less acceptable because the Indonesian nominal group was not well structured according to the Indonesia grammar.

**Tabel 3** The Results of the Analysis of the Translation Quality of the Nominal Group with the Readability Category

| The category: Readability | The number | Presentage |
|---|---|---|
| a.   Data of high level of the readability | 800 | 97.08 |
| b.   Data of moderate level of the readability | 22 | 2.67 |
| c.   Data of the low level of the readability | None | None |
| Total | 822 | 100 |

The above tabel showed that the result of the assessment of the translation readability. There were 800 data of the nominal group with high level of the readability. It means that the translation texts are easily understood by the readers. There were 22 data or 2.67% of the nominal group with the category of the moderate level of the readability. It means the readers need a bit longer time to understand the texts.

The example of the translation readability of the nominal group with the high level category.

Target text: Untuk **orang-orang yang miskin atau hidup di negara miskin** , gaji benar-benar berkorelasi dengan kepuasaan kerja dan kebahagian keseluruhan..

Expalanation: the translation of above nominal group is easily understood by the readers.

The example of the translation readability of the nominal group with moderate level category:

Target texts: Model teoretis menyatakan bahwa pekerja yang berkomitmen akan semakin kurang terlibat dalam pengunduran diri, sekalipun mereka tidak puas, karena mereka memiliki *rasa kesetiaan keterikatan terhadap organisasi*.

Explanation: The readers need a bit longer time to understand the above translation of the English nominal group.

## DISSCUSSION
The results showed that the quality of the translation of the noun group was in a good category The details of the translation quality analysis results in the categories: accurate translation, less accurate translation and inaccurate translation. Analysis of the translation of the nominal group into categories: acceptable translations, and less acceptable translations. And finally the analysis of the translation quality of the nominal group in the categories: high readability, moderate readability and low readability. The results of the analysis show that there is no translation of the noun group with the unacceptable category and the translation with the low readability category.

Most of the languages that were transferred used the established equivalence techniques, implications, additions and explicitation.

Based on the parameters developed by Nababan (2012), for the assessment of the quality of translation in the accurate translation category, there are 769 data from a total data of 822 data. These results indicated that the translation of the nominal group totaling 760 or 82.60% has been translated accurately into the target language and there was absolutely no distortion of meaning. The results of the analysis contained 48 data or 5.85% inaccurate translation of the noun group.

The results above showed that the translation results were mostly accurate. In the noun group structure, there were two elements that play a very important role in describing and categorizing nouns, namely classifier and epithet. From the analysis of the translation data, almost every element of the noun group, both epithets, which function as descriptions of realized nouns, usually use adjectives in both SL and TL, and classifiers as categories of nouns that are realized by both adjectives and nouns in TL and SL so that the translations are easy to perform and the results tend to be accurate, acceptable and legible. One of the factors that causes the translation results to be accurate is that the translator in transferring the noun group from the source language to the target language is the translator's negligence in translating the epithet and classifier instructions correctly. Most of the elements of the source language epithet and classifier have their equivalent in the target language so as to produce an accurate translation, as stated by Popovic (in Bassnet, 1991: 25), Nida and Taber (1982: 12) and Baker (1992, 10-13; Munday, J. 2001).

The results above also indicated that there were inaccurate translations of nominal groups. This inaccurate translation was caused by removing words that function as descriptions or categorizing nouns so they experienced distortion of meaning. Another reason was that the translator incorrectly sets or chooses the target language words so that the translation did not match which results in distortion of meaning in the translation. The result of this accurate translation was also greatly influenced by the established equivalent translation technique which is dominant in translating the noun groups. The transposed language is available in the source language.

Based on the parameters developed by Nababan (2012) to assess the quality of translation in the acceptability aspect. In the acceptable translation category, from 822 data, there were translations that were in the acceptable category amounting to 790 or 96.11%. These results indicate that the translation of noun groups feels natural and familiar to the reader, and that the noun group structure is in accordance with Indonesian rules. In the unacceptable category, the translation of the noun group amounted to 32 data or 3.89%. These results indicate that there are still unacceptable translations which are caused because they are not in accordance with the rules of the target language. Techniques that have an effect on acceptability are common equivalents, implication, excitation, addition and generalization. Implication translation techniques, addition translation techniques, and modulation translation techniques affect

the acceptability and readability aspects because translation using these translation techniques affects the reader because the reader becomes familiar with the structural patterns of Indonesian. With the use of these Techniques, the translation feels natural.

Based on the parameters developed by Nababan (2012) for the assessment of translation quality in the readability aspect. The translation of the nominal group with the high readability category is 800 or 97.08%, this result showed that the translation of the nominal group was easily understood by the reader. The medium readability category was 22 or 2.67%, this result showed that there were the nominal group translations that take time to understand the translation of the noun group.

## CONCLUSION

The reseach has been done successfully to analyze the translation of English nominal group into the Indonesian nominal group.

In relation to the assessment of the quality translations of the nominal group, the results showed that there were a number of less accurate traslation, less acceptable translations and the moderate level of translation readablity. These findings showed that there was a problem with the translation of the nominal groups.

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