

Design Instrument for Assessing the Accuracy of Nominal Group Translation from English into Indonesian Language with Halliday's Nominal Group Approach

By Nur Hasyim

Design Instrument for Assessing the Accuracy of Nominal Group Translation from English into Indonesian Language with Halliday's Nominal Group Approach

Ade Sukma Mulya¹, Nur Hasyim², Sri Wahyono³

^{1,2,3}Politeknik Negeri Jakarta, Accounting Departement, Kampus Baru UI Depok

Abstract: *The article entitled The Assessment Instrument of Nominal Group Translation. The purpose of the research is to design an instrument that can assess the translation accuracy of the nominal group from English nominal group into Indonesian. With the existence of the instrument, the result of translation of nominal group into Bahasa can be easily assessed. The further result of the research, the instrument can function as a guidance for any people who are interested in the translation studies to assess the translation accuracy of the nominal group. According to system functional linguistics(SFL) theory, the nominal group consists of the noun head that is modified by words, phrases, and clauses and those have each function as classifier, epithet, numerative, deictic and qualifier. Because the nominal group structure is complex, a translator needs to translate the nominal group carefully.*

Keywords: Instrument, Nominal Group, Accuracy

1. Introduction

The accurate translation has a very important role to help people to understand various texts written in source languages. To understand the accurate translation, the translation must be assessed. How to assess the accuracy? The writers designed an instrument to assess the translation accuracy.

In the research, the writers are interested to design an instrument to assess translation accuracy of nominal group translation from English to Indonesian language. The writer focused on the nominal group because the structure of the nominal group is complex. The other reason is the structure of English nominal group is different with the Indonesian nominal group. The nominal group consists of the main thing, and the thing is modified by the other words and the words have its function as classifier, epithet, numerative, and deictic. The nominal group involves noun, adjective, adjective phrase, adjective clause.

2. The Reference Study

Most of the clause consists of one long nominal group, *those two splendid old electric trains with pantographs*. This group consists of the noun *trains* preceded and followed by various other items all of them in some way characterizing the trains in question. These occur in certain sequence, and the sequence is largely fixed, although some variation is possible (Halliday, 2014 : 364)

Those	two	Splendid	Old	Electric	Trains
Deictic determiner	Numerative numeral	Epithet1 Adjective	Epithet2 adjective	Classifier Adjective	Thing Noun

Fig. Experiential structure of part a nominal group

This is an experiential structure which, taken as a whole, has the function of specifying (i) a class of things, namely *trains*, and (ii) some category of membership within this class. We shall refer to the element expressing the class by the functional label **Thing** (Halliday, 2014: 364).

Categorization within the class is typically expressed by one or more of the functional elements **Deictic**, **Numerative**, **Epithet** and **classifier**. They serve to realize terms within different systems of the system network of the nominal group (Halliday, 2014: 364).

Explanation (Halliday, 2014: 365):

Deictic : The deictic element indicates whether or not some specific subset of the Thing is intended; and if so, which. The nature of the Deictic is determined by the system of DETERMINATION. Here *a(an) one, no, and each* are non-specific determiners, and the absence of a determiner similarly marks a nominal group as non-specific when it is plural or mass, e.g. *the, those, his, her, whose,* and *the chief's function as specific ones*. The specific Deictics are demonstrative or possessive determiners, or embedded possessive nominal group.

Numerative. The Numerative element indicates some numerical feature of the particular subset of the Thing: either quantity or order, either exact or inexact.

- (a) The quantifying Numeratives (or 'quantitatives') specify either an exact number (cardinal numerals, e.g. *two trains*) or an inexact number (e.g. *many trains, lots of trains*).
- (b) The ordering Numeratives (or 'ordinatives') specify either an exact place (e.g.

Epithet. The Epithet indicates some quality of the subset, e.g. *old, long, blue, fast*; since qualities are denoted by adjectives, Epithet are often realized by adjectives. (i)

The quality of the subset may be an objective property of the thing itself, construed as a description of the experience of the entity that it presents; or (ii) it may be expression of the speaker's subjective attitude towards it, e.g. splendid, silly, fantastic .

Classifier. The Classifier indicates a particular subclass of the thing in question, e.g. *electric train, passenger trains, toy trains*. Sometimes the same word may be function either as Ephetet or as Classifier, with a difference in meaning; fast trains may mean either 'trains that go fast' (fast = ephetet) or 'trains classified as expresses' (fast = classifier). The range of semantic relations that may be embodied in a set of items functioning as Classifier is very broad; it includes material, scale and scope, purpose and function, status and rank, mode of operation—more or less any feature that may serve to classify a set of things into a system of smaller sets.

Thing. The Thing is the noun head

In Santosa (2003), the nominal group has Thing and modifiers. The modifiers consist of *pre-modifier* and *post-modifier*.

D (deitik) is a definite or indefinite articles, and possessive adjective.

Num (nemerative) adalah cardinal number at auordinal number. Numerative isa large number of, a pack of, a glass of dan lain-lain.

E (epitet) is adjective, present participle and past participle.

C (classifier) is adjective and gerund.

T (thing) is the head thing

Qualifier is post modifier of the Thing.

3. The Reseach Methodology

The reseach is related to a design of instrument to assessthe translation of the English nominal group, so the writer uses a descriptive- qualitative approach. The data of the research is nominal group taken from the text book of *Organizational Behavior* written by Stephen Robbin and its translation.

4. Result and Discussion

In this part, the writers present the scoring of translation's accuracy of the nominal group. There are three categories of grouping quality of translation; they are the accuracy of translation of the nominal group, the less accuracy of translation of the nominal group, and not-accurate translation of the nominal group.

The Score of the assessment of the nominal group translation categorized as the translation's accuracy.

No	Elemen Kelompok Nomina	Skor
1.	Noun	1
2	Classisifier/Penjenis	1
3.	Ephetet/Pendeskrripsi	1
4.	Numeratif	1
5.	Deictic	1/0

Explanation:

- 1) The translator is able to determine the thing accurately.
- 2) The translator is able to translate word functioned as classifier
- 3) The translator is able to translate word functioned as ephetet
- 4) The translator is able to translate word functioned as numerative.
- 5) The translator is able to translate word functioned as Deictic.

The Score of the assessment of the nominal group translation categorized as the translation's accuracy.

No	The element of nominal group	Skor
1.	Noun	1
2	Classisifier/Penjenis	0
3.	Ephetet/Pendeskrripsi	1
4.	Numeratif	1
5.	Deictic	1/0

Explanation :The translator does not translate one of the elements or the translator does not translate the elements accurately.

The Score of the assessment of the nominal group translation categorized as the translation's accuracy.

No	The elements of the nominal group	Skor
1.	Noun	0
2	Classisifier	1
3.	Ephetet	1
4.	Numeratif	1
5.	Deictic	1/0

Explanation : The translator can not determine the thing as the Noun Head.

The example 1: The assessment accuracy of nominal group translation .

No	Source language	Target language
2	The planning functionencompasses defining an organization's goal, establishing an overall strategy for achieving those goals, and developing a comprehensive set of plans to integrate and cordinate activities	Fungsiperencanaanmencakupmendefinisikan tujuan, menyusunstrategik eseluruhan untuk mencapaitujuan tersebut, sertamengembangkanserangkainrencana untuk mengintegrasikandan mengordinasikan aktivitas

The first step of the assessment of nominal group is to place the elements of the nominal group in the boxes .

An	Organization/s	Goal	establishing an overall strategy for achieving those goals, and developing a comprehensive set of plans to integrate and cordinate activities
Deictic	Classifier	Thing	Qualifier
22 miner	Noun	Noun	Present participle
Score = 1	Score = 1	Score = 1	Score = 1

The second step of the assessment of nominal group that has been translated into The Indonesian language is to place the elements of the nominal group in the boxes.

Sebuah (tidak ada)	Tujuan	Organisasi was not translated	yang menetapkan sebuah strategi yang menyeluruh untuk mencapai jumlah tujuan, dan mengembangkan perangkat perencanaan untuk mengintegrasikan dan mengkoordinasikan jumlah aktivitas.	The translation is not accurate
Deictic	Thing	Classifier	Qualifier	The result of translation
Article	Noun	Noun	Present Participle	
Score 0	Score 1	Score 0	Skor 1	

After the translation of the nominal group was checked, the organization as the noun head was not translated. So, the translation of nominal group from English into Indonesian language was not accurate.

The example 2 :The assessment of the accuracy of nominal group translation .

No	Bahasa Sumber		Bahasa Sasaran
2.	Managers also act as conduit to transmit information to organization members.	Bab 1/H41/P.2	Manajer juga bertindak sebagai penyalur untuk menghantarakan informasi kepada para anggota organisasi.

The first step of the assessment of nominal group is to place the elements of the nominal group in the boxes

A	Conduit	to transmit information to organization members
Deictic	Thing	Qualifier
Article	Noun	To infinitive
Skor 1	Skor 1	Skor 1

The second step of the assessment of nominal group is to place the elements of the nominal group in the boxes

seorang (tidak ada)	Penyalur	untuk menghantarkan informasi kepada para anggota organisasi.
Deictic	Thing	Qualifier
Article	Noun	To infinitive
Skor 0	Skor 1	Skor 1

From the boxes, deictic (article a) was not translated. Although, the article a was not translated, according to the above formula, the result of translation was accurate.

The example 3: The assessment of the accuracy of nominal group translation

No	The source text	Ref.	The target text	Ref.
3	Minzberg identified four roles that require making choices.	Bab 1/H.40/P.3	Minzberg mengidentifikasi empat peran yang membutuhkan sejumlah pilihan.	Bab 1/H3/P.7

The first step of the assessment of nominal group is to place the elements of the nominal group in the boxes

Four	Roles	that require making choices.
Numerative	Thing	Qualifier
Numeral	Noun	Adjective clause
Skor 1	Skor 1	Skor 1

The first step of the assessment of nominal group translation is to place the elements of the Indonesian nominal group in the boxes

Empat	Peran	yang membutuhkan sejumlah pilihan
Numerative	Thing	Qualifier
Numeral	Noun	Adjective clause
Skor 1	Skor 1	Skor 1

The English nominal group that had been translated into The Indonesian language and the result is accurate

5. Conclusion

From the discussion above, the writers take some conclusion, as follow:

- 1) First step to assess the accurate translation of the English nominal group is to determine the structure of the nominal group, whether it is a pre-modifier +thing, or it is a post-modifier + thing.
- 2) Second step to assess the accurate translation is to place the elements of English nominal group into boxes. After the elements of the English nominal group was placed into boxes according to the function of each word, then each element was scored. If the translation is accurate, the score = 1. If it is not accurate, the score is 0.
- 3) The third step to assess the accurate translation of the Indonesian nominal group is to place the elements of the nominal group into boxes. After the elements of the Indonesian nominal group is placed into boxes according to the function of each word, then each element is scored. If the translation is accurate, the score = 1. If it is not accurate, the score is 0.
- 4) The element of nominal group *deictic*, especially for article *a*, *an* and *the*, has no effect on the translation's accuracy of the Indonesian nominal group.

References

- [1] Baker, Mona. 2009. *Translation Studies*. New York: Routledge
- [2] Baker, Mona, *In Other Words*, Prentice Hall, London Catford, JC. 1974. *A Linguistic Theory of Translation*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- [3] Fromkin, Victoria. *An Introduction to Language*. New south Wales: Harcourt Brace Jovanovic Group (Australia) Pty.limited.
- [4] Halliday, M.A.K. 2014. *Halliday's Introduction To Functional Grammar*. Fourth Edition. New York: Routledge
- [5] Hatim, Basil and Jeremy Munday. 2004. *Translation, An Advance Resource Book*. New York :Routledge.
- [6] Malmkjaer, K. 2005. *Linguistics and Language of Translation*. Edinburgh: Endinburgh University Press.

- 11
- [7] Martin J.R and David Rose.2007 *Working With Discourse, Meaning Beyond the Clause*. Second Edition.London :Athenum Press.
- [8] Molina, L.&Hurtado.A. 2002. *Transalation Techniques Revisited: A Dynamic and Functionalish Approach*. Meta, Vol.47, n.4. p. 498-512.University Press.
- [9] Mulya, Ade Sukmadan Ina Sukaesih.2015.*Model PenerjemahanBukuTeksBidangEkonomi*. PNJ: 5poranPenelitian.
- [10] Munday, J. 2001.*Introducing TRANSLATION STUDIES*.New York :Routledge.
- [11] Munday, 2001.*Theories in Translation*. Prentice Hall, London
- [12] Nababan, R.2003.*TeoriTerjemahanBahasa*. Yogyakarta:Pust5aPelajar.
- [13] Newmark, 1988.*A Textbook of Translation*. London: Prentice Hall.
- [14] Nida, E.A & Taber. 1974. *The Theory and Practice of Translation*.Den Haag. Brill.
- [15] Santosa, R. 2003. *Semiotikasosial :PandanganTerhadapbahasa*. Surabaya: PustakaEurika& JP. Pre20
- [16] Thomson, G. 2004. *Introduction to Functional Grammar*. New York: Oxford University Press Inc.
- [17] Wiratno, T. danSantosa, R. 2011. *PengantarLinguistikUmum*.Jakarta: Universitas Terbuka

Reference from Journal

- [18] Manliang Li. 2014. *A Systemic Functional Study of the English Nominal Group with a number of*. International Journal of English Linguistics, Vol.4 No.5 .Canadian 6ster of Science and Education.
- [19] _____2015. *A Systemic Functional Study of Quantifying Selection in the English Nominal Group*.Jounal of Language Teaching and Research, 23,6 No.2, pp 443-451. DOI:http://dx.dot.org/10.1750/jltr.0602.27
- [20] _____2014. *A Systemic Functional Study of The E16sh Nominal Group as Grammatical Metaphor*.International Journal of Business and Social Science.Vol 5. No. 9(1).School of Foreign Languages Inner Mongolia University, China.

Design Instrument for Assessing the Accuracy of Nominal Group Translation from English into Indonesian Language with Halliday's Nominal Group Approach

ORIGINALITY REPORT

17%

SIMILARITY INDEX

PRIMARY SOURCES

1	Omachi Pius Iyeh, E. D. Jenkwe. "ASSESSMENT OF FUELWOOD HARVESTING AND ITS IMPLICATION ON VEGETATION LOSS IN OFU LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, KOGI STATE, NIGERIA", FUDMA JOURNAL OF SCIENCES, 2020 Crossref	45 words — 2%
2	www.ijsr.net Internet	33 words — 1%
3	steemit.com Internet	31 words — 1%
4	Alireza Jalilifar, Seyedeh Elham Elhambakhsh, Peter R. White. "Nominalization in Applied Linguistics and Medicine: The Case of Textbook Introductions and Book Reviews", Research in Language, 2018 Crossref	28 words — 1%
5	uctjournals.com Internet	26 words — 1%
6	Katrien Dora Verveckken. "2. Framework, state of the art and methodology", Walter de Gruyter GmbH, 2015 Crossref	25 words — 1%
7	Qingshun He. "A Corpus-based Study of Transfers in English Nominal Groups", Glottotheory, 2020 Crossref	19 words — 1%

8	www.benjamins.com Internet	18 words — 1%
9	es.scribd.com Internet	18 words — 1%
10	Ulrike Oster, Teresa Molés-Cases. "Eating and drinking seen through translation: A study of food-related translation difficulties and techniques in a parallel corpus of literary texts", <i>Across Languages and Cultures</i> , 2016 Crossref	16 words — 1%
11	www.hiof.no Internet	16 words — 1%
12	ojs.badanbahasa.kemdikbud.go.id Internet	16 words — 1%
13	Chryssoula Lascaratou. "The Language of Pain", John Benjamins Publishing Company, 2007 Crossref	14 words — 1%
14	A. Sai Hanuman, R. Soujanya, P. M. Madhuri. "Chapter 69 Analysis of Big Data in Healthcare and Life Sciences Using Hive and Spark", Springer Science and Business Media LLC, 2020 Crossref	13 words — 1%
15	repositori.umsu.ac.id Internet	13 words — 1%
16	ijbssnet.com Internet	12 words — < 1%
17	Bing Dong. "Formality of the Style, Maturity of the Artist — Stylistic Analysis of a Poem in Joyce's A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man", <i>Theory and Practice in Language Studies</i> , 2016 Crossref	12 words — < 1%
18	A. Kannaki VasanthaAzhagu, J. M. Gnanasekar.	11 words — < 1%

"Cloud Computing Overview, Security Threats and Solutions-A Survey", Proceedings of the International Conference on Informatics and Analytics - ICIA-16, 2016

Crossref

19	a-research.upi.edu Internet	11 words — < 1%
20	repository.warmadewa.ac.id Internet	10 words — < 1%
21	www.docme.ru Internet	10 words — < 1%
22	mafiadoc.com Internet	10 words — < 1%
23	Ting Su. "Positive Discourse Analysis of Xi Jinping's Speech at the National University of Singapore under Appraisal Theory", Journal of Language Teaching and Research, 2016 Crossref	6 words — < 1%

EXCLUDE QUOTES OFF

EXCLUDE MATCHES OFF

EXCLUDE BIBLIOGRAPHY OFF